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1905

The State of Idaho



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SHOSHONE FALLS

THE STATE
OF
IDAHO



An official publication containing reliable information concerning the Institutions, Industries and Resources of the State.

1904.

*Published by
The Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics.
T. C. EGLESTON, Commissioner.*

Boise, Idaho, December 1, 1904.

To His Excellency, John T. Morrison, Governor of Idaho:

Sir—In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes I have the honor to submit herewith the Biennial Report of the Bureau of Immigration Labor and Statistics for the year 1903-1904.

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. EGLESTON,

Commissioner.

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PREFACE.

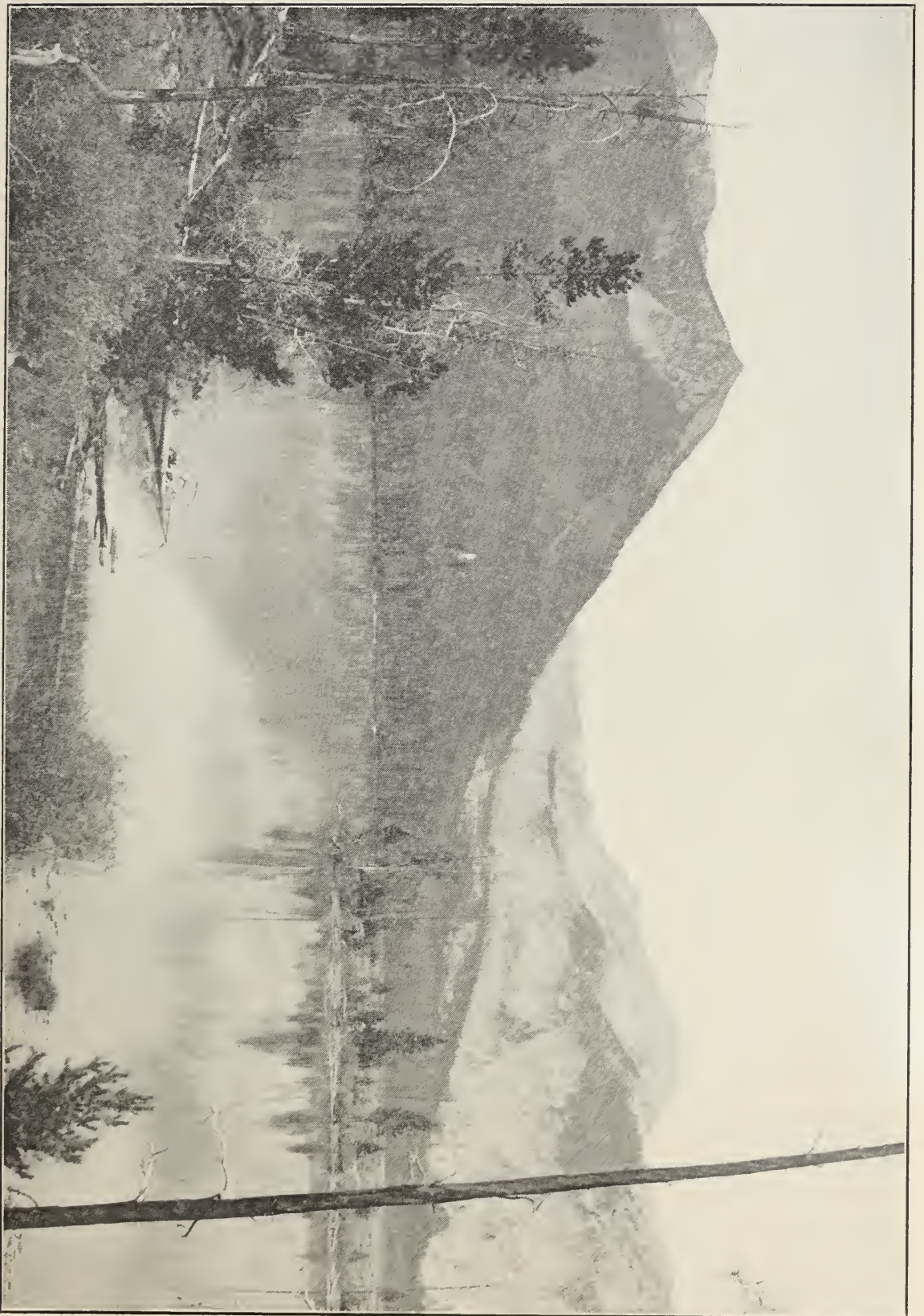
In conformity with the requirements of the State Constitution, the Legislature in 1899 passed an act creating the Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics. The requirements imposed upon this Bureau by the act are very commendable, and when it is made possible to fulfill these requirements, the result will be of inestimable value to the State. Experience has taught that the method of collecting data regarding the industries and institutions of the State through County Assessors and State officers, as recommended by the law, is a failure. The courtesy of these officers in supplying this Bureau with all the information at their command is gratefully acknowledged, but their records fail to contain the facts that are required by this Bureau. The records of the Assessors show that a piece of land is valued at so much and the improvements at so much, but they fail to specify whether these improvements consist of a flouring mill or a sheep barn. An actual canvass by competent statistical collectors of every county and district within the State is the only method by which this information can be accurately compiled. The Commissioner of this Bureau should be supplied with two deputies, whose duties would be to thoroughly canvass the State and collect the facts and figures in an accurate and business-like manner concerning the industries, resources and labor of the State.

The appropriation of \$5,000 per annum that was made by the last Legislature to cover the expenses of this Bureau, after careful investigation, was found to be inadequate to provide the necessary labor to make an accurate compilation of statistical facts regarding the State's industries and resources. With this fact in view and as a greater part of the people of the State look upon the duties of this Bureau as being strictly confined to immigration

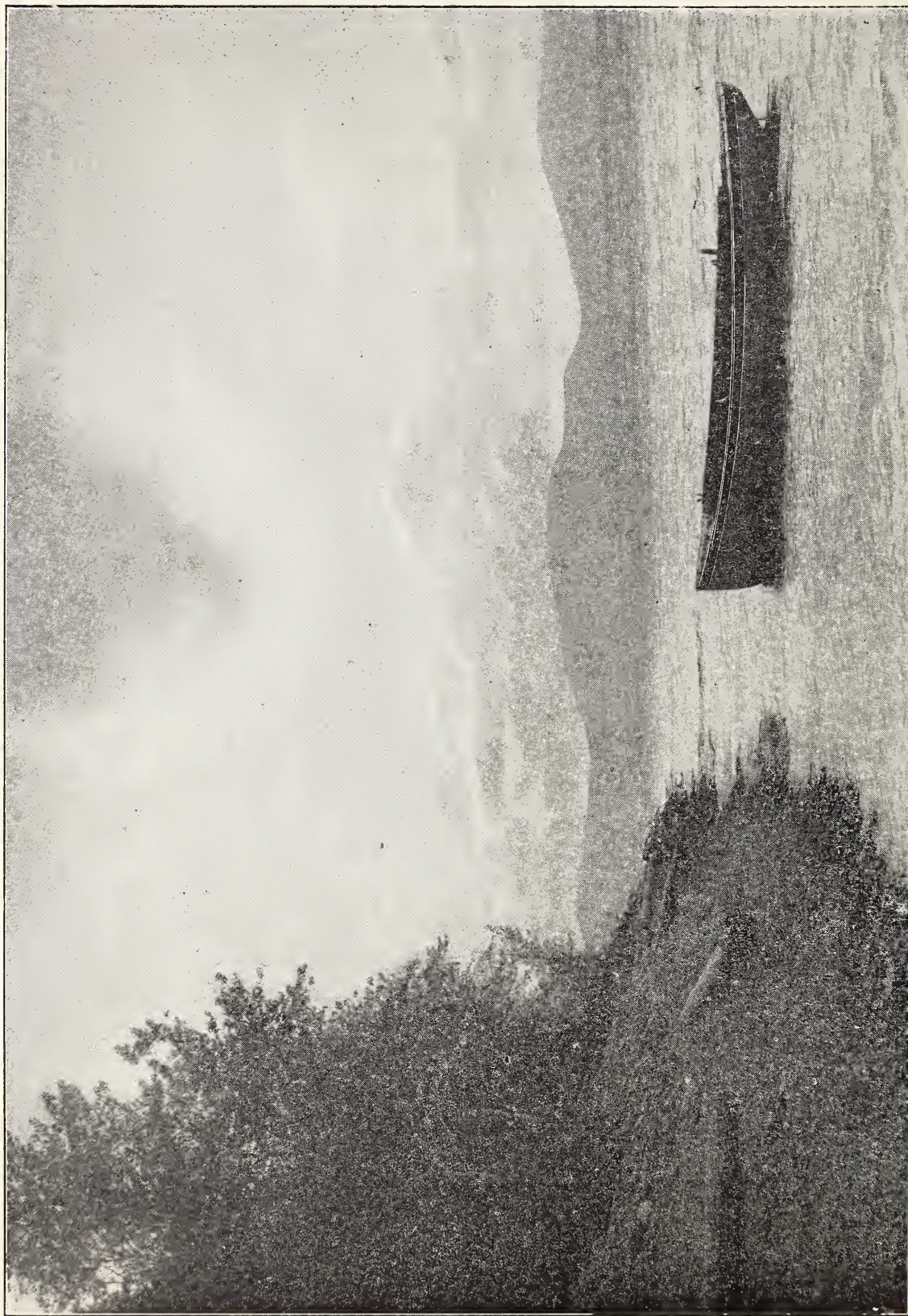
work, it was decided by the Commissioner to employ the funds available for the Bureau, principally in this work. The policy of issuing and distributing booklets, descriptive of the resources of each of the counties within the State, was inaugurated by my predecessor and has been continued with very satisfactory and gratifying results. More than 120,000 copies of maps, booklets and printed circulars have been distributed, and from the best information obtainable, from the increase in names on the assessment rolls, and from railroad records, between 21,000 and 23,000 heads of families or single persons who own property, have been added to the population of the State within the past two years. It is not claimed for a moment that this result is wholly due to the work of this Bureau. Numerous private agencies are at work and the railroads that enter the State have been active in spreading information concerning "Idaho," and in bringing people into the State, but from the correspondence that comes to the Bureau I am sure that the information contained in the matter that has been distributed has awakened a great interest among a large number of home-seekers.

The task of collecting the information contained in this volume has been somewhat difficult, and I wish to make grateful acknowledgement to W. A. Goulder for historical facts, to Robert Bell, State Mine Inspector, for the liberal use permitted of the information contained in his report, and also to the County and State officers for their promptness in responding to requests for figures and information.

T. C. EGLESTON,
Commissioner.



PETTY LAKE—BLAINE COUNTY.



LAKE PEND D'OREILLE—KOOTENAI COUNTY.

THE STATE OF IDAHO.

HISTORICAL.

The United States contains seven per cent of the population of the world and controls twenty-two and one-half per cent of the world's wealth. The strenuous enterprise of the American citizen has accomplished this marvelous result practically within one hundred years. Any person who, fifty years ago, would have seriously predicted that conversation would be carried on between Boise and San Francisco, or between Chicago and Boston, at this time in the common course of business, would have been shut in a mad house. This result, however, has been accomplished and many other equally resourceful inventions have been added to the facilities for the accomplishment and economical execution of modern business problems, that will cause the advancement to be made by this country in education and commerce, and the development of the wealth of untouched resources with which the United States abounds, to reach beyond the comprehension of the most optimistic mind. Who can properly focus his imagination to predict the progress that will be made in this northwest country within the one hundred years next to come? To those who know the great undeveloped resources of this country and understand and consider the modern appliances now available for development and who will give the thought a moment of serious consideration, the result is most startling.

Congress, in 1803, by the payment of \$15,000,000 acquired the Louisiana Purchase, comprising all the territory lying west of the Mississippi River and east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and it was thought by many of the best informed statesmen to be an exceedingly bad bargain. The same year President Jackson asked Congress to appropriate \$2,500 to explore the Northwest, including all of the country west of the Mis-

souri River to the Pacific Ocean. The request was refused, as Congress thought the country was not worth the expense. At that time nothing was known of the region that is now included within the boundaries of this State. The half-breed French-Canadian voyager and the Hudson Bay Company's trappers were the first white men to open the trails through all the great wilderness lying in the Pacific Northwest, from the Columbia River to the Arctic Ocean, but the history made by these people touching this country has never been written. It remained for Lewis and Clark, in their expedition of exploration and discovery in 1805-06, to reveal to the world the natural beauties and boundless resources of this new country west of the Rocky Mountains, and to establish the first records of discovery and settlement. This expedition crossed the State from east to west, in August of 1805, through what is now Lemhi, Idaho and Nez Perce Counties. They found the natives possessing articles of European manufacture which they said they had obtained from white men who spoke a language similar to that spoken by Lewis and Clark, whom it was afterward learned were Hudson Bay Company trappers. They were followed in 1811 by the Pacific Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was president, who established headquarters at Astoria on the Columbia River and carried on a trade with the Indians west of the mountains and covering the territory which is now Idaho.

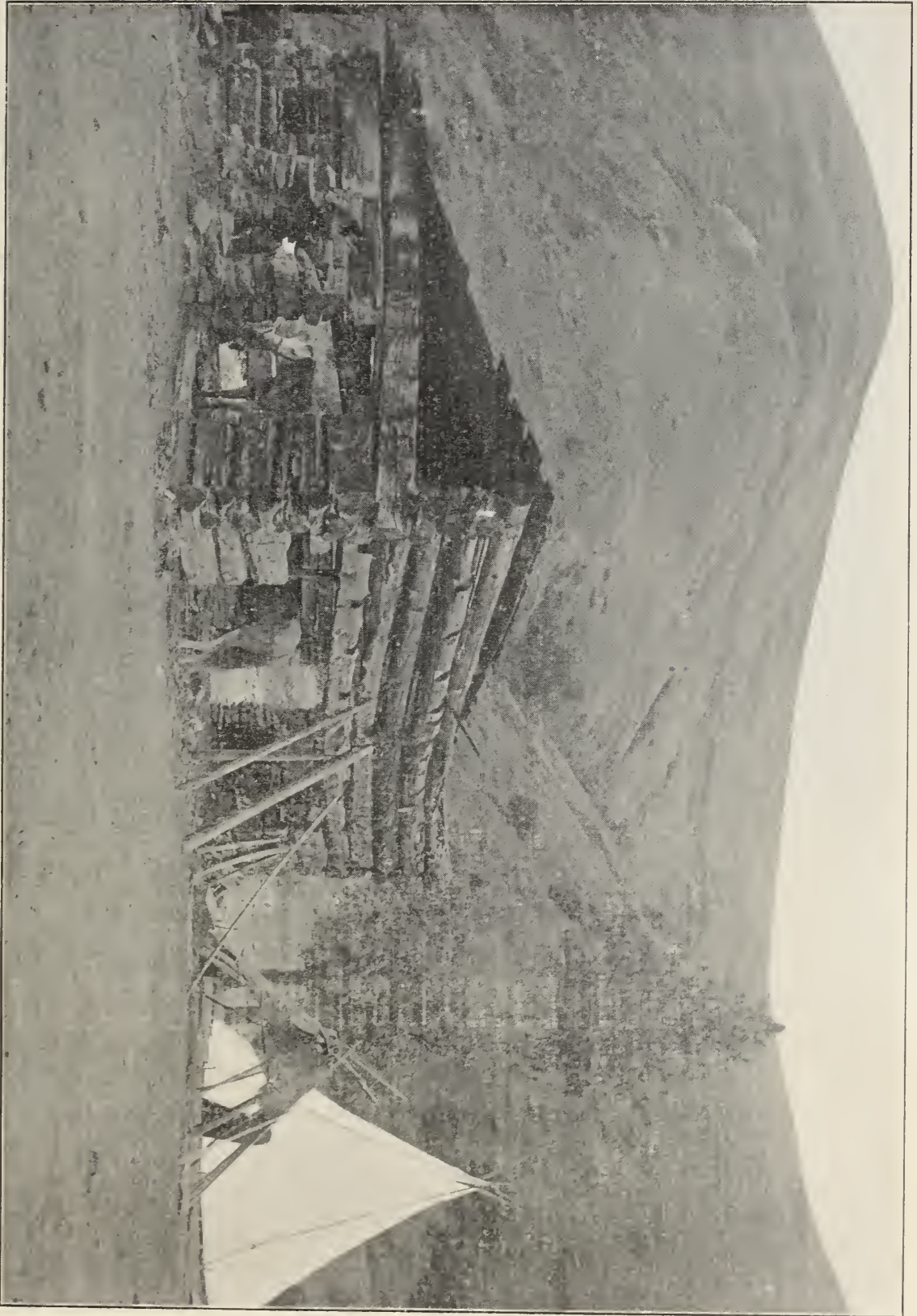
The history made during the period from 1811 to 1834 has never been written. There are unauthentic stories of the success achieved by the Pacific Fur Company during this period, at which time they carried on an extensive trade with the natives living in the country drained by the Columbia and its tributaries. There are stories of some two or three expeditions that crossed the country during this time, but they left no records to verify their movements.

In 1834, Nathaniel J. Wyeth established a settlement at Fort Hall, in what is now Bannock County, which was the first white settlement founded in Idaho, of which we have record. Fort Hall at this time was an important point, being at the crossing of the Missouri-Oregon and

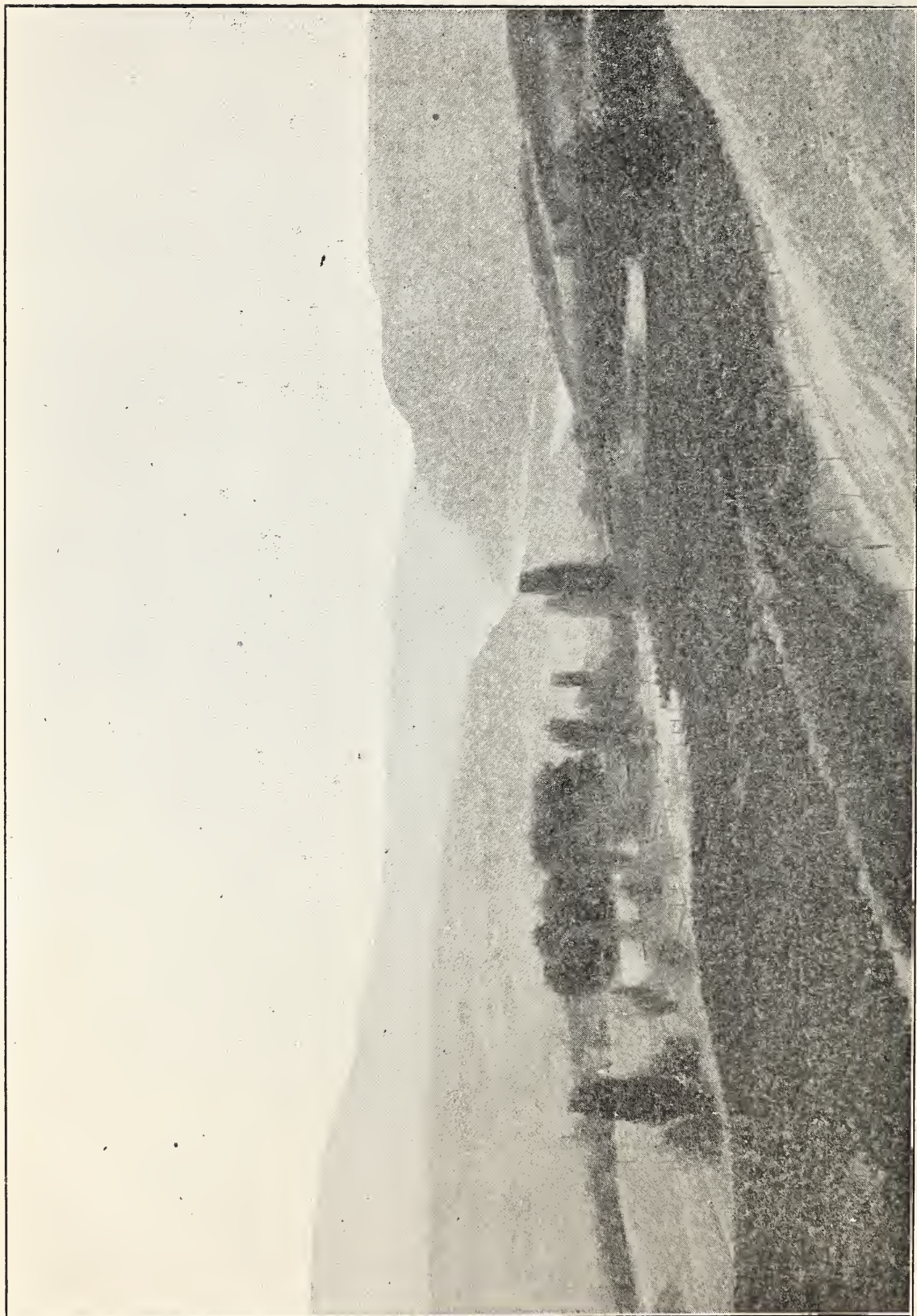
the Utah-Canadian trails. A trading post was established at this point which was afterwards acquired by the Hudson Bay Fur Company, who conducted an extensive trading business in this region at that time. In 1836, two years after the establishment of the settlement at Fort Hall, Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spaulding were sent into this country by the Presbyterian Board of Missions to establish a mission under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. Their wives and families accompanied them; Dr. Whitman settling and establishing a mission at Walla Walla, Wash., and the Rev. H. H. Spaulding selecting a site farther up on a tributary of the Columbia at Lapwai, where he located in a beautiful valley about twelve miles from where the city of Lewiston, in Nez Perce County, is now situated. This was the first Presbyterian mission established in Idaho, and to this mission was brought and used the first printing press in the Territory. In the same year, 1836, the Hudson Bay Fur Company established Fort Boise on the Snake River just north of the mouth of the Boise River. This was the principal trading point in this section from 1836 to 1847, at which time the fort was abandoned. During this period Fort Boise, being located on neutral ground, was a rendezvous for thousands of Indians from all parts of the country. The Buffalo Indians from the headwaters of the Snake and east of the mountains would here meet the Nez Perce and Flat Head Indians from the north; the Umatillas and Coast Indians from the west, and the various tribes from California and Nevada would all congregate here and trade and barter in horses, furs, buffalo skins, and other articles of dress and adornment. At this point the Indians also met in contests of athletic feats and horse racing, favorite pastimes that were freely indulged in, and many acts of heroic endurance and manly encounter were to be seen. It was here that, for years, the lone trapper, with a dog for his only companion, would put in his annual appearance and barter his furs for a year's supplies and would disappear, as silently as he had come, into the mountain fastnesses of the surrounding regions, to be seen no more for twelve months. During the succeeding fifteen years, or from 1836 to 1861, the

settlement of Idaho was very slow. There were several companies of immigrants who, with their families, fearlessly ventured into the new northwest territory to make homes, some of whom were successful and are now living to tell the tale; but the charred ruins and bleaching bones that have been found along the trails made by this adventurous class of settlers, point to a story of hardships and tragedies that is best left untold.

The modern and important history of Idaho properly begins with the discovery of gold by Hiram Pierce and his company of five prospectors, in 1860, at a point on the Clearwater River in the northern part of the State. From this time, 1860, until 1868, when Idaho was carved into its present form by the Federal Government, historic events came so thick and fast that the minds of the historians have become somewhat confused and scarcely two of them can be found who agree. The principal features, however, are matters of record that cannot be destroyed and they provide some very interesting reading. The great rush of miners, prospectors, traders, gamblers and fortune seekers of all classes and from all countries that followed the discovery of gold in 1860, has but few comparisons in the world's history of mineral discoveries. The overflow from the gold diggings of California, which were discovered ten years previous, and where a horde of people had congregated from all parts of the world, all flocked to the Idaho diggings. Many had been unfortunate in their California ventures; some had become homesick and left as a sort of relief; others followed the throng simply through the spirit of adventure; while others were out strictly for gain, and, it is not to be wondered at, when one considers the exciting conditions under which this crowded mass was drawn together, the manner in which they lived, the nervous strain that was constantly over them, that more or less tragedy crept into the events and many accounts of tragic bravery and hardships have been recorded. The country was in the hands of this class when, on March 3, 1863, the Federal Government organized a Territory, comprising all of what is now embraced in the States of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, containing 327,000 square miles, and named it Idaho. Idaho



THE SPAULDING MISSION—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.



A VALLEY NEAR LEWISTON, NEZ PERCE COUNTY.

was thus born into the world surrounded by most exciting conditions and embracing a country that was filling the minds of the world with wonder and amazement. Bancroft, the historian, says: "Taken altogether, it is the most grand, wonderful, romantic, and mysterious part of the domain enclosed within the Federal Union."

Important events quickly followed the organization of the Territory. The mining industry had become permanently fixed in this region and was yielding millions in gold. Settlements sprang up at favorable points in the valleys along the streams. Trading points were established, great stocks of merchandise of all kinds were shipped into the country, and the foundations of what are now prosperous cities and towns were laid. New gold fields were being discovered on all sides and the population was shifting from one point to another, following the richest diggings. The great gravel bars with their rich deposits that were being worked in the Boise Basin, were yielding up millions in gold and were attracting the greatest population of any point in the State. The vote in Idaho City, for the presidential election in the fall of 1864, exceeded 16,000. A great, eager, wandering crowd of miners, prospectors, and adventurers had come into the country from every section of the Union. Many of them had been living for years beyond the influence of civilization and beyond the restraints of law of any kind. Their advent into Idaho was at a time of intense political excitement, which was fully shared in its intensity by people of all ages, sexes, and conditions. The roads and trails through the mountains were constantly thronged by travelers of every class, going and coming to and from all the mining camps, many of whom were carrying on their person considerable sums of money in currency or gold dust. When all these circumstances and conditions are considered, nothing less could be expected than that there would be frequent fierce discussions and personal collisions, numerous cases of highway robbery, and many deplorable acts of violence resulting from the operation of all these causes. When all is duly considered, it seems now little less than marvelous that so small a percentage of fatalities occurred and the current of busi-

ness of every kind suffered so little interruption. One restraining influence was that quite a large element of this heterogenous population was composed of people recently from their homes in the center of civilized communities where they had learned to take care of themselves and who carried with them, wheresoever they went, all the qualities that go to make up good American citizenship.

The act of Congress creating the Territory of Idaho made the town of Lewiston the capital temporarily and until the Territorial Legislature should otherwise determine. The first session of the Legislature convened in Lewiston in November, 1863. It was not a very unwieldy body, as it consisted of only seven members of the legislative council and thirteen members of the assembly or house of representatives, with their constituencies widely scattered over the vast area already given.

President Lincoln had given to the new Territory her first Governor in the person of W. H. Wallace, who was then in Washington City serving as Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Washington. Early in 1863 Governor Wallace accepted the nomination for Delegate in Congress from Idaho, to which position he was elected in the month of October following, when he resigned the office of Governor and never returned to Idaho. This left the Secretary of the Territory, William B. Daniels, acting Governor of Idaho until the appointment of Caleb Lyon as Governor in 1864.

The temporary location of the capital of the Territory at Lewiston was a source of great satisfaction to the inhabitants of that historic point and to all the people of the northern section of the young Territory, who had fair reasons at the beginning for hoping that the location thus made by the organic act might prove permanent. But the successive discoveries of new and richer placer mining districts, extending from the initial discoveries made on the tributaries of the Clearwater as early as the summer of 1860, had been followed by other discoveries made to the southward over a region that extended nearly to the Nevada line. As these later discoveries of extensive placer deposits, especially those made in a mountain dis-

trict that soon became widely known as the Boise Basin, proved richer and more attractive, the effect was that the bulk of the population drifted rapidly to the southward, so that in 1863 the greater voting strength of the Territory was found south of the Salmon River range of mountains, which divided the northern from the southern section. The question of the removal of the capital had been mooted, and when the election of the members of the first session of the Legislature took place in October, 1863, it was known that the southern section would be able to control the action of the Legislature on the then vital question of the removal of the capital. Naturally the first session of the Legislature proved a very busy one; a beginning had to be made in all matters of legislation, and there were many subjects and questions engaging the attention of the members. In the hurry and press of business, the bill for the removal of the capital was delayed in its introduction, and when introduced it encountered all the opposition and delay that a strong and active minority could give it. The consequence was that the short session of forty days, allowed by the organic act, came to an end before the bill could be pressed to a final vote. The convening of the second session of the Legislature, in November, 1864, showed the difference of the relative voting strength of the two sections largely increased in favor of the southern section of the Territory. The bill for the removal of the capital was among the first to be introduced and was pushed as rapidly as possible to a consummation. There still remained a hope on the part of the north that Governor Lyon might be induced to veto the bill, but the Governor failing to find any satisfactory reason for such a course, the bill was duly signed and took its place among the preferred laws of the Territory. As a last recourse against the effect of the law, a writ of injunction was caused to be issued out of the Probate Court of Nez Perce County, enjoining the Governor or any other party or persons from the act of removing the seal and archives of the Territory from Lewiston, claiming, as a basis for the action, that the session of the Legislature at which the bill was passed had not been legally held as regarded the time of its convening

and in regard to other legal requirements and conditions. If this position could have been maintained, then the session of the Legislature and all its proceedings and acts would have been nullified. As a further precautionary measure against the removal of the seal and archives, a writ of "ne exeat" was caused to be issued out of the same court, the intended effect of which was to restrain the Governor from leaving the Territory. As at that season of the year the only practicable route between Lewiston and Boise was by a long detour through Washington Territory and the State of Oregon, it was hoped that the effect of this writ of "ne exeat" would be to keep the Governor and the archives at Lewiston pending the course of litigation that had been initiated. The Governor, however, was too fond of duck hunting to submit willingly to this restraint on his personal liberty. He was missed from his haunts one bright June morning, when it was learned that he and Hon. Sol Hasbrouck, of Owyhee County, had embarked on board a skiff that they had found lying at anchor in the Clearwater River, with the avowed purpose of killing the ducks that infested the bottom lands on the opposite side of the stream. The current proved too strong for their joint strength and skill in managing the skiff; the two hunters were swept down the Clearwater into the jaws of the waiting Snake and thence down to a point on the Washington side of the Snake River where they traded their skiff for a buggy which took them to Walla Walla in time for a stage ride to Boise on the following day. Thus the writ, with the Latin name, failed entirely of what was thought would be its certain legal effect. After some rather unwise and fruitless litigation on the part of the people of the northern section, the matter reached the Supreme Court of the Territory, where a decision was obtained adverse to the hopes of those who wished to retain the capital at Lewiston. Governor Lyon never returned to Lewiston, and as there existed a vacancy in the office of Secretary of the Territory, the President appointed a Mr. DeWitt Smith to that position with the instruction and direction to remove the archives and all the property belonging to the Territory from Lewiston to Boise. The task was in due



ON THE SOUTH FORK OF BOISE RIVER.



MONUMENTAL ROCK.

time accomplished without any very serious friction or resistance, and thus Boise became and has since remained the Capital City of Idaho. The feeling engendered by these political and sectional eruptions during the period in which the Territory was being organized were kept alive for some time after the incidents connected with the removal of the State Capitol had passed away, by an organized effort in the northern section to secure a division of the Territory and the annexation of the northern counties to the Territory of Washington. The effort was persistently pressed by a few would-be prominent political leaders from the infected section, who carried their grievance into the Congress of the United States, where a bill was passed granting the desired relief, but it failed to receive the President's signature, and the issue has since remained in peaceful slumber.

Times were strenuous in Idaho during the sixties, and the citizens often acted impulsively in matters which they believed affected their interests. The conditions surrounding the settlement and organization of a new State, adorned with treasures that were attracting the world, naturally led to quick and vigorous action, and people cannot be held with censure for many acts which now seem to have been unwise. Time has effaced the sectional strife, the interests of the people of the State have become mutual, and they now stand united in defending and developing the resources of a country so rich in natural treasures, that, with the development completed, it will know no second in natural wealth among the political divisions of the Federal Union.

During the first five years of the life of the Territory, Idaho had annual sessions of her Legislature, which condition was afterward changed by Congress to biennial sessions. Up to the time of this change no legislation of great importance or of a permanent character found a place in the statutes of the Territory. The time of the first and second sessions was mainly taken up with the passage of bills providing private franchises for toll roads, toll bridges, ferries, etc. For this action there were natural causes and valid reasons, as the country at that time was without adequate roads and means of communi-

cation which were sorely needed and for the construction and maintenance of which there were no public revenues available. When the attention of Congress was called to this species of legislation, and when it was found that the young Territory was rapidly increasing in population and resources, an amendment to the organic act was passed which made the further granting of private franchise by the Territorial Legislature illegal.

In 1868 Idaho was reduced to the present size and form by an act of Congress creating the Territories of Montana and Wyoming. From this date the general elections of Territorial and State officers have been held without interruption and the Legislature has convened in regular biennial sessions. At the time Idaho was divested of its belongings on the east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, the Territory contained seven counties, viz.: Nez Perce, Shoshone, Idaho, Boise, Alturas, Owyhee and Oneida. The last named county, Oneida, was created January 22, 1864, and included within its boundaries all of the southeastern portion of the Territory, which extended east to the Colorado line, and Soda Springs was the county seat.

At the time of the closing of the civil war, in 1864, Idaho was the center of attraction through all the west, caused, as we have seen, by the numerous rich placer discoveries. During the six years succeeding, or until 1870, a great influx of people came into the State, many of whom had seen service in the great war, seeking places where they could make homes to retrieve the losses they had suffered through the war, and many new and prosperous settlements sprang up through the more accessible valleys throughout the State. It was at this time also that the prospectors began to make quartz discoveries that were rich in mineral wealth and new mining camps sprung up, adding to the population and to the demand for more conveniently located county seats. This led to county divisions in nearly all parts of the State, and as the settlements grew and the wants of the people were made known, new county organizations were perfected, and while, in a few instances, bitter opposition was made by the parent county over the proposed loss of a portion

of its territory, and sharp rivalry existed between towns that contended for the location of the county seat, and in some instances considerable sums of money were expended in exploiting the advantages of the several locations, it can be said with great pride by the people of the State that all these contests have been passed without creating a fixed feeling of sectional strife or the record of a single tragic act.

On July 3, 1890, Idaho passed from a Territorial government into Statehood, and was heralded as the forty-fifth State to join the great Federal Union. Since that time its growth and development has been rapid. Hon-George L. Shoup was Territorial Governor and retained the office until the winter of 1890, when he resigned the office and was elected to the United States Senate by the first Legislature that convened under the jurisdiction of Statehood. The Hon. Norman B. Willey was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of Governor for the unexpired term of Governor Shoup, and he held the office until January 1, 1893, when he was succeeded by the Hon. J. W. McConnell, who had been elected for the regular term of two years, and was re-elected in the fall of 1894 to succeed himself—served four years as Governor—covering the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

The fall of 1896 witnessed a great eruption in the Republican party in Idaho, the free silver question having been tragically advocated in the national convention of the Republican party by one of the Idaho senatorial representatives and who as tragically walked out of the convention and was followed by a large majority of the party within the State who believed that the personal welfare of Idaho was pre-eminently of more value and importance to the people of Idaho than the rigid principles of Republicanism as expressed by the national platform, and the Silver Republican party was organized within the State, causing a rupture that cost the Republicans the political control of the State for the succeeding six years. The Honorable Frank Steunenberg was elected to and held the office of Governor for two terms, a period of four years, from 1897 to 1900. Hon. Frank W. Hunt was next elected to the office of Governor on the Demo-

cratic platform, aided by the fusion of Populists and a struggling remnant of Silver Republicans. In the fall of 1902, the Honorable John T. Morrison was elected Governor on the Republican platform and the Republican party again took up the control of State affairs.

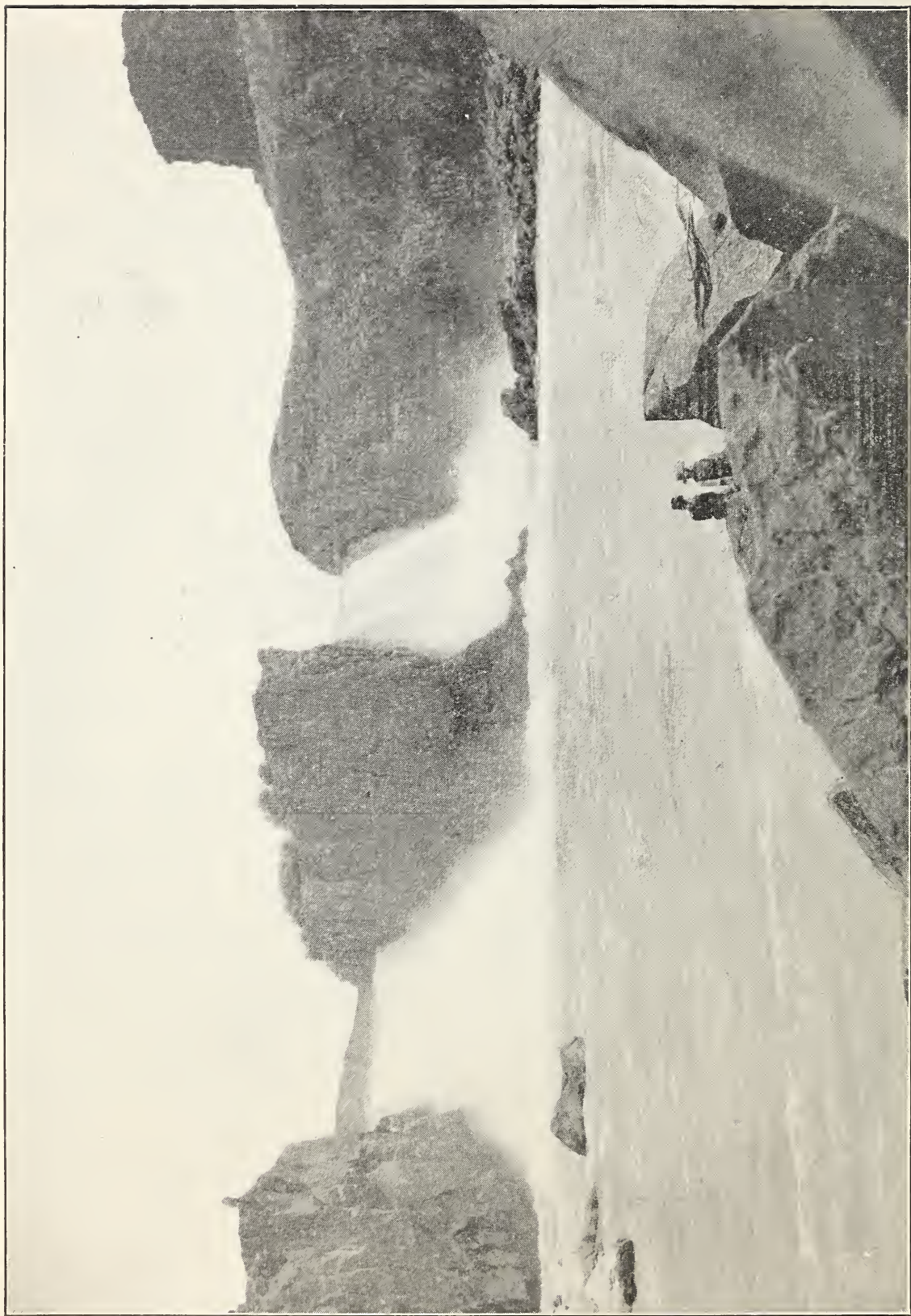
Space will not permit, in this brief sketch, the mention of many interesting and commendable events connected with the administrations of the different Governors who have guided the affairs of the State since July 3, 1890. It has also been necessary to omit any reference to the Indian uprisings that have occurred within the State since its settlement was commenced and which have made interesting history in many of the counties that were most seriously affected. Many of the events connected with the early discoveries and settlements, the organization of political bodies, and the divisions which led up to the founding of the Territory and the creation of the State will always remain of interest to those who faced the hardships and conditions at that time, but the history that is being made at the present time within the State will remain of vital interest to the future generations of the world for all time, as it tells of the beginning that is being made in the development of the natural resources of a country that is destined to yield food and wealth equal to the demands of a nation.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Idaho, in its present form, embraces an area of 84,600 square miles, of which 510 square miles are covered by the waters of inland lakes, and it ranks twelfth in size of the political divisions of the United States. It is nearly as large as Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. It is larger than the States of New York and Maine combined. It is larger than the six New England States with Maryland included. It is divided into twenty-one counties, the smallest of which is Bear Lake, which is located in the southeast corner of the State and contains 864 square



THE SNAKE RIVER, BELOW THE FALLS.



THE TWIN FALLS—SNAKE RIVER.

miles and is nearly as large as the State of Rhode Island. Idaho County, of which Grangeville is the county seat, is located near the center of the State and is the largest county, containing 10,800 square miles, and is larger in area than the State of Massachusetts.

In its present irregular form Idaho has been described as appearing on the map in the shape of a gigantic easy chair with the top to the north, fronting the east. The extreme length of the State north and south is 487 miles; its width from east to west on the southern border is 309 miles and the width on the northern boundary is 48 miles. The general character of the country is mountainous, with a gradual slope from the eastern border of the State, which is defined by the main range of the Rocky Mountains, to the west, all of which is drained by the Columbia river and its tributaries, with the exception of a very small portion in the extreme southeastern part of the State which is drained through Bear river into the Great Salt Lake of Utah. To better understand the topographical character of the State and the resources of the different sections, I will divide the State into two districts; one comprising all of that part of the State that is drained by the Snake River, constituting the great Snake River valley, and its tributaries, which embraces all of southern Idaho, and will be hereafter referred to as the southern district. The other district will comprise all that part of Idaho drained by the Salmon, Clearwater, Spokane, and Kootenai Rivers and their tributaries, and will embrace all of that portion of the State north of the Snake River valley, and will be referred to as the northern district. The geology, character, and resources of the country of these two districts are distinctly different. The southern district depends chiefly upon its water supply for irrigation and power for the development of its resources. The Snake River is the main artery of this great section of country, which is 250 miles long and 100 miles wide. The North Fork of this river rises in Henry Lake, which is located near the State line between Idaho and Montana, near the northeast corner of Fremont County, and also in Great Springs, located about fifteen miles southeast of Henry's Lake and from which flows a great river of

pure, cold, mountain water. The South Fork rises in Jackson's Lake in Wyoming, just south of the Yellowstone National Park. These two streams receive the water from numerous tributaries and unite in the southern part of Fremont County, forming the Snake River proper, the largest river in Idaho. The general course of the stream from this point of confluence is southwesterly for a distance of 150 miles, crossing Bingham County into Oneida County to a short distance below the American Falls, where the direction turns nearly west. From its source to the American Falls, the banks of the river are generally low and the fall is rapid, permitting of easy construction of irrigation canals to cover the great benches of fertile lands that border the stream through this section. At American Falls the banks become higher, more abrupt and rocky, the formation being principally basaltic, and in many places the river seems to cut its way through walls of solid rock. This condition obtains for about 100 miles below American Falls to a point near Milner, in Cassia County, where the river with a great rush and flurry, enters a veritable canyon with precipitous walls of basaltic rock on either side. Some thirty miles below Milner the river makes a drop of 134 feet at what is known as Twin Falls. At this point an island has been formed on the very brink of the precipice, which divides the channel of the river into two parts, forming two nearly equal falls, from which it derives its name. Four and one-half miles further down is the famous Shoshone Falls, with a drop of 210 feet. Eleven miles more and another drop of 139 feet is known as the Augur Falls. Within a distance of fifteen miles this great river makes a straight drop of 583 feet, creating the greatest natural water power in the United States. Conservative engineers estimate that sufficient power can be generated here to operate all the railroads and manufacturing establishments within the State. A company is now organized with a capital of \$2,500,000 to develop this power, and now have a force of men employed at Shoshone Falls. About 100 miles further down the river, in Owyhee County, is Swan Falls, at which point the Swan Falls Power Company have constructed a plant that is now

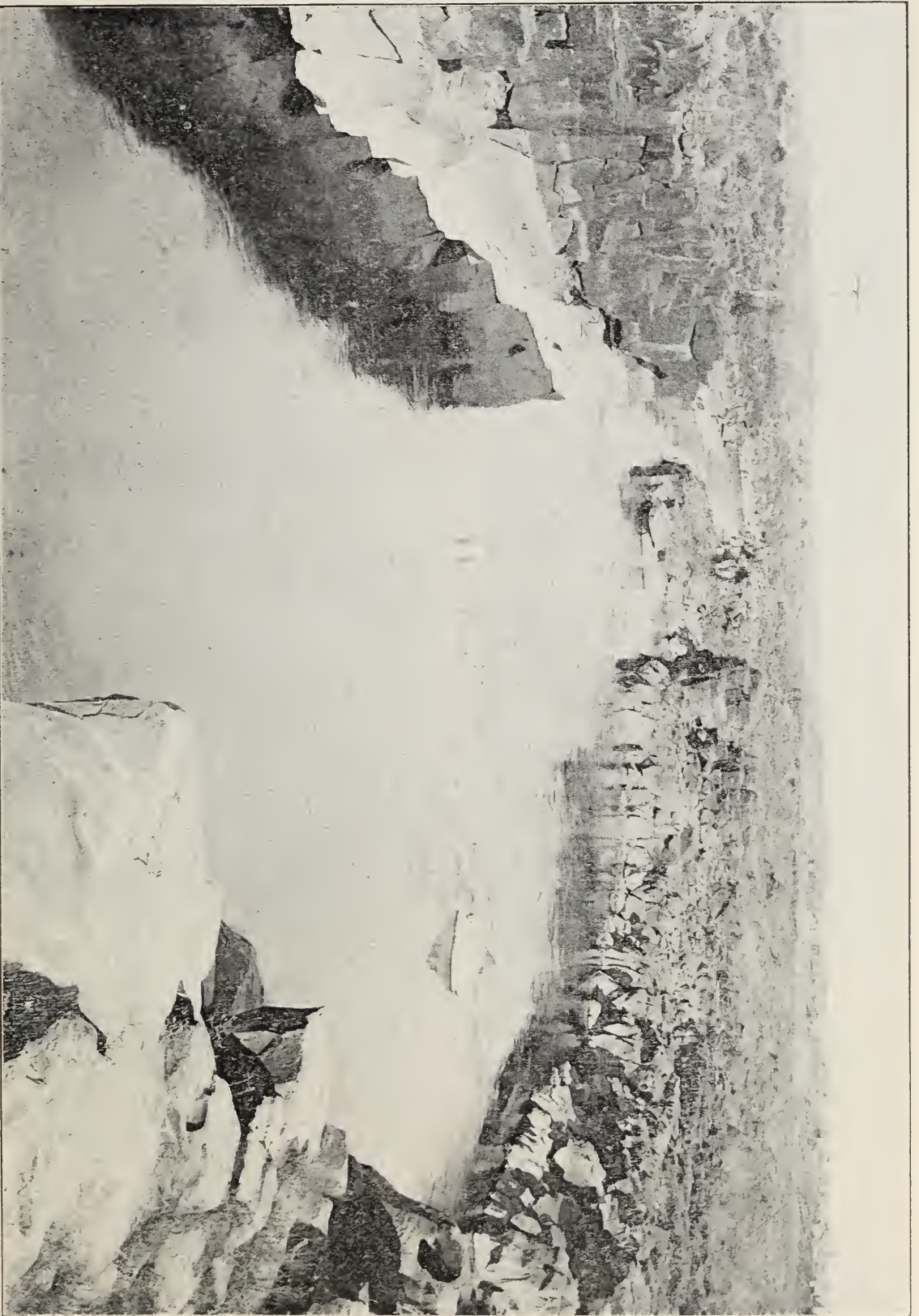
generating 3,000 horse power, which is transmitted and used in operating the gold and silver mines at Silver City and DeLamar. Fifty miles west of this point the river turns in a northerly direction and forms the west boundary of the State for a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty miles, and from a point near Weiser on to Asotin it flows through one of the most remarkable canyons in the United States, comparable only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in grandeur and in some places surpassing it in depth.

The principal tributaries that flow from the north into the Snake River are the Wood, Boise, Payette, and Weiser Rivers. The Port Neuf, Raft, Salmon Falls, Bruneau, and Owyhee Rivers are tributaries from the south. In Fremont and Bingham Counties, along the head waters of this river and along its tributaries in other parts of this district, are found great tracts of fertile valley lands that have been largely covered by irrigation canals, and the lands are generally settled and a large portion are in a high state of cultivation. In the interior of this great valley, located between the tributaries both on the north and the south side of the river, are found large tracts of high bench lands that are proving to be exceedingly fertile and productive. To the naturally rich mountain soil that is found in all this region has been added a liberal deposit of volcanic ash and decomposed basaltic formation, which was deposited to a greater or less depth in all parts of this great valley during the volcanic disturbance that has visited this region. Scientific agriculturists assert that soils formed by a combination of volcanic ash and natural earth deposits contain the greatest amount of plant food, and will produce a great quantity of vegetable growth without refertilizing. The Island of Java is said by expert agriculturists to be the richest and most productive body of land in the world. This island, which has eleven active volcanoes, supports a population of 26,000,000 people, though its area is not so great as the State of Idaho and its area of cultivated lands is no greater than the area of lands subject to irrigation in the Snake River Valley of southern Idaho. It is these tracts of fertile lands located in this section of the State

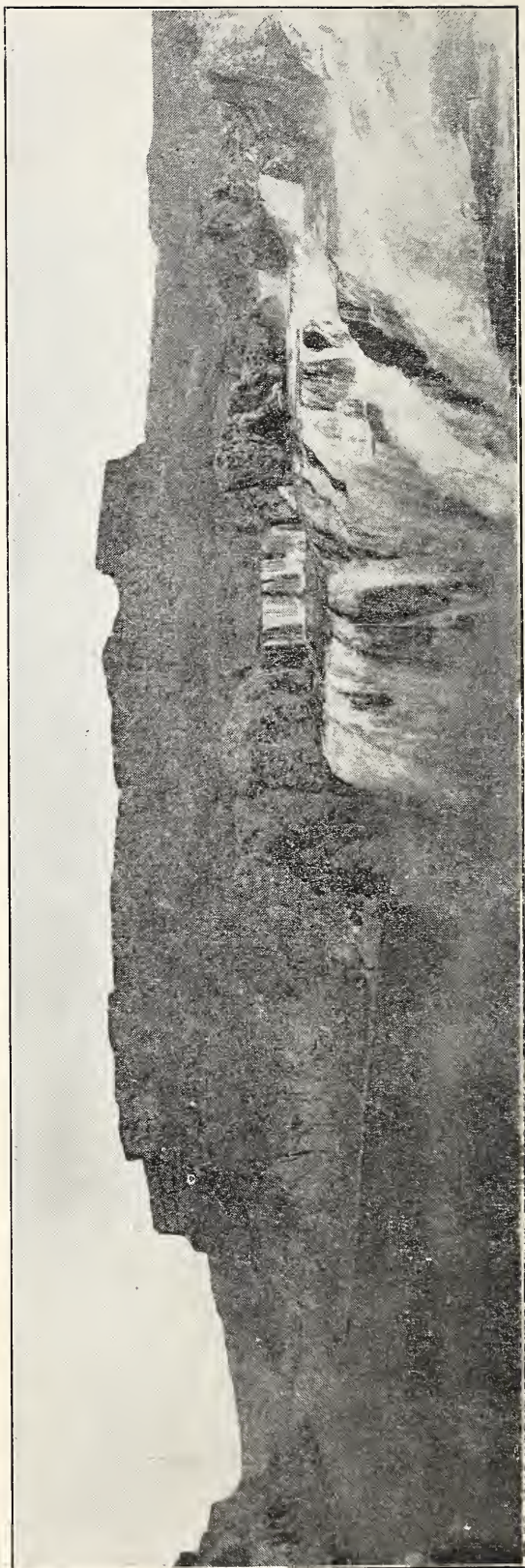
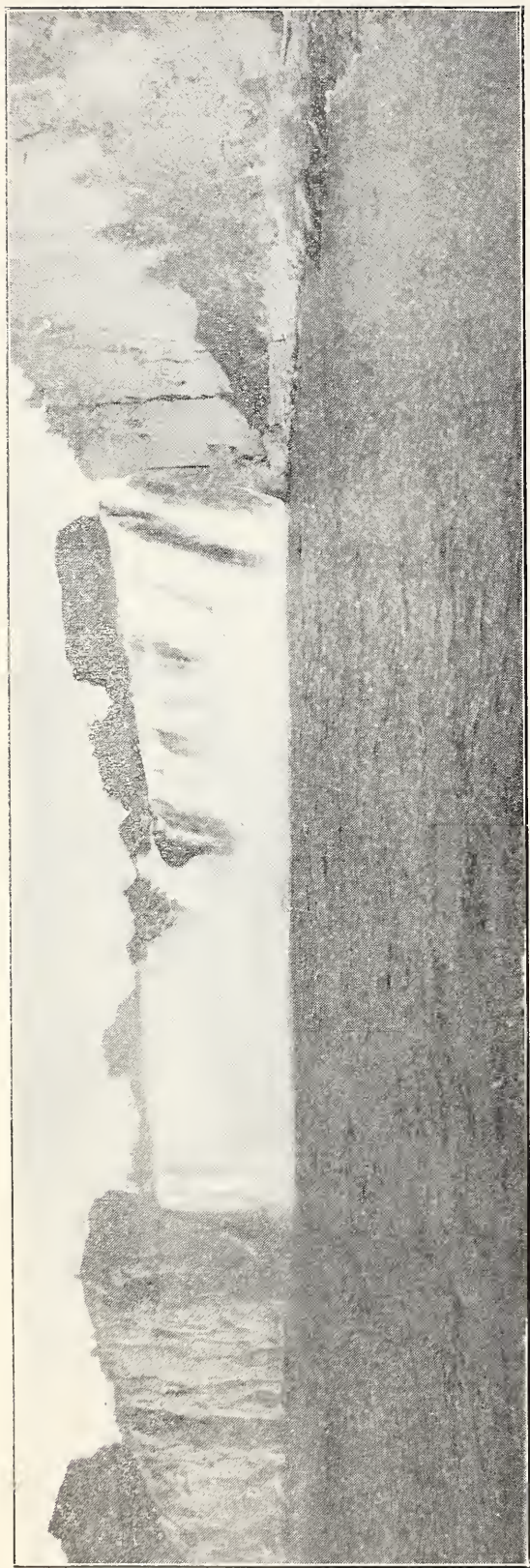
that have attracted the attention of the reclamation service of the United States, and when the lands now withdrawn from entry by the Government have been supplied with water for irrigation, together with the 2,108,000 acres that are already covered by the canals of southern Idaho, no State in the Union will contain so large an area of irrigated land, and the products of Idaho soil will contribute largely to the support of the Nation.

The elevation of this southern division of the State is about 2,000 feet at the western limit and gradually raises to about 6,000 feet on the eastern border. The country drained by the headwaters of the Weiser, Payette, Boise and Wood Rivers on the north side of this great valley is heavily timbered with pine and fir, spruce, cedar and hemlock. The eastern part of this great basin lying along the east boundary of the State is also timbered mostly with black pine and fir, while the country that is drained by the rivers that flow into the Snake from the south is generally rough rolling lava hills and mountains on which timber is found in patches here and there, having no great commercial value.

Commencing in the very northeast corner of the State and extending in a southwesterly direction across the State and on through Nevada and into California is found a strip of country nearly 100 miles wide that is intensely volcanic in its formation, the whole country having been covered with a flow of lava. The eruption seems to have been quite general, as numerous small craters are found at different points throughout this strip of country from which the lava boiled and flowed like a great river, consuming everything in its path. This section of the valley was left badly ridged, cracked, and creased by this great boiling mass of molten earth during the process of cooling, and the millions of years that have elapsed since that great disturbance has been altogether too short a time for nature to smooth the seams and wrinkles and render it suitable for cultivation. The depressions have been generally filled with a sandy, ashy soil which produces a good growth of native grasses. This strip of country is looked upon by stockmen as the winter pasture for the numerous bands of sheep and cattle that are owned in this part of the State.



SNAKE RIVER AT IDAHO FALLS.



SNAKE RIVER AT SHOSHONE FALLS.

That part of the State located north of this great Snake River valley, and extending to the extreme northern boundary, presents a very different appearance, being very rough and mountainous and nearly all covered with timber. This part of the State is drained by the Salmon, Clearwater and Kootenai Rivers and their tributaries, the waters of which flow into the Columbia. Professor Hayden, of the United States Geological Survey, describes this part of the State as "a vast wedge-shaped table-land rising up from the west to a height of 10,000 feet in the east and literally crumpled or rolled up in one continuous series of mountain ranges, fold after fold." The great Bitter Root range of the Rocky Mountains, with its everlasting snow-clad peaks, forms the east boundary of this region of country and gives rise to the great Clearwater River which cuts its way through the mountain defiles to the west border of the State where it unites with the Snake. It is in this section that is found the largest virgin forest of white pine timber that is known in the world. Here are also found millions of acres of pine, fir, cedar, tamarack and hemlock timber awaiting the tramp of development to supply the wants of the world when the timber that is more accessibly located has been exhausted. It is in this section of the State that the great lead and silver mines are located—lead mines that supply one-half of the lead product of the United States. The gold and silver mines of that part of the State which is tributary to the Salmon River are attracting wide attention at this time by the rich discoveries that have been made during the past few years. A very large section of this part of the State lying within the mineralized belt has never been prospected and no one is able to say at this time what the result will be, but those who are best informed concerning the geology and formations of this undiscovered, unexplored and unprospected section of the State, covering thousands of square miles, predict the opening of the greatest gold and silver mines of the known world.

The eastern boundary of the State is one continuous range of mountains, many of the peaks rising above the perpetual snow line. The most important are the Kootenai Mountains in the extreme north; the Coeur

d'Alene Range south of this; the Bitter Root Range, probably the highest and most rugged of all, and the main range of the Rocky Mountains, extending into the Yellowstone Park and forming the great continental divide between the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Along the streams that are formed by the melting snows in these mountain ranges, on the west and in the northern district of Idaho, are found many fertile valleys which in places open out into great broad plains covering thousands of acres of most fertile farming land. These valleys are surrounded by dense forests of pine and fir timber which affords an abundant supply of the necessary material for building houses, fences and other farm improvements. Most of the land in these valleys is now settled with a prosperous class of farmers who raise bountiful crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, vegetables, berries and fruits of all kinds without the aid of irrigation. The winds that come from the Pacific Ocean laden with moisture, as they move to the east are brought in contact with the high mountain peaks just east of this section, causing a precipitation which supplies all of this region with the moisture needed to successfully grow and mature all classes of farm products. Owing to the cheapness of the cost of producing hay and grain crops in this section, stock growing has become a very profitable industry and promises to increase. The demand from Alaska and the Pacific Coast cities for meats offers a steady and profitable market for all of this section.

The mountain scenery in this section of the State is unsurpassed in any country in the world. The noted Alps of Switzerland lose their charm to one who has crossed this wide expanse of mountain grandeur. The Republic of Switzerland, with all that it contains, could be dropped into the center of this great scenic section of Idaho and become lost in the labyrinth of mountain ranges and towering peaks that would surround it. The beautiful lakes that lie nestled in the fastnesses of this mountain region, the crystal waters of which reflect the grandeur of the surrounding scenes, with the jutting rocks, towering snow-clad peaks, and mountainsides covered with vari-colored verdure, with the clearness of a mirror, cau-

not be surpassed in their scenic beauty in any country in the world. To the tired and overworked mind of the professional and business man of the great commercial centers of the country, no rest is so refreshing, no change so lasting in its physical benefits, as a few months spent in the mountain regions of Idaho, with the clear invigorating mountain air laden with the aroma of the forest; with the clear, pure spring water fresh from the great granite ledges from which it flows; with a menu of trout, grouse, venison and wild fruits, all of which unites to build new tissue containing vim and vigor fitting to meet the most strenuous conditions of business and prolonging the life of every one who drinks of this luxury. This section of Idaho is a great natural sanitarium with facilities and resources great enough to engraft new life into every citizen of the United States. No one can experience a term of life in this mountain region without receiving physical and mental benefit that is both pleasant and lasting.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.

The classification of the lands of the State can only be approximated at this time. The lands have not been fully explored and surveyed, but the best estimate places the acreage as follows:

Agricultural lands -----	11,000,000
Grazing lands -----	20,000,000
Timbered lands -----	20,000,000
Mineral lands -----	6,000,000

Agricultural Lands—Of the agricultural lands six million acres are in the humid belt of the northern district of the State, lying along streams and in great sections of open prairie country on which agriculture is carried on without the aid of irrigation. The soil in all this northern district of the State is exceedingly fertile, containing a large amount of vegetable mould of great depth and admirably fitting it for the production of all classes of

agricultural crops. An eminent authority, describing the soil of this section of the State, uses the following language: "It contains, indeed, the aggregated and condensed richness of vast areas of vegetable growth that have been accumulating for ages on the sides of the mountains skirting the valleys. An analysis of this soil shows it to be pre-eminently rich in all the mineral and vegetable elements necessary to the growth of all the cereals, vegetables, and fruits grown in the temperate zone."

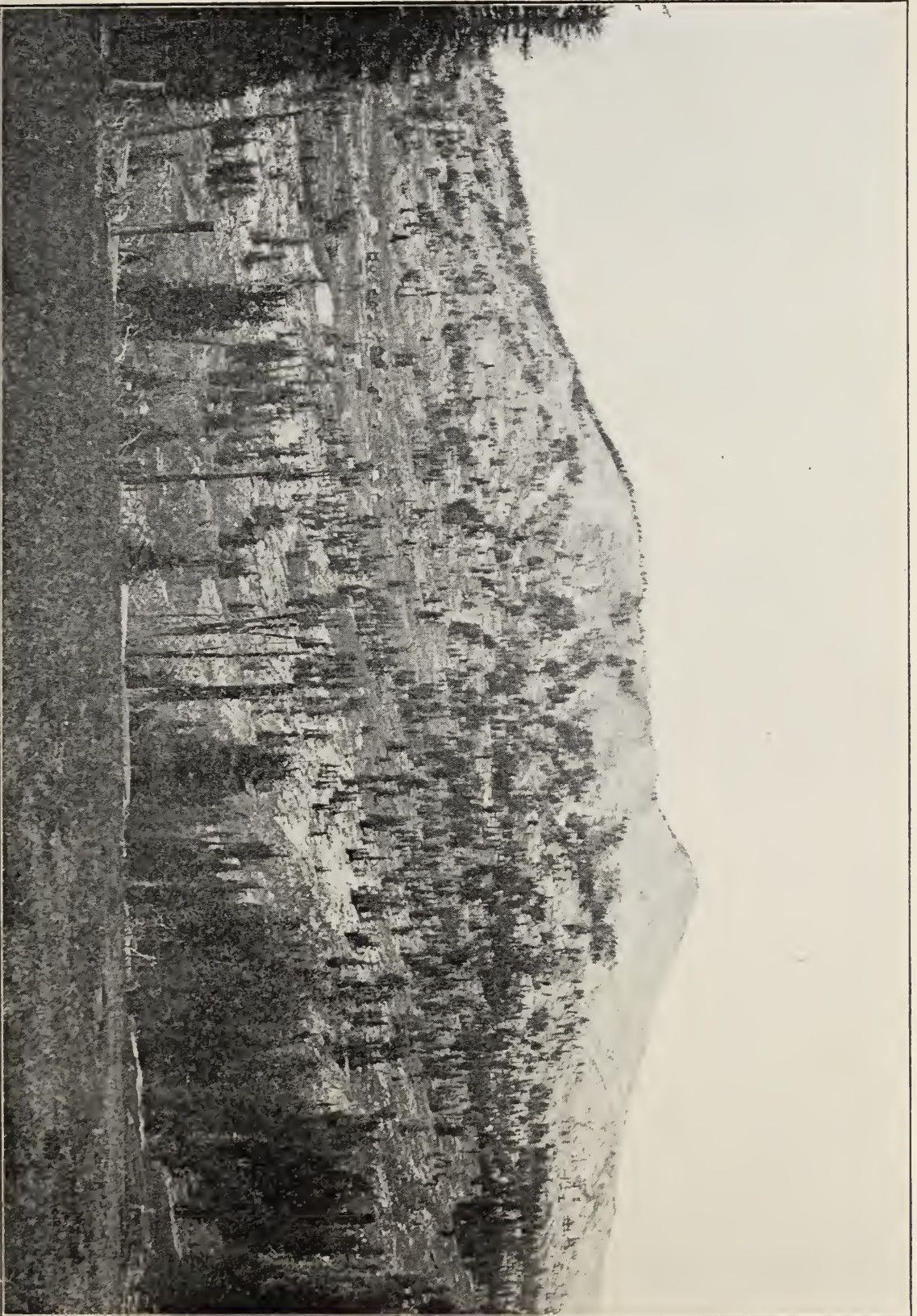
About five million acres lie in the irrigation belt of the southern district of the State, which is embraced within the great Snake River valley and its tributaries. Of this great body of land 2,108,095 acres are now covered by irrigation canals, of which 835,115 acres are in a high state of cultivation. The uncultivated portion of this great body of land that now lies under canals is generally owned by residents of the land itself, many farmers owning 160 or 320 acres, of which there are 40 or 80 acres under cultivation, the remainder of the holding being in the raw, unimproved state. This uncultivated portion can generally be bought at a very reasonable figure. The character of the agricultural lands in this section of the State is especially desirable for irrigation. The native mountain soils have been enriched with a liberal quantity of volcanic ash and decomposed basaltic rock with an effect that the land is easily irrigated; it absorbs the water readily and retains the moisture for a long time. In the upper Snake River valley, near St. Anthony, in Fremont County, are large tracts composed almost wholly of decomposed volcanic rock and ash which sub-irrigates. Surface irrigation is not practiced here at all. The land is not flooded as is general in irrigation sections. A farmer with 80 acres to irrigate constructs his ditches or laterals around the outside of the field, and may possibly put in one or two cross ditches. When it is desired to irrigate the ditches are filled with water and the land absorbs sufficient water to wet or moisten the soil over the entire field. This is a great advantage to the farmer, as the fields can easily be kept clean of all weeds and foul plants, the surface never crusts or hardens, and plants of all kinds make a very vigorous and even growth.



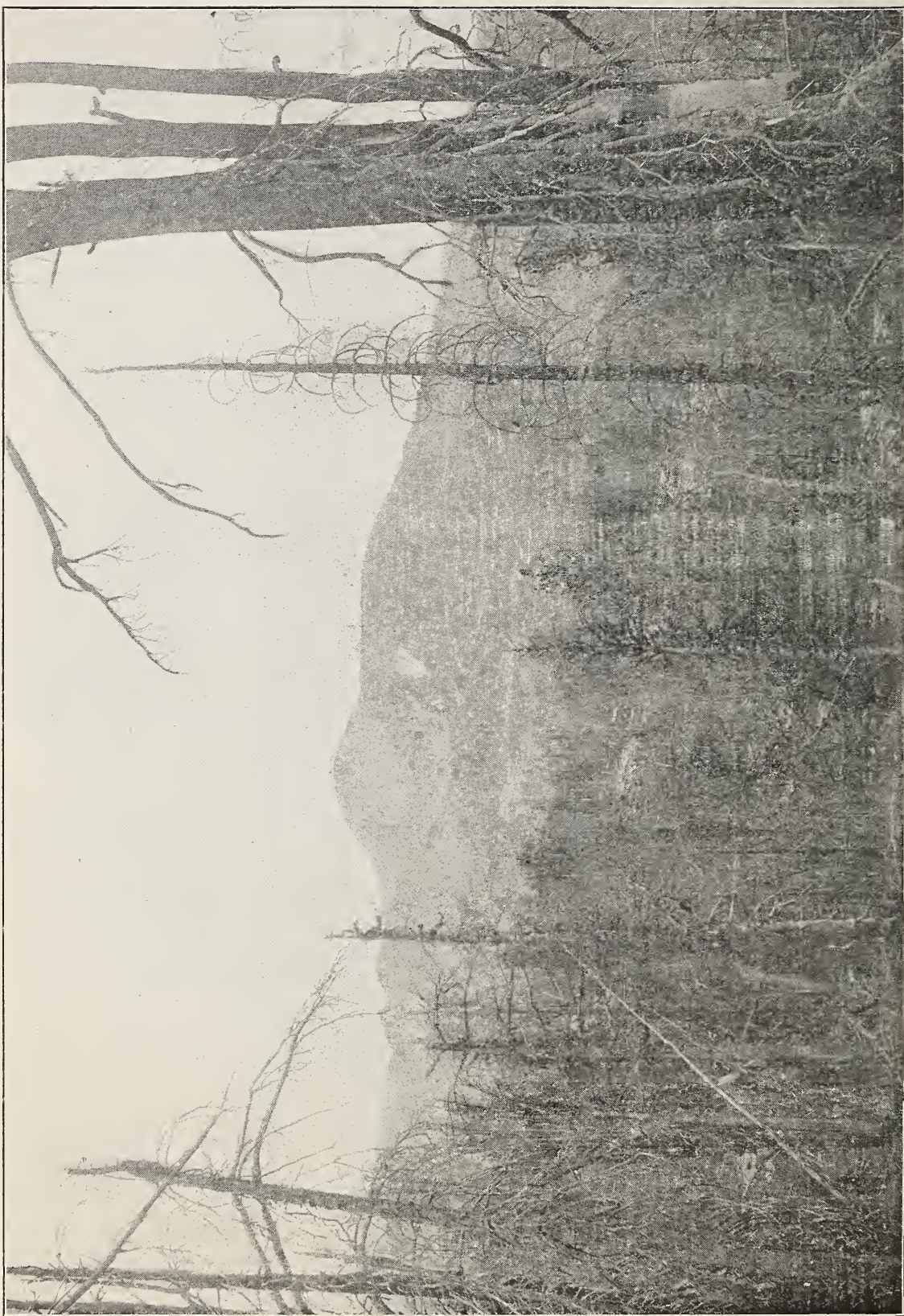
RANGE CATTLE IN IDAHO COUNTY.



GRAZING LANDS.



BUFFALO HUMP, IDAHO COUNTY.



MINING COUNTRY IN IDAHO COUNTY.

Grazing Lands—The grazing lands of the State constitute by far the largest portion of its area. In the approximation given above the grazing and timber lands are equal, but a very large portion of the acreage classified as timbered is also grazing land and is occupied as a summer range by thousands of sheep and cattle. There are wide areas in the northern section of the State that are covered with rough hills and mountains the south side of which is valuable grazing land and the north side heavily timbered. It is therefore safe to say that Idaho contains 30,000,000 acres of grazing land. A large portion of this land that lies in the great Snake River valley of the southern district is suitable for winter grazing only. This land lies in great dry plains, largely covered with a heavy growth of sage brush and dry land grasses but without a supply of water for stock during the summer months. The melting of the snows and the spring rains supply the needed moisture to produce a good growth of grass over all of this region, but the lack of water for stock saves the grass and forage until the snowfall of winter provides the needed moisture for cattle and sheep and the grass then provides the winter feed for thousands of animals. During the summer months stock of all kinds seek the green grass and pure spring water of the high mountain ranges with which the State is so liberally provided. There seems to be no limit to the summer ranges. Grass and forage in the mountains, when the snowfall is deep, grows rapidly and provides great quantities of feed year after year on the same range.

In central Idaho there are fourteen different species of indigenous and nutritious grasses, all differing in leaf, height, root, and seed top, but all furnishing valuable animal food and which retain vigorous vitality throughout the coldest winter weather. Nearly all of central and southern Idaho is covered with a heavy growth of no less than six different varieties of sage brush, four of which furnish winter food for cattle, horses, sheep, elk, deer, sage hens, grouse, rabbits, and, in fact, all kinds of animal life that inhabit the country.

The snowfall is not great in this part of the State, seldom more than a few inches at a time, and during a

good grass season and with a not over-crowded condition on the range, stock of all kinds will winter well on the native grasses without being fed.

Timbered Lands—The 20,000,000 acres of timbered lands comprise one of the chief sources of wealth in the State. This land is all located in the northern division of the State within the counties of Washington, Boise, Custer, Lemhi, Idaho, Nez Perce, Latah, Shoshone and Kootenai. In Idaho, Kootenai, Latah and Shoshone Counties is located the largest virgin forest of white pine timber in the world. This body of timber has attracted much attention among lumbering men and large bodies of it have been acquired by lumber syndicates who are now making strenuous efforts to increase their holdings. The State owns some 300,000 acres of timber land that has been selected under the different grants made to the State by the Government at the time Statehood was attained, beside some 300,000 acres of common school land which lies within the timber belt, but this is indeed a very small quantity compared to the millions of acres lying within the State. The class of timber is varied, yellow pine and fir predominating in some localities; in others are found spruce, tamarack, hemlock and cedar; in another the white pine, but the quality is pronounced by all conservative experts who have visited the forests to be as fine and as desirable as can be found anywhere. In the white pine district on the Clearwater River are found trees that are five feet in diameter and one hundred feet long without a knot or limb of any kind, providing finishing lumber that cannot be surpassed. In the great forests that lie along the foothills of the Bitter Root Range in the great basin that is drained by the Clearwater River and its tributaries are millions of acres of dense forests that have never been explored or surveyed.

Mineral Lands—Idaho doubtless contains the largest zone of unexplored, unsurveyed, and unprospected mineral land in the United States. The entire western slope of the Rocky Mountains, which forms the eastern boundary of the State for a distance of more than 600 miles, is mineralized to a greater or less degree. Within this great section of country are regions larger than the State of

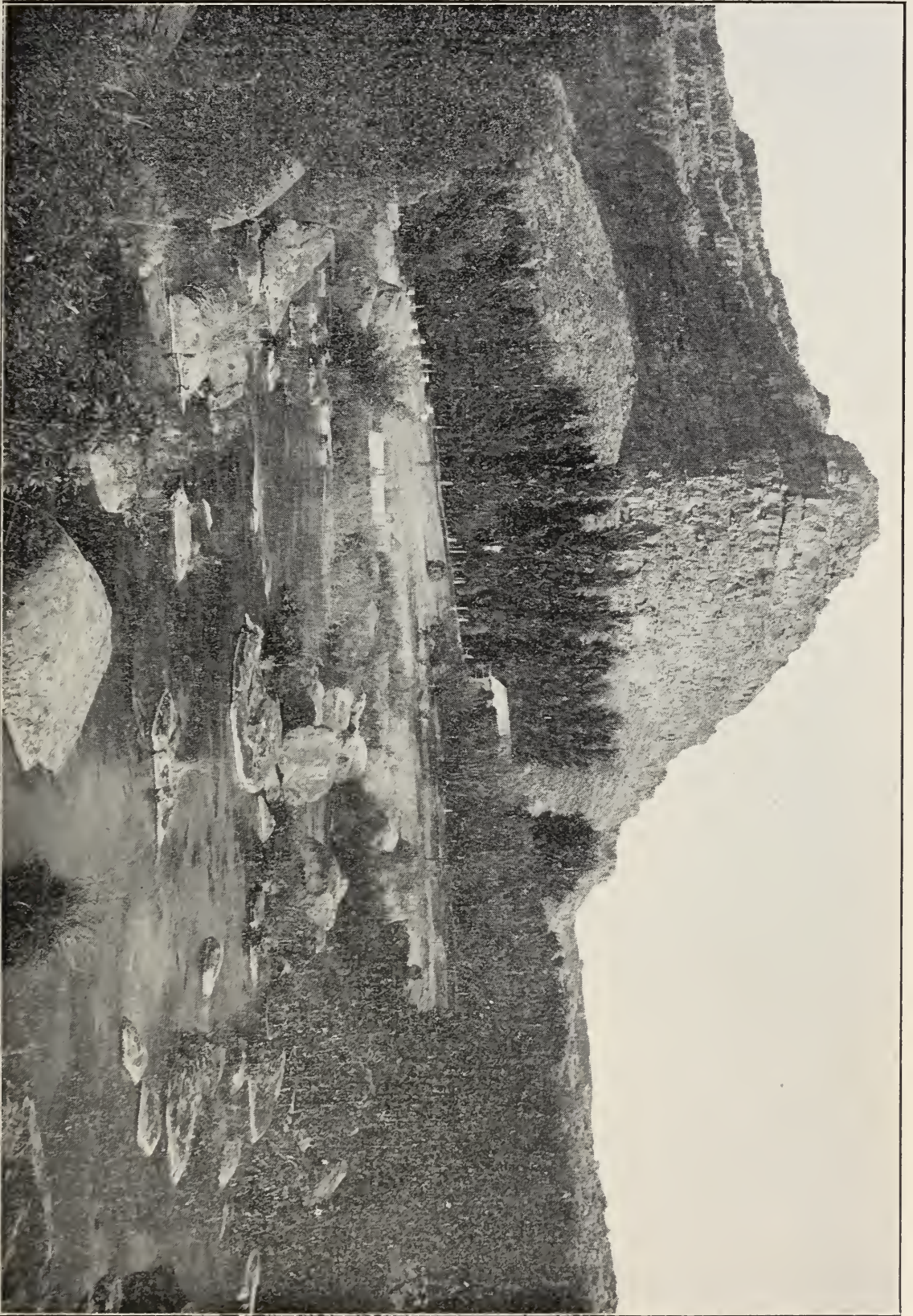
Massachusetts that have never been surveyed or prospected. At points along the border of this great region that are most accessible and convenient to transportation, discoveries have been made and development work is being carried on with marked energy, and many very large and rich ledges are being opened and prepared for milling operations. Prospectors have made trips into the interior and returned with rich specimens of their finds, but the remoteness from transportation and the rough character of the country prevent the successful openings of the properties at this time. Nearly all of the streams in the northern section of the State show placer gold in greater or less quantity, the deposits in many places being exceedingly rich. This is an indication to the prospector that the waters of these streams at some point cuts through ledges of mineral that contain this gold. In some places where prospecting for quartz ledges has been carried on, the efforts have been crowned with success and valuable mines have been opened, but the efforts of the miners up to a comparatively recent date have been confined to placer discoveries and workings, as they are operated with little expense and the product is easily acquired and marketed. The last two years have been particularly fruitful in quartz discoveries. Many new districts have been discovered and valuable mining claims located. Trails and wagon roads are being built that penetrate far into the mountain regions with view to aiding the efforts of the prospector and miner in discovering and opening out this new country. The numerous streams that intersect all this mining country provide ample and cheap power for the development of the mines. The country is nearly all timbered, which provides this necessary item to every miner practically without expense.

STATE LANDS.

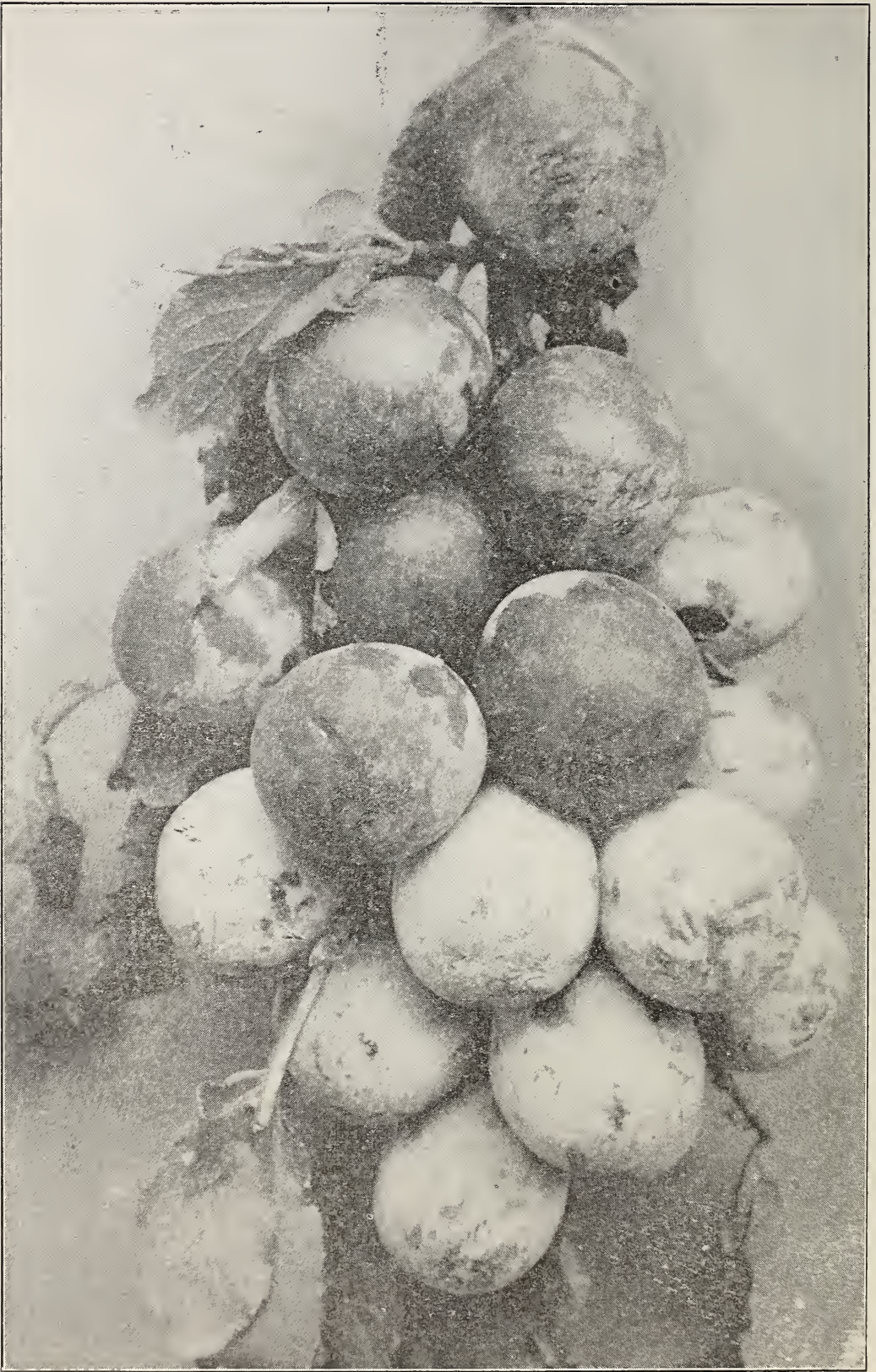
By an act of Congress providing for the admission of the Territory of Idaho as a State into the Union, which was passed July 3, 1890, Idaho was granted 668,080 acres of land, to be selected from the public domain within the State of Idaho, for the benefit of the public institutions belonging to the State. The lands were allotted to the different institutions as follows:

Insane Asylum -----	50,000 acres
University -----	96,080 acres
Penitentiary -----	50,000 acres
Public Buildings -----	32,000 acres
Agricultural College ----	90,000 acres
Scientific School -----	100,000 acres
Normal Schools -----	100,000 acres
Charitable and Reforma- tory Institutions -----	150,000 acres
<hr/>	
Total -----	668,080 acres

In addition to this, sections 16 and 36 of each township was granted to the State for the benefit of the common schools, which amounted to 3,014,400 acres. The same act provides that none of this land can be sold by the State at less than \$10.00 per acre, and that the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by the State and the income thereof to be used exclusively for the benefit of the institution to which the fund belongs. This wise provision of Congress has supplied the State with a means for providing the State institutions with an income that will render them practically self-supporting for all time. The State Land Board, who has control of the State lands and the funds derived from the sale of such lands, is composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. All of the land received by the State under this grant has been selected with the exception of 6,000 acres. The State is also entitled to select ----- acres of "lieu lands." These "lieu lands" accrued from sections 16 and 36 in those townships that are included



A HOME NEAR THE SNAKE RIVER.



IDAHO PRUNES.

within the Indian reservations or from tracts that had been settled and title passed from the Government prior to the passage of the act creating the State.

How to Acquire State Lands—In order to acquire title to State lands it is necessary to make written application to the State Board of Land Commissioners, describing the tract desired to be purchased and expressing a willingness to purchase the tract at the appraised valuation. The following is the form of application to be made:

Application for Sale.

To the State Board of Land Commissioners, Boise, Idaho:

I hereby make application to purchase the following described land:-----Section----township----range
-----.

I also agree to bid on said land when the same is offered for sale.

Name -----,
Postoffice -----

The land, if not already appraised, will then be appraised by the State Appraiser, who is appointed by the Land Board, and the Board, if they deem 't for the best interest of the State, will then advertise the land for sale, naming a date when it will be offered at public auction, and sold to the highest bidder, provided it is appraised at \$10.00 per acre or more, and that the purchase price is not less than the appraised value. These land sales are held in the county in which the land is located and usually at the county court house.

The law reads as follows concerning the terms of purchase of State lands:

Payments for Purchase—Section 20. Payments for lands and timber sold under the provisions of this act shall be made as follows:

For timber and for lands chiefly valuable for timber, cash in hand; for lands not chiefly valuable for timber, but on which the timber is appraised at more than two and one-half dollars per acre, at least one-half cash in hand; for other lands not less than one-tenth of the purchase price, cash in hand. On all lands whereon there is timber appraised, at not to exceed two and one-half dollars per acre, the appraised value of the timber shall be

added to and considered as a part of the value of the land, and such land shall be deemed agricultural or grazing land, and when sold shall be paid for as if no timber were growing thereon.

Notes shall be given by the purchaser for the unpaid portion of the purchase price of all land sold to him, and shall be due in ten years from the date of sale unless the same shall fall due, at the option of the State, because of the failure of the purchaser to perform the covenants of the contract expressed in said note or notes.

The rate of interest on all such notes shall be 6 per centum per annum, and shall be due and payable as follows: On the day of the sale the interest on the unpaid portion of such purchase price shall be computed and paid up to the 1st day of January next ensuing, and thereafter it shall become due and payable annually in advance on the 1st day of January of each year: *Provided*, That the State Board of Land Commissioners at any time before the expiration of ten years from the date of any sale, may after inspection and favorable report by a member or an agent of said board, extend the time of payment to such purchaser for ten years longer; but before a purchaser can be given such extension, he must have paid all interest due the State, and must accompany his application for such extension with a payment of one-tenth of the principal and one year's interest in advance. Notes given for such extended payments must bear the same rate of interest and be upon the same terms and conditions as those required to be given on purchase of lands. All notes required to be given by the provisions of this section shall be executed at the same time that the first payment of purchase money is made or extension given, and shall be in the form prescribed by the State Board. Any purchaser may make full payment for land purchased, at any time; and after the payment of amount required to be paid at the time of sale, a purchaser may pay any part of the amount due, and such payment shall be endorsed on the note given for the unpaid portion of the purchase price of the land on account of which such partial payment has been made.

Payments, To Whom Made—Section 21. All payments of principal or interest provided for in the last preceding

section shall be made to the county treasurer of the county in which the land purchased is situated, and all notes required to be executed shall be delivered to him by the purchaser or purchasers at the time of making the first payment of principal, at the time of sale.

Certificate of Sale and Deeds—Sec. 23. Upon the sale of land under the provisions of this chapter upon which full payment has not been made as herein provided, the State Board shall issue to the purchaser a certificate of sale showing the land purchased, the amount paid, the amount due, and the time when the principal and interest shall become due. All payments of interest made subsequent to the issue of such certificate of sale shall be endorsed upon such certificate. Upon the filing of countersigned duplicate receipts evidencing full payment of principal and interest for any tract of land sold, the Governor shall, under the great seal of the State, issue a deed therefor to the purchaser or his assignee. All deeds so issued shall be attested by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the State Board of Land Commissioners, and a record thereof shall be kept in the office of the State Board.

State Lands May Be Leased—The State Board of Land Commissioners are empowered to lease all lands belonging to the State that have been appraised and are unsold, at an annual rental of 10 per cent of the appraised valuation. Agricultural lands can be leased for terms of not more than four years, and in tracts not to exceed 160 acres in extent to any one person. Grazing lands may be leased in tracts not to exceed 640 acres to one person. Application must be made to the County Treasurer of the county in which the land is located, and must be accompanied with the amount of rental computed from the day of application to the first day of January next following. The rental from this time on becomes due the first day of January of each year in advance. If two or more persons desire to lease the same tract of land, the County Treasurer is required to give five days' notice to all parties making application to lease the same tract, and auction it off at public auction to the person who, in addition to the 10 per cent on the appraised value, will pay the highest premium for said land. Leases on grazing land are usually made for a

period of five years, at the end of which time the land is supposed to be reappraised, when it can be released for a further period of five years.

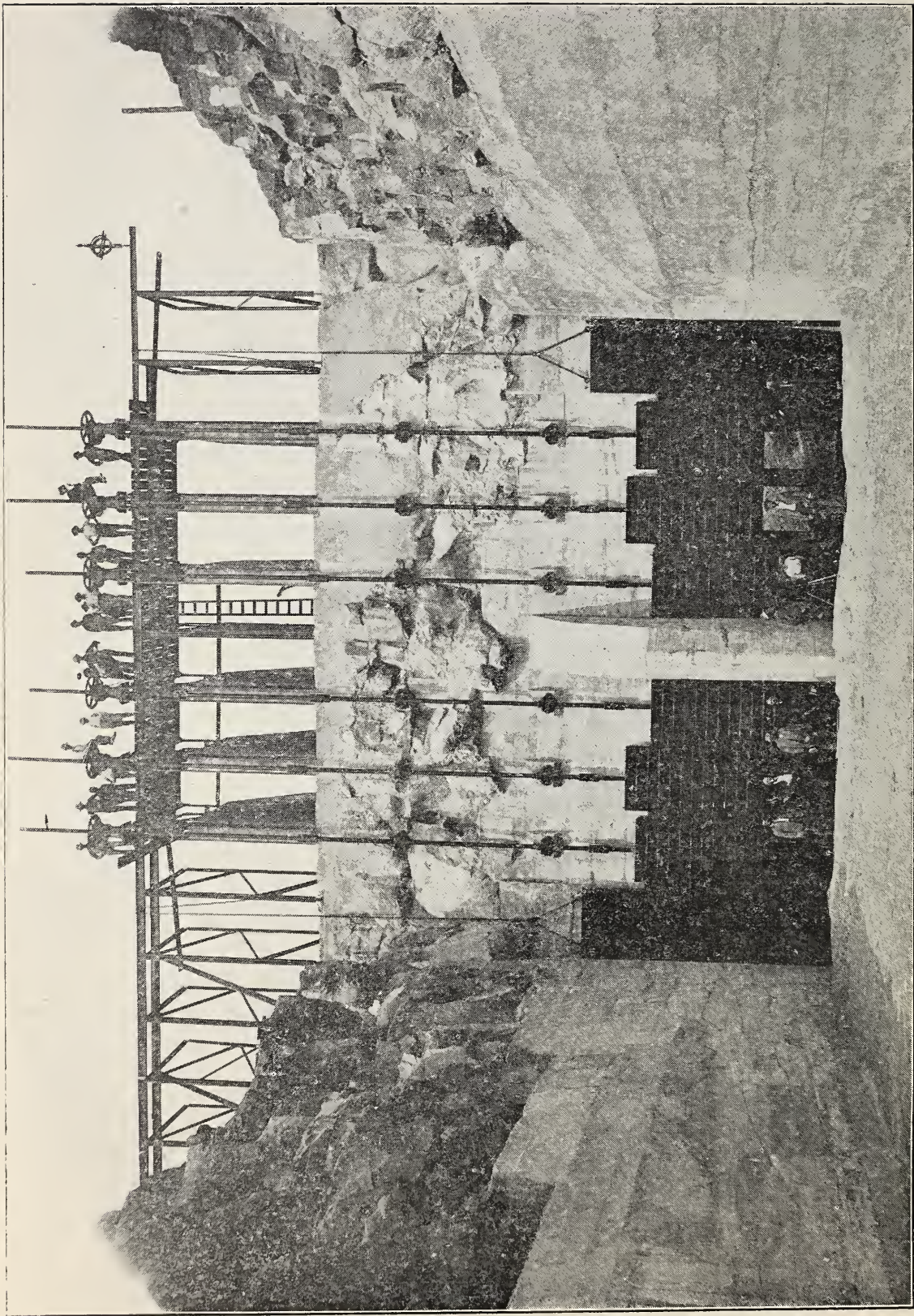
In the counties of the northern part of the State much of the State land is leased for agricultural purposes and cropped to wheat. It is customary to summer fallow the land each alternate year and for this provision has been made by which no rental is charged or collected on summer fallow land. The State Land Board made 267 leases, embracing 98,000 acres of State land, during the first six months of 1904, for which an annual rental amounting to \$14,567.59 is secured by the State. Of this land 65,000 acres is leased for grazing, 30,000 acres for agriculture and 3,000 acres for summer fallow.

The people seem to be awakening to the benefits to be received and advantages to be gained by leasing the State lands. In some agricultural sections these State lands adjoin to the land of farmers who can make valuable use of them by cropping, and in other parts of the State the grazing lands are equally valuable to the man who wishes to reserve a pasture for the fall and winter feed, which he could not do were it not possible for him to secure control of the land. The fact that the demand for leased land is rapidly increasing is evidence of its value to the settlers throughout the State.

Carey Act Lands—There are six Carey Act tracts within the State that have been withdrawn from entry by the Government and turned over to the State Land Board to be irrigated under the provisions of an act of Congress known as the "Carey Act," and provided for the pledging of the lands as security to a private individual or company who will construct the necessary works for irrigation of the lands. When the works for the irrigation of the land has been completed, in compliance with a contract that has been entered into with the State Land Board, the land is thrown open for settlement by the State Land Board and any citizen of the United States is entitled to make entry in tracts not less than forty nor more than one hundred and sixty acres. The Carey Act virtually creates a new right and does not interfere with homestead, desert or other land filings that have been previously made. The law respecting the qualifications of entrymen reads as follows:



FARMERS BUILDING IRRIGATION CANALS.



A WATER GATE ON THE TWIN FALLS CANAL.

Section 17. Any citizen of the United States, or any person having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States (excepting married women) over the age of twenty-one years, may make application under oath, to the board to enter any of said land in an amount not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person; and such application shall set forth that the person desiring to make such entry does so for the purpose of actual reclamation, cultivation and settlement in accordance with the act of Congress and the laws of this State relating thereto, and that the applicant has never received the benefit of the provisions of this act to an amount greater than one hundred and sixty acres, including the number of acres specified in the application under consideration. Such application must be accompanied by a certified copy of a contract for a perpetual water right, made and entered into by the party making application with the person, company or association who have been authorized by the board to furnish water for the reclamation of said lands; and if said applicant, has at any previous time entered lands under the provisions of this act, he shall so state in his application, together with description, date and entry location of said land.

The Board shall thereupon file in this office the application and papers relating thereto, and, if allowed, issue a certificate of location to the applicant. All applications for entry shall be accompanied by a payment of twenty-five cents per acre, which shall be paid as a partial payment on the land if the application is allowed, and all certificates when issued shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. If the application is not allowed, the twenty-five cents per acre accompanying it shall be refunded to the applicant.

The Board shall dispose of all lands accepted by the State under the provisions of this act at a uniform price of fifty cents per acre, half to be paid at the time of entry and the remainder at the time of making final proof by the settler.

The above extract from the law instructs the settler how to proceed to make filing on Carey Act land. The following extract shows how to proceed to make final proof and acquite title to the land, and reads as follows:

Final Proof—Section 19. Within one year after any person, company of persons, association or incorporated company, authorized to construct irrigation works under the provisions of this act, shall have notified the settlers under such works that they are prepared to furnish water under the terms of their contract with the State, the said settler shall cultivate and reclaim not less than one-sixteenth part of the land filed upon and within two years after the said notice the settler shall have actually irrigated and cultivated not less than one-eighth of the land filed upon, and within three years from the date of said notice the settler shall appear before the Secretary of the Board, a Judge, or Clerk of the District Court, or United States Circuit Court, or Commissioner to be designated by the Board, within the State, and make final proof of reclamation, settlement and occupation, which proof shall embrace evidence that he is the owner of shares in the works which entitle him to a water right for his entire tract of land sufficient in volume for the complete irrigation and reclamation thereof; that he has been an actual settler thereon and has cultivated and irrigated not less than one-eighth part of said tract; and such further proof, if any, as may be required by the regulations of the department of the interior and the Board. The officer taking this proof shall be entitled to receive a fee of two dollars, which fee shall be paid by the settler and shall be in addition to the price paid to the State for the land. All proofs so received shall be submitted by the Secretary of the Board and shall be accompanied by the last and final payment for said land, and upon approval of the same by the Board, they shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, with the request that a patent to said lands be issued to the State: *Provided*, That when the Secretary shall take final proof, all fees received by him shall be turned into the State treasury.

The law provides that each State named in this act, Idaho being one, shall be entitled to withdraw 1,000,000 acres under this act. The six tracts that have been withdrawn in this State embrace 334,157 acres, and are comprised in the following:

The American Falls Canal & Power Company-----	51,178
Marysville Canal Company, Pocatello, Idaho-----	8,076
Mullins Canal Company, Bliss, Idaho -----	6,528
Twin Falls Land & Water Co., Milner, Idaho-----	244,025
Canyon Canal Company, Emmett, Idaho -----	6,052
Glenn's Ferry Land & Irrigation Co., Glenn's Fer- ry, Idaho -----	18,296
<hr/>	
Total acres -----	334,155

There are still 665,845 acres in the State subject to withdrawal and irrigation under this act. It was the intention of Congress in passing this act to not only make the investment of capital in the irrigation enterprises absolutely safe, but to make it desirable for capital to invest. Of course, the great benefit to be derived is from the reclaiming and settlement of the country, but under the provisions of this law and with the great demand for irrigated land in this State, with the wonderful climate and productive soil, capital is not only absolutely safe but is assured a handsome profit with interest in return for its labor. An unquestioned water supply is the foundation of success in these enterprises. It is not safe to invest in projects when the water supply is uncertain, but with an assured supply of water capital can find no safer or more profitable investment. The fact that the Government is investing millions of dollars in irrigation projects is an assurance to the capitalist that commendable projects offer a safe investment for their money.

Government Lands In Idaho.

There are five United States Land Offices in Idaho that have jurisdiction over the unappropriated lands of the Government in this State. The land offices of these five districts are located at Blackfoot, Bingham County; Boise, Ada County; Lewiston, Nez Perce County, and Coeur d'Alene City, Kootenai County. The United States Land Office located at Blackfoot has jurisdiction over all of the lands that belong to the Government in Fremont, Bingham, Bannock, Bear Lake and Oneida Counties. This district contains 2,205,324 of unappropriated surveyed lands open for settlement, and 2,672,722 of unsurveyed lands. The United States Land Office, located at Hailey, Blaine

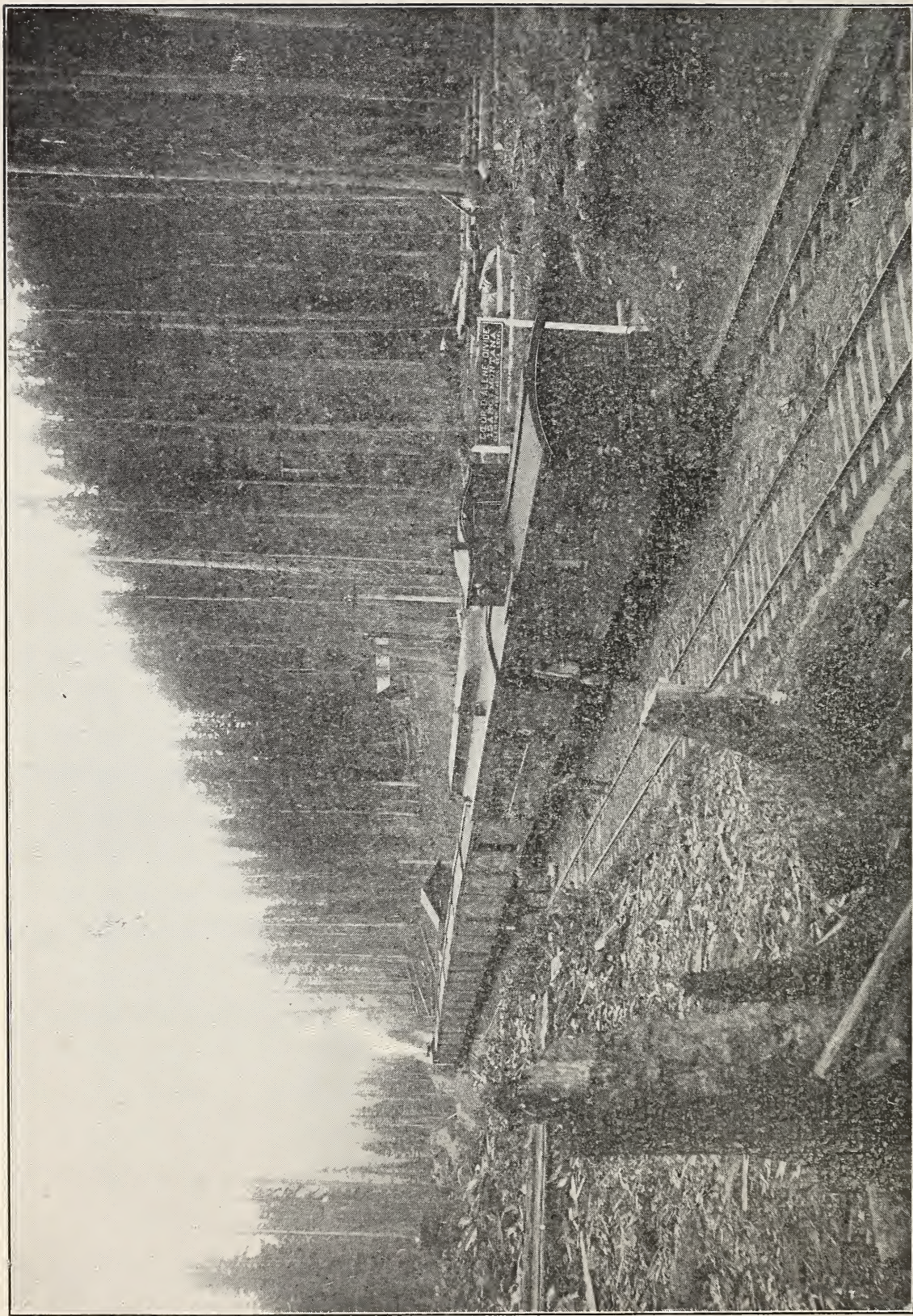
County, has jurisdiction over all the lands that belong to the Government in Lemhi, Custer, Blaine, Lincoln, Cassia and the east portion of Owyhee, Elmore, Boise and Idaho Counties. This district contains 3,268,909 acres of unappropriated surveyed land open for settlement and 12,529,276 acres of unsurveyed land. The United States Land Office, located at Boise, Ada County, has jurisdiction over all the lands belonging to the Government in Owyhee, Elmore and Boise Counties, not included within the Hailey District, all of Ada and Canyon Counties and the southwest portion of Idaho County. This district contains 4,011,843 acres of unappropriated surveyed lands open for settlement and 7,108,504 acres of unsurveyed lands. The United States Land Office, located at Lewiston, Nez Perce County, has jurisdiction over all of the lands belonging to the Government in Latah, Nez Perce, and the northern part of Idaho County and the south portion of Shoshone County. This district contains 857,384 acres of unappropriated surveyed lands open for settlement, and 4,200,921 acres of unsurveyed lands. The United States Land Office at Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, has jurisdiction over all the lands belonging to the Government in Kootenai and the north part of Shoshone County. This district contains 505,389 acres of unappropriated surveyed land opened to settlement and 2,308,364 acres of unsurveyed lands.

With this great quantity of Government land still open for settlement within the State, Idaho surely offers great advantages to the homeseeker. There are several different courses that may be pursued to acquire title to this land, as follows:

Homestead Entries—All men and single women over twenty-one years of age, widows, deserted wives, and all persons under the age of twenty-one who are the head of a family, who are not the owner of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, and who are citizens or who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, are qualified to make a homestead entry. Homestead entries can be made either at the Land Office, or before the Clerk or Judge of a Court, or a United States Commissioner of the county in which the land is situated. After fourteen months from the date of settlement the home-



A MINING CAMP IN SHOSHONE COUNTY.



ON THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAINS, SHOSHONE COUNTY.

stead claimant, if he has resided upon, improved and cultivated his claim during the last eight months, can make commutation proof and pay for the land at \$1.25 per acre if not within the limits of a railroad grant, or \$2.50 per acre if within such limits. If a homestead claimant dies, the land goes to his widow, if he has one; if not, to his heirs. Neither the widow or heirs are required to live on the land, but they must keep up the cultivation and improvements.

A single woman or widow who has made an entry can marry without forfeiting her claim, if she continues to comply with the law as to residence. When final proof is made, after five years' residence, or its equivalent, in case of a soldier, no payment is required for the land, only land office fees and charge for advertising will be called for.

Desert Land Entries—Every qualified person, a resident of the State in which the land is situated, may enter 320 acres, or less, of surveyed or unsurveyed desert land that can be reclaimed by irrigation. Desert land is held to be land without a growth of natural timber, on which ordinary crops will not grow and mature without irrigation.

A married woman can make a desert land entry if it is for her own use and made with her own money. The settler must pay 25 cents per acre when entry is made. He must expend not less than \$1.00 per acre each year for three years in procuring water for irrigation and in permanent improvements and must cultivate one-eighth of the land entered. Before the expiration of each year after the date of entry, the entryman must file in the land office a corroborated sworn statement showing how the \$1.00 per acre has been expended. A failure to file this statement within the time specified is good ground for contest. Within four years from the date of this entry the claimant must prove the reclamation and pay a further Government fee of \$1.00 per acre. However, on unsurveyed land, patents will not issue until after the survey. Desert land entries can be assigned to any qualified person who has never made or held an entry and the assignee can comply with the law and make final proof.

Timber and Stone Land—Any qualified person can enter 160 acres or less of land that is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, at \$2.50

per acre. The applicant must advertise his intention to make entry for sixty days, giving the names of two or more witnesses by whom he expects to prove the character of the land. Married women can make timber and stone land entries for their own use. No person can make more than one entry.

Mining Claims—Mining claims may be quartz or placer. They are initiated by filing a location certificate in the office of the County Recorder at the county seat of the county in which the claim is located. They may be held and worked for any length of time without securing a patent, if \$100.00 or more is expended in labor or improvement on each claim every year.

When a patent is wanted on a quartz claim or a placer claim, on unsurveyed land, a survey must be made by a Deputy United States Surveyor, application for patent must be made in the local land office, and a notice secured and published and posted on the claim. Placer claims are to conform as nearly as practicable to the lines of government survey and are not to exceed twenty acres. Two dollars and fifty cents is the cost of placer land.

Quartz claims may be 1,500 feet in length along the lode or vein and not to exceed 300 feet in width each side of the center of the vein, but the width may be restricted by local laws to any number of feet not less than 25 feet each side of the middle of the vein. Five dollars per acre is the charge for land embraced in a lode claim.

The following statement, showing the appropriated and unappropriated lands that belong to the Government within the State of Idaho, is compiled by the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.:

District.	Unappropriated and Unreserved.			Appropriated.
	Acres Surveyed.	Acres Unsurveyed.	Acres Total.	Acres.
Lewiston.....	857,384	4,200,921	5,058,305	2,069,835
Boise.....	4,011,843	7,108,504	11,120,347	1,782,262
Coeur d'Alene.....	505,389	2,308,364	2,813,753	1,605,018
Hailey.....	3,268,909	12,529,276	15,798,185	1,283,952
Blackfoot.....	2,205,324	2,672,722	4,878,046	4,822,160

Irrigated Lands In Idaho.

The following schedule shows the amount of land that is under irrigation in the southern district of the State, where irrigation is required to grow and mature crops of every kind:

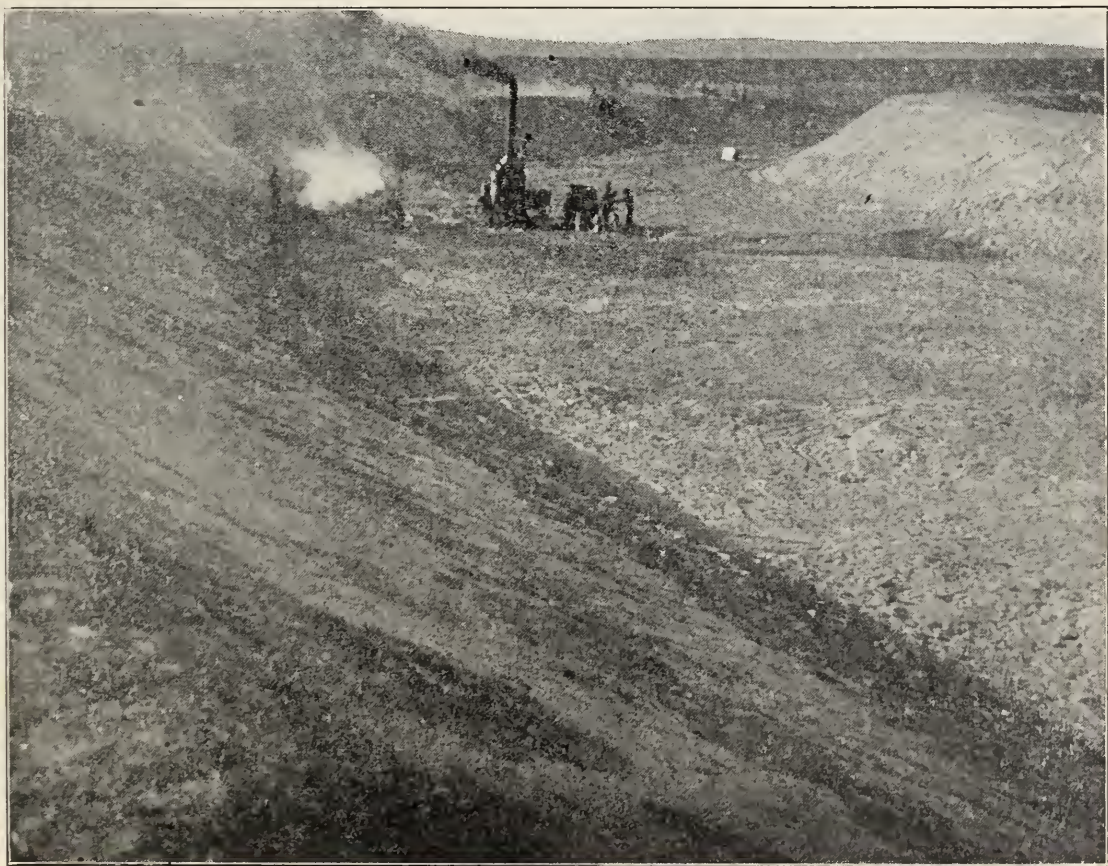
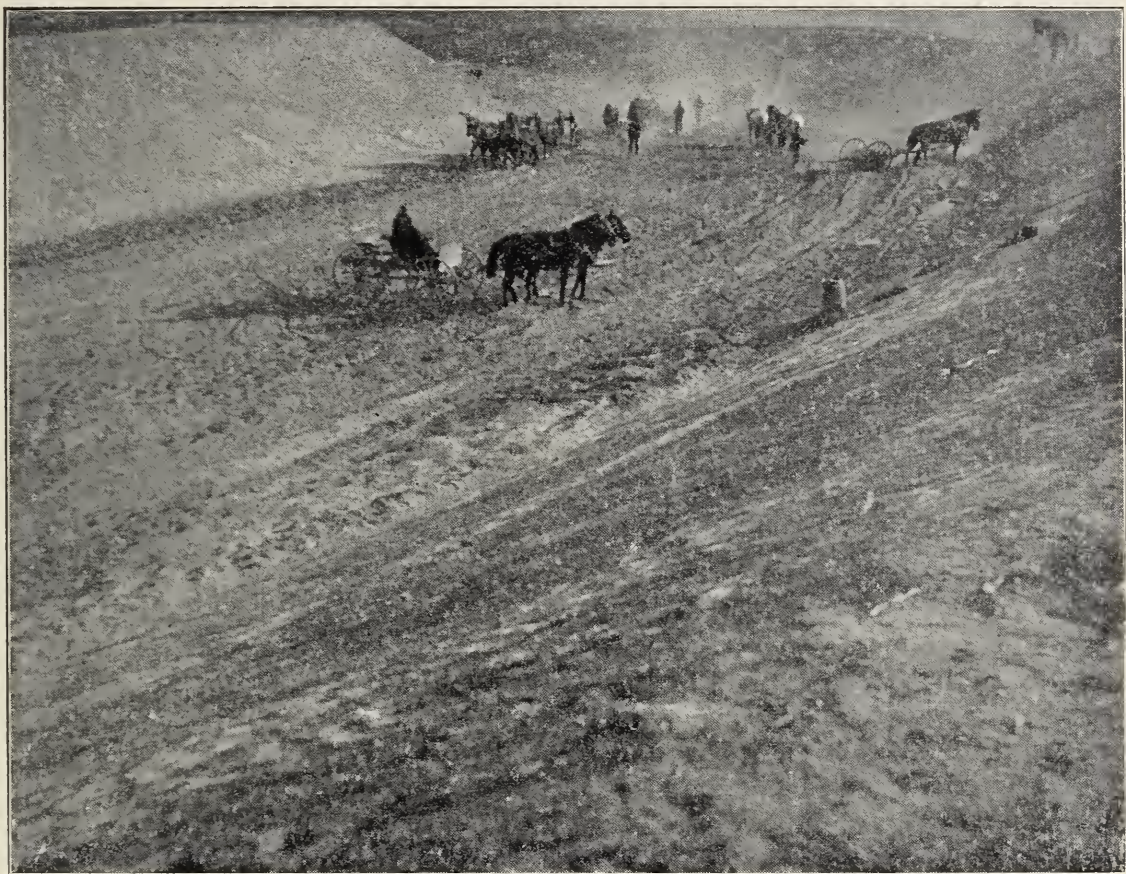
County.	Length of Canals.	Cost of Con- struction.	Acres Cov- ered by Canals.	Acres now Under Cul- tivation.
Ada.....	213	1,207,000	202,500	67,200
Blaine.....	232	131,075	55,965	32,360
Bannock.....	262	234,091	104,680	35,265
Bear Lake.....	185	254,038	55,017	28,394
Bingham.....	503	1,666,040	486,720	179,640
Boise.....	144	93,650	28,930	10,333
Canyon.....	330	1,292,000	205,700	85,275
Cassia.....	190	2,077,980	304,175	18,239
Custer.....	226	69,510	37,676	26,430
Elmore.....	126	532,200	38,480	10,300
Fremont.....	523	861,709	332,140	209,975
Lincoln.....	78	84,750	29,445	13,240
Lemhi.....	169	69,825	27,105	18,262
Oneida.....	231	402,580	98,930	66,028
Owyhee.....	81	502,350	53,422	5,514
Washington.....	84	153,225	47,210	28,760
	3,577	\$9,632,023	2,108,095	835,115

Irrigation is practiced to some extent in Nez Perce, Latah and Idaho Counties, which are not included in this schedule, for the reason that the proportion of irrigated land in these counties is so small in comparison to the amount of land that is cultivated without irrigation, that this region is classed as humid and not requiring irrigation to grow and mature crops. It is truthfully said by people who have investigated and made a study of the arid region of the United States, that Idaho contains a larger area of fertile land, and has by far a great quantity of water that is available for irrigation purposes, than any of the States in which irrigation is required. It is this great water supply that is now attracting the attention of eminent irrigation engineers, and extensive irrigation projects are now being considered, both by the United States Government and by private capitalists.

The Twin Falls Land and Water Company, who are now constructing canals on the south side of the Snake River in Cassia County, have undertaken the most extensive irrigation enterprise in the United States, promoted by private capital. Their canals will supply water for 270,000 acres of land, 240,000 acres of which lies in one body on the south side of the river, and 30,000 acres lie on the north side of the river. This is a very remarkable tract of land. It lays in the form of a high table land, almost absolutely level, with a gradual slope toward the river and is covered with a thick growth of black sage brush, which indicates that the character of the soil is the best.

About fifty miles up the Snake River from the Twin Falls Land and Water Company headgates, the Government has awarded contracts for the construction of works that are designed to irrigate about 120,000 acres of land, which is very similar in character to the Twin Falls Land. This is known as the "Minidoka Project" and the lands to be irrigated lie on both sides of the Snake River for a distance of fifteen to twenty miles. It is the intention to have these works completed and to deliver the water for irrigation in the spring of 1905. The engineer's estimate of the cost of a water right for this land is twenty-five dollars per acre, to pay for which the settler is granted ten years time without interest. The Government is now (October 1st, 1904) receiving filings of homestead entries on this land, which are limited to forty acres for each filing that is made within two miles of a townsite location, and to eighty acres for filings that are made outside of this limit. A United States Land Commissioner has been stationed at Minidoka, a point on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in Lincoln County, and from which point this land is most accessible, for the purpose of receiving the filings of settlers on this tract. Any person who is entitled to make a homestead entry can file on this land.

The schedule here published shows that there are 2,108,000 acres of land now under irrigation canals in this section of the State, of which 835,115 acres are in cultivation. The early filings that were made on this land consisted of homestead and timber culture entries, amounting to 160 acres each, and of desert land entries, amounting to



TWO VIEWS OF CONSTRUCTION ON TWIN FALLS CANAL.
80 FEET WIDE ON THE BOTTOM, 120 ON TOP, 10 FEET DEEP.



A COMPLETED SECTION TWIN FALLS CANAL.

320 and 640 acres each. By the construction of the canals a water right was acquired for the greater part of this land, and the above figures show that less than one-half of it is under cultivation. This uncultivated portion is usually owned by the people who occupy the land, and who own 160 acres or 320 acres, of which they have 80 or 100 acres in cultivation, the remainder of the holding being in the raw state. This raw, uncultured land can generally be bought on very favorable terms at prices ranging from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre, according to the location, quality of the land, value of the water right that accompanies the land, etc.

When this land is put under cultivation it soon reaches a value of \$100.00 per acre, and it is a poor farmer who can not make it net him ten per cent each year on \$200.00 per acre. Settlers who are not able to pay the full price for a tract of this land, but who are able to pay one-third or one-fourth of the purchase price, can borrow the remainder from local parties here in Idaho and give a mortgage on the land for security, the interest rate being generally eight to ten per cent per annum for such loans. A man with moderate means, and supplied with sufficient energy, can acquire a home and gain independence on the irrigated land of Idaho much quicker than in most regions of the world.

A careful study of the schedule will show to those who are seeking locations in irrigated sections, the counties in which irrigation is most active and in which can be found the greatest amount of uncultivated land that is now covered by canals, and which would be most apt to be for sale on favorable terms.

Improved irrigated lands can be bought in any of the above counties at \$40.00 to \$200.00 per acre, the price being regulated by the location, quality of the land, and the value of the improvements.

The Government Irrigation Projects Within the State.

The government has three irrigation projects under consideration at this time within the State that embrace a total area of 880,000 acres of land and contemplate an expenditure of \$12,000,000.

The Minidoka Project—The Minidoka project, the lands of which are located along the banks of the Snake River in

Lincoln and Cassia Counties, has reached the most advanced stage of completion, and it is expected that the canals will be completed and in condition to deliver water for irrigation in the spring of 1906. These works provide for the reclamation of 120,000 acres of very fertile agricultural and fruit land. The first announcement of the plans of the Government was made in April, 1903, at which time practically all of the land was vacant. Today nearly every acre lying on the north side of the river has been entered by homestead filings, which are limited to 40 acres within two miles of a townsite location and to 80 acres outside of this limit. It will cost \$25.00 per acre to reclaim these lands, but the people who are making the filings know they will get the water at actual cost, and know they will be allowed to pay for it in small installments, covering a period of ten years and without interest. These terms appeal to the settlers who have confidence in the ability of the Government to provide the water, and it is expected that all of the land will be entered before the close of this year.

The Boise-Payette Project—The investigations made in the Boise-Payette valleys in Canyon County in 1903 pointed to the feasibility of reclaiming practically all of the desert lands in these sections. The areas to be reclaimed are as follows: In the Payette valley, 35,000 acres; on the north side of the Boise valley, 40,000 acres; below the lower Boise canals, 15,000 acres; south side of Snake River, 15,000 acres; south side of Boise valley, 200,000 acres, making a total of 305,000 acres, about 101,000 acres are now irrigated in the Boise valley. Of this area about 65,000 acres will be included in the project, making a total of 370,000 acres of land in the Boise-Payette project, 305,000 acres of which are in a desert condition. In order to irrigate these immense tracts of land from the Boise to Payette Rivers it will be necessary to regulate the flood flow of both streams by the construction of storage reservoirs. The capacity of the canals to be constructed in the two valleys will be about 5,000 second feet. The construction of these canals and reservoirs will cost between five and six million dollars. This project is regarded as one of the largest and most promising irrigation

projects in the West now under consideration by the Government.

The five tributary valleys of the Snake River, viz., the Boise, Payette, Weiser, Malheur and Owyhee, which join the Snake in this vicinity, together form a basin containing an area of irrigable land that is more than twice as large as the Salt Lake valley of Utah. It is greater than the area of land irrigated at the end of the last decade in any of the arid states excepting Colorado and California. Owing to the superb climatic conditions and the character of the soil that prevails throughout this basin, this region is destined to support a dense and prosperous population.

The Fremont County Project.

During the season of 1903 an examination was made of a fine tract of desert land in the western end of Fremont County and the surveys showed that it was entirely feasible to conduct the waters of the North Fork of Snake River from a point near St. Anthony on to more than 200,000 acres of these lands. It was evident that the stream would not furnish enough water for all of the lands tributary to it, without controlling the flow by means of reservoirs, so the latter part of last year and all of this year have been devoted to an investigation of the storage possibilities of the drainage upon which the irrigation of these lands will depend. It will require a reservoir that will hold 600,000 acre-feet of water. The surveys show that this amount of storage can be obtained and at a reasonable cost. There will be all told 350,000 acres of land irrigated from this source.

With the construction of the works planned by the government and the completion of the Twin Falls system, the Snake River will be called upon to furnish water for the irrigation of about 1,300,000 acres of land. The last census reports only two states in the west, in which the area of irrigated land is greater than the irrigable area in this one valley, viz., California and Colorado, while it contains more irrigable land with a sufficient water supply than is now being irrigated in Utah and Wyoming combined.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The State capital, the seat of the government for this State, is located at Boise, Ada County. The powers of government are divided into three departments—Legislature, Executive and Judicial. The Legislature consists of the Senate with twenty-one members, and a House of Representatives of fifty members. The Senators and Representatives are elected at a general election, which is held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1902, and on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of every alternate year, and hold office for a term of two years, commencing the first day of December next following the election. The Legislature assembles at the State capitol on the first Monday after the first day of January, 1903, and every alternate year thereafter, and in extra session when called by the Governor.

The salary of the members of the Legislature is \$5.00 per day, and is limited to \$300.00 for one session. They receive in addition to the above, ten cents per mile each way for the distance traveled. The chief duties of this branch of State government is to enact laws for the State.

The Executive Department consists of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. These officers are elected for a term of two years, at each general election.

The Republican party is in power in the State at present. The names of the executive officers are as follows, all of whom are Republicans:

	Present Salary After Salary Jan. 1, 1905.	
John T. Morrison, Governor.....	\$3,000.00	\$5,000.00
J. W. Stevens, Lieut. Gov.....	.....	.....
Wilmot H. Gibson, Sec. of State....	1,800.00	2,400.00
Theo. Turner, State Auditor.....	1,800.00	2,400.00
Henry N. Coffin, State Treasurer...	1,000.00	4,000.00
John A. Bagley, Atty. Gen.....	2,000.00	3,000.00
May L. Scott, Supt. of Pub. Inst....	1,500.00	2,400.00
Robt. N. Bell, Inspector of Mines...	1,200.00	1,800.00

Weldon B. Heyburn, Republican, of Wallace, Shoshone County, and Fred T. Duboise, Democrat, of Blackfoot, Bingham County, represent the State in the United States Senate, and Burton L. French, Republican, of Moscow, Latah County, is the Congressional Representative, Idaho being entitled to but one delegate in Congress at this time.

The officers connected with the executive department, which are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and the compensation of each, are as follows:

Governor's Staff	Actual expenses only
Adjutant General	\$1,000.00 per annum
Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics	1,800.00 per annum
State Insurance Commissioner	1,500.00 per annum
State Fish and Game Warden	1,200.00 per annum
State Sheep Inspector	1,200.00 per annum
Warden State Penitentiary	1,200.00 per annum
Commander of Soldiers' Home	1,200.00 per annum
Three Trustees of Insane Asylum.....	
.....	\$5.00 per day and expenses
Four Trustees for State Industrial and Reform School	\$5.00 per day and expenses
Six Trustees for State Normal School, Lewiston.....	
.....	expenses only
Five Trustees State Normal School, Albion.....	
.....	expenses only
Six Trustees for the State Academy of Idaho.....	
.....	expenses only
Five Trustees, Regents for State University.....	
.....	expenses only
Six Members State Board of Medical Examiners.....	
.....	\$5.00 per day
Five Members of State Board of Dental Examiners...	
.....	\$5.00 per day
Two Members, Labor Commissioners.....	
.....	\$6.00 per day and expenses
Three Members, Horticulture.....	Expenses only
Three Water Commissioners....	\$5.00 per day and expenses
Five Lumber Inspectors	Fees

Judicial.

The Judicial Department of the State Government, consists of a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts

and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court consists of three judges, who are elected by the people for a term of six years. This is the highest court in the State, the judgment of which is generally looked upon as final. Sessions are held at the State Capitol at Boise, and at Lewiston, Nez Perce County. The salary of the justices of this court is \$3,000.00 per year, for each member, and after January 1, 1905, will be \$4,000.00 per annum, for each member.

The Court consists of the following members:

I. N. Sullivan, Chief Justice.

Chas. O. Stockslager, Associate Justice.

James F. Ailshie, Associate Justice.

The State is divided into six Judicial Districts, each of which is presided over by a district judge, who is elected by the people for a term of four years. The salary of the district judge is \$3,000.00 per year.

The Districts are divided as follows:

First District—Judge Ralph T. Morgan, Harrison; Kootenai and Shoshone Counties.

Second District—Judge Edgar C. Steele, Moscow, Idaho; Latah and Nez Perce Counties.
Latah and Nez Perce Counties.

Third District—Judge Geo. H. Stewart, Boise; Ada, Boise, Canyon, Owyhee and Washington Counties.

Fourth District—Judge L. Price, Hailey; Blaine, Cassia, Custer, Elmore and Lincoln Counties.

Fifth District—Judge Alfred Budge, Paris; Bannock, Bear Lake and Oneida Counties.

Sixth District—Judge J. W. Stevens, Blackfoot; Lemhi, Fremont and Bingham.

Each county in the State elects a probate judge at the general election, whose term of office is two years, and whose compensation is fixed by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which he is elected and resides. The probate court is a court of record and has original jurisdiction over all matters of probate, settlement of estate of deceased persons and appointments of guardians, and jurisdiction to hear and determine civil cases, wherein the sum involved does not exceed \$500.00, and is the custodian of all probate records in the county in which he is elected.

At each general election two justices of the peace are

chosen in each justice precinct in each county, whose term of office is for two years. The justice receives a fee for compensation, which is fixed by law, and has jurisdiction over civil actions that originate in his precinct when the sum involved does not exceed \$300.00.

The courts of the State are ably and justly conducted, and are composed of men prominent in the law profession, and noted for their integrity and upright character.

State Militia.

The national guard of Idaho consists of twelve companies of militia, composed of 65 men to each company and a corp of 54 officers. The regiment is divided in three battalions of four companies each, and is thoroughly equipped with clothing and arms; the equipment consists of uniform, tents, etc., is furnished by the United States Government, the appropriation required to cover this item amounting to \$6,000.00 per annum. The arms are supplied by the government without charge, and are subject to inspection, and recall by the government at any time. The Legislature of the State appropriated \$1,000.00 for the maintenance of its State militia, a sum thoroughly inadequate for this purpose, and will not permit of the militia being maintained in the form that the growth and conditions in the State demand. The militia is under the command of the Governor of the State, and is subject to his call at any time, to suppress riots or insurrections within the State that get beyond the control of local authorities. In case of war the militia is also subject to call of the President of the United States, for a service of nine months, to serve as regular soldiers.

The Idaho National Guard is composed of Governor John T. Morrison, Commander-in-Chief, and the following staff:

Governor's Staff.

Colonel David Vickers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Adjutant General, Boise Idaho.

Lieutenant Colonel Alma D. Katz, Asst. Adjutant General, Boise, Idaho.

Captain Max Mayfield, Aide-de-Camp, Boise, Idaho.

Captain Benj. E. Rich, Aide-de-Camp, Montpelier, Idaho.

Captain Wm. C. Hunter, Aide-de-Camp, Chicago, Illinois.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Bagley, Attorney General, Judge Advocate General, Montpelier, Idaho.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel E. Meyer, Quartermaster General, Boise, Idaho.

Lieutenant Colonel Benj. F. O'Neil, Chief Commissary, Wallace, Idaho.

Lieutenant Colonel Dr. S. E. Bibby, Medical Director, Grangeville, Idaho.

The location of the companies and names of the officers are as follows:

Band—Nampa.

Company A, Nampa—Robert Bowman, Captain; Wm. P. Rowe, First Lieutenant; Claud H. Duval, Second Lieutenant.

Company B, Pocatello—C. E. M. Loux, Captain; W. A. Samms, First Lieutenant; Roy Neilson, Second Lieutenant.

Company C, Sand Point—Chas. S. Moody, Captain; H. C. Traue, First Lieutenant; N. A. Goddard, Second Lieutenant.

Company D, St. Anthony—Cecil H. Hopf, Captain; B. E. Hyatt, First Lieutenant; C. E. Whittington, Second Lieutenant.

Company E, Rathdrum—Wm. H. Edelblute, Captain; Jas. A. Foster, First Lieutenant; Hallie R. Smith, Second Lieutenant.

Company F, Blackfoot—Harry B. Curtis, Captain; Alonzo L. Fowler, First Lieutenant; W. C. Wright, Second Lieutenant.

Company G, Albion—H. L. Locklin, Captain; George Cook, First Lieutenant; A. H. Derbyshire, Second Lieutenant.

Company H, Wardner—Howard R. McBride, Captain; B. E. Whitmore, First Lieutenant; W. E. Kendall, Second Lieutenant.

Company I, Payette—Harry Aden, Captain; Wm. F. Breckon, First Lieutenant; John B. Miller, Second Lieutenant.

Company K, Idaho Falls—J. W. Gailey, Captain; J. S.

Smith, First Lieutenant; J. J. Lundburg, Second Lieutenant.

Company L, Weiser—Robert Lansdon, Captain; Edward F. Harper, First Lieutenant; Woodson Jeffreys, Second Lieutenant.

Company M, Rigby—Wm. F. Labelle, Captain; F. B. Ellsworth, First Lieutenant; Thomas Newley, Second Lieutenant.

State Finances.

The following statement shows the transactions of the State Board of Land Commissioners and the amounts of investments made by the Board for the year 1903 and the first half of the year 1904:

List of Investments Made By the State Board of Land Commissioners for the Year 1903 and the First Half of the Year 1904.

State Warrants.

Gen. fund wts., drawing 6 per cent interest	....\$412,834.24	
Interest received on same.....		\$ 6,200.00

State Bonds.

Ida. St. def. bonds, 1 to 109 inclusive	.....\$109,000.00
Aca. of Ida. imp. bonds, 1 to 60 inclusive	..... 30,000.00
Ida. sup. court. bld. and lib. bonds, 1 to 15 incl.	..... 15,000.00
Alb. state nor. sch. imp. bonds, 1 to 24	..... 12,000.00
Idaho improvement bonds.....	..... 10,000.00
Reform school bonds, 1 to 35 inclusive	..... 35,000.00
Penitentiary improvement bonds.....	..... 1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$213,000.00
Annual interest at 4 per cent.....	\$8,520.00

School Bonds.

Sch. bonds, drawing 5 per cent int, semi-anlly.	..\$337,345.00
Interest on same.....	\$ 16,867.25

Farm Loans.

Farm loans, drawing int. 7 per ct. semi-anlly	..\$295,195.00
Interest on same.....	\$ 17,663.65

Leases.

Number of leases issued for the year 1903, 333; rental.....	\$14,456.39
Number of leases issued to July 1, 1904, 267; rental.....	14,567.59

Total	\$29,023.98
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Recapitulation.

Investments state warrants, drawing 6 per cent interest....	\$ 412,834.24
Investments state bonds, drawing 4 per cent interest.....	213,000.00
Investments district school bonds, drawing 5 per cent int...	337,345.00
Investments farm loans, drawing 7 per cent interest.....	295,195.00

Total	\$1,258,374.24
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Annual Income.

State warrants (average investment three months).....	\$ 6,200.00
State bonds	8,520.00
District school bonds.....	16,867.25
Farm loans	17,663.65
Income from leases (for one year, six months).....	29,023.98

Total\$78,274.88

Annual income from investments of permanent funds.....\$49,250.90

State warrants purchased by the State Board of Land Commissioners are subject to redemption at call of State Treasurer when there are funds in the General Fund to redeem same. The average length of time for the investment in state warrants is about three months.

State Land Selections.

Number of acres to be selected Jan. 1, 1903	86,003.66	
Number of acres selected in 1903		32,624.50
Number of acres selected in 1904, to June 30.....		46,590.18
Number of acres yet to be selected... ..		6,788.98
	86,003.66	86,003.66

Lieu Lands.

Number of acres due the state on account of loss from various causes.....	400,000	
Lieu lands selected, list No. 2, Lewiston		1,360.00
Lieu lands selected, list No. 2, Blackfoot		5,570.02
		6,930.02

The investments are distributed as follows:

General school fund.....	492,584.00
University endowment fund.....	132,255.86
Reform school endowment fund.....	10,500.00
Charitable institutions endowment fund	13,800.00
Soldiers' Home endowment fund.....	25,000.00
Insane Asylum endowment fund.....	15,800.00
Academy of Idaho endowment fund.....	38,000.00
Public Buildings endowment fund.....	49,123.23
University School of Science endowment fund.....	17,850.00
Normal school endowment fund.....	169,952.00

Total 964,865.09

There has been redeemed general fund warrants purchased by the State Land Board to the amount of, \$319,264.24.

The State Penitentiary.

The penitentiary, or The Idaho State Prison, is located at Boise, in Ada County. The buildings of this institution are located just east of the city on a tract of 520 acres of land that belongs to the State. Prior to 1890, at which time Idaho entered Statehood, most of the buildings were constructed of wood and were surrounded by a rather dilapidated wood stockade that was not very effective for the purpose for which it was designed. Soon after the awakening of 1890 the work of rebuilding this in-

stitution was actively begun. The old stockade was replaced by a formidable and well-built wall of cut sandstone that was obtained from the hills adjoining the penitentiary tract, and all of the labor, both for quarrying, cutting the stone and laying the walls, was performed by the inmates of the institution. The work of reconstructing the buildings within this enclosure with same cut sandstone material followed the completion of the guard walls, and other buildings have been added until in its present form the institution will compare in equipment with similar institutions in many of the older States.

The guard wall incloses an area of about two acres, within which are located the buildings designed to be occupied by the inmates of the institution. Outside the guard wall and near the entrance to the enclosure are located several substantially built structures that are occupied by the warden and attendants. There are twenty-five buildings in all that are used by and belong to this institution, nearly all of which have been built by the State since Idaho entered Statehood, at a total cost of \$247,228.90.

The library that is now connected with the institution received its start from a donation of fifty volumes which was made by Hon. J. E. Curtis in 1886, who was at that time Secretary of the Territory of Idaho. From contributions of books that have been received since that time from numerous individuals, and from purchases that have been made by a fund that was created by charging a fee of 25 cents each to visitors, a library containing seventeen hundred volumes has been accumulated. The inmates of the institution have free access to this library, and can have any volume they may choose to select brought to their cell at any time. The institution is also supplied with all of the leading magazines and weekly papers, which are also read by the inmates. The average daily number of inmates for the past year is 114. The buildings are heated by steam and are lighted by electricity from plants that are owned and operated by the institution, which also owns and operates its own water and sewerage system. About eighty acres of the land adjoining the tract on which the buildings are located is under cultivation, thirty acres of which is in orchard, twelve acres in alfalfa, three acres in garden, all of which is attended by the inmates and the

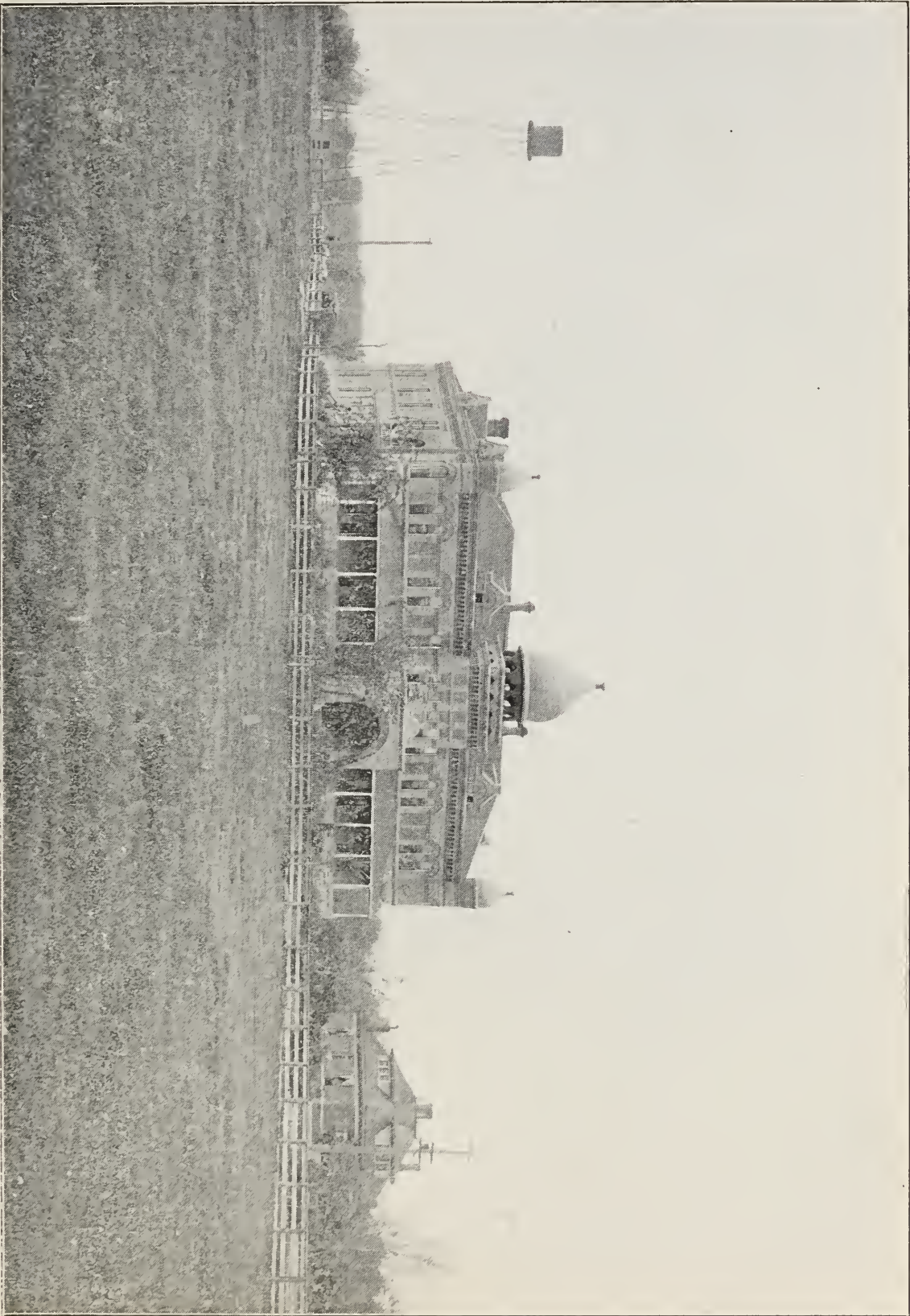
product is consumed in the institution. The health of the inmates is most excellent; not a death from natural causes having occurred within the past year.

Idaho Insane Asylum.

The Insane Asylum for the State is located at Blackfoot, Bingham County. The buildings of the institution are located about two and a half miles east of the city on a tract of 640 acres of land that belongs to the institution, a large portion of which is in cultivation. The asylum farm is one of the best kept and most productive farms within the State, and all of the labor connected with the growing and harvesting of crops is performed by the inmates of the institution. A large dairy herd is maintained that supplies the inmates with a liberal allowance of choice milk, cream and butter—a luxury that adds largely in making a good meal good. Sheep, hogs and poultry are also maintained on the farm for the benefit of the inmates, and a large garden, which covers thirty acres, produces all the vegetables consumed by the inmates and employes of the Asylum. The total number of patients at the Asylum during the past year is 309. Many of these patients were at the Asylum for only a short time, having been cured of their affliction and returned to their homes. The institution is managed by a board of five trustees, who are appointed by the Governor. The patients are under the direct charge of a medical superintendent, who, with an efficient corps of assistants, looks after their every want. The conditions surrounding the institution are prosperous and show that the interests of the State and the inmates are well cared for.

Idaho Industrial Reform School.

By an act of the Legislature approved February 16, 1903, the Idaho Industrial Reform School was located at St. Anthony, in Fremont County. The site selected for the institution by the Board of Trustees lays about three miles west of the city and embraces a tract of 253 acres of beautiful, fertile farm land that is supplied with water for irrigation by one of the large canals that leads from the North Fork of Snake River. This promises to become one of the most valuable properties among the institutions of the State. This institution is endowed with a grant consisting of 60,000 acres of land which was given to the State for a



IDAHO SOLDIERS' HOME, BOISE, IDAHO.



IDAHO REFORM SCHOOL, AT ST. ANTHONY, FREMONT COUNTY.

reform school by the government at the time Idaho became a State. This land has all been selected and is now held by the State for the benefit of this school. A board of six trustees, composed of the Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who by the act are made ex-officio members, and two men and two women who are appointed by the Governor, have control of the affairs of the institution. The building that has been erected during the past year for this school is modern in every feature that pertains to the comforts of the inmates and is a credit to the Board, who has the work in charge. The object of the institution is to furnish a home for incorrigible children and to teach them that the road to peace and usefulness in this life is found in being truthful and honest, and to give them an education in all branches taught in the public schools of the State, and a thorough course in manual training, for boys, and domestic science for girls, that will enable them to earn an honest living after being discharged from the institution.

When a boy or girl of sane mind, between the ages of eight and eighteen years, shall in any court of record be found guilty of any crime, except murder or manslaughter, or for the want of proper parental care is growing up in mendicancy, vagrancy or incorrigibility, and complaint thereof is properly sustained by evidence, the court may cause an order to be entered for such boy or girl to be sent to the Idaho Industrial Reform School. Each boy or girl so committed shall remain there until he or she arrives at the age of twenty-one years, unless paroled or legally discharged.

Idaho Soldiers' Home.

The Idaho Soldiers' Home is located near the banks of the Boise River on a tract of 40 acres of land, about three miles west of Boise City, in Ada County. The land was donated to the State by the people of Ada County and now belongs to this institution. An act of the Legislature of 1899-1900 set apart 25,000 acres of land for the benefit of this institution, which was a part of the grant of 150,000 acres made to the State by the Government for charitable and other purposes. This land has all been selected and is now held by the State for this institution. The same Legislature made the sum of \$25,000 immediately available for the purpose of providing the necessary buildings for the home.

Idaho, at the time of the rebellion, was an unorganized territory, in which gold had just been discovered, and great numbers of fortune seekers rushed to this region from all parts of the Union, but not one company of soldiers was furnished to the Government from this territory to aid in the suppression of this rebellion. A great number of old soldiers have since found a home within the State, and Idaho has made ample provision for a comfortable and pleasant home in which to care for them. Any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine, or any member of the State National Guard, disabled while on duty, or veterans of the Mexican War can find a comfortable home in this institution. The management is under the control of a Board of Trustees composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, who appoint a superintendent, who has entire management of the home under such rules and regulation as may be prescribed by the Board.

In October, 1904, the institution contained 106 inmates. The total cost of maintenance for the year 1903 was \$172.50 for each inmate. The home provided here for these old veterans is surrounded by all the comforts necessary to make life pleasant. The rooms are all supplied with steam heat and electric lights, and the table is furnished with a bountiful supply of wholesome and nutritious food. Fruits and vegetables are fresh from the orchards and garden connected with the home. All the inmates are provided with clothing free of charge, and none of the pension money that is drawn from the Government by the inmates is used in any way for maintenance.

A well equipped and comfortable hospital is connected with the home, which is presided over by a skilled physician and surgeon. The health of the inmates is generally very good, the death rate being low. Deceased comrades are buried with military honors, their resting place being marked by a grave-stone appropriately inscribed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the State are under the general supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a State official elected at each general election for a term of two years. Each county has a Superintendent who has charge of all of the schools in the county in which he is elected. The system under which the public schools of the State are conducted is modern in all its features. The wages paid for teachers is above the average paid in most States, which is an incentive for securing the very best class of instructors, and nothing is spared to give the children of Idaho the best possible advantages for securing a modern education.

The following schedule shows the number of public schools, the number of pupils, the number of teachers and the average wages paid to teachers in each county in the State:

Counties.	No. of Public Schools in County.	No. Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Teachers Em- ployed.	Average Salary of Teachers—Male.	Average Salary of Teachers—Female.	Estimated Value of School Property.
Ada.....	37	4,504	102	75 00	62 00	389,400 00
Bannock.....	51	3,002	80	68 00	54 00	115,318 00
Bear Lake.....	23	1,967	41	59 40	50 40	50,955 00
Bingham.....	52	5,000	90	60 00	53 00	117,900 00
Blaine.....	37	1,659	39	77 50	48 50	25,365 00
Boise.....	40	656	30	61 00	45 00	6,000 00
Canyon.....	54	3,883	96	82 75	50 72	186,242 00
Cassia.....	27	1,506	39	57 50	49 25	32,763 00
Custer.....	16	521	16	62 50	64 50	17,801 00
Elmore.....	15	540	22	91 25	60 00	31,306 40
Fremont.....	75	5,644	111	61 19	50 22	97,213 18
Idaho.....	73	2,700	103	52 31	46 68	54,741 50
Kootenai.....	99	3,810	135	64 00	48 75	140,190 00
Latah.....	92	4,758	124	52 00	46 00	121,350 00
Lemhi.....	21	631	18	86 00	65 00	31,715 00
Lincoln.....	23	628	27	60 50	51 05	39,441 80
Nez Perces.....	98	4,836	132	67 50	45 00	90,500 00
Oneida.....	44	3,210	66	55 00	47 00	77,590 00
Owyhee.....	22	494	26	72 62	57 68	15,957 23
Shoshone.....	40	2,478	75	97 82	65 42	107,225 00
Washington.....	53	2,155	66	55 96	49 47	49,481 00
	992	54,582	1,438	\$67 56	\$52 84	\$1,798,455 11

Total number of public schools in the State 992
 Total number of pupils enrolled..... 54,582
 Total number of teachers employed 1,438
 Average salary paid to teachers, male \$67.56
 Average salary paid to teachers, female 52.84
 Total estimated value of public school property, within the
 State \$1,789,455.11



IDAHO ACADEMY, POCATELLO, IDAHO.



FIELDING ACADEMY, PARIS, IDAHO.

The Academy of Idaho.

The Academy of Idaho constitutes a part of the educational system of the State. It is the connecting link between the public schools and the State University for pupils who desire to acquire a collegiate education, and it also provides an academic education, including the special courses that are usually taught in business colleges for all pupils who desire to fit themselves with a thorough business education. The Academy was established by an act of the Legislature in 1901 and was located at Pocatello, Bannock County. The act creating the school also provides: "That 40,000 acres of land granted to the State of Idaho by Congress, at the time Idaho was admitted into the Union, are hereby appropriated and set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of said Academy."

The citizens of Pocatello donated a site for the Academy, to the State, consisting of about ten acres. Pocatello is the county seat of Bannock County, is a growing city of 6,000 people, and is located at the intersection of the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern Railroad. The elevation at this point is 4,500 feet and the climate is healthful and pleasant. The city is well supplied with churches, public buildings, a good system of water works, electric lights and all the modern conveniences to be found in any city of its size.

Besides the main building, the institution is provided with a dormitory that is modern in construction, heated throughout with steam and lighted with electricity. Bath rooms, lavatories and toilet rooms are provided on each floor. The building is 38x116 feet, three stories high, with a basement under the entire building. The rooms provided for students are 11x13 feet in size and each room has a large closet. The rooms are furnished with two three-quarters iron bedsteads and two mattresses, one commode and dresser, one mirror, two chairs and one large table. The students occupying the rooms are expected to provide bedding and towels and such carpets or rugs as they desire to put upon the floor. The building is divided into two separate and distinct parts, forming practically two buildings, with the exception of the dining room and par-

lor. The dormitory is presided over by a member of the faculty and his wife. Strict discipline is insisted upon, but no pains is spared to make the surroundings comfortable and pleasant.

Expenses—No tuition, except for music, is charged to students who reside within the State. A fee of \$2.00 is collected from all who register to pay the incidental expenses connected with the institution. The total expense of attending the Academy for one year of 36 weeks are given as follows:

Registration fee -----	\$ 2 00
Board and lodging \$16.00 per month-----	144 00
Books and stationery -----	10 00
Laundry, 50 cents per week -----	18 00
Incidentals -----	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$194 00

The entrance requirement is the completion of the eighth grade in the public schools, as prescribed in the Manual and Course of Study for the Public Schools of Idaho. Applicants for admission without examination are required to bring certificates, properly authenticated, which will be given due credit.

The work of the Academy comprises two distinct educational features: (1) Courses, the primary object of which is to prepare students for the State University; (2) industrial courses, complete in themselves, that offer an opportunity for young men and women to acquire a liberal education and at the same time prepare themselves for some useful vocation. The regular course provides for four years of study.

Each department is especially equipped with the latest and most convenient devices for furthering the work of the students. Students in all departments have free access to the large library and reading room, which is provided with everything necessary for the convenience and comfort of students, besides free access to the best and latest reference books, including dictionaries, encyclopaedias, gazettiers, works of science, history, art, literature, biography, Government reports, magazines, papers, etc.

Those who desire detailed information will receive a catalogue by addressing The Academy of Idaho, Pocatello, Idaho.

State Normal Schools.

There are two State Normal Schools within the State, one of which is located at Lewiston, Nez Perce County, and one at Albion, Cassia County. These schools are sustained by the State and are under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. The tuition is free, the object of the institutions being to prepare teachers for the district schools in the State. These schools are ably conducted and maintain a standard of instruction that is efficient and in keeping with the objects to be attained. They afford a most excellent opportunity for the young men and women of the State to prepare themselves with the needed education to maintain a respectable position in society or to become fitted to enter the higher institutions of learning if so desired. The attendance at both of these schools is increasing each year and the prospect for their becoming large and influential centers of education is encouraging. Each of these institutions has an endowment consisting of 50,000 acres of land, which was granted to the schools by the Government at the time Idaho became a State, and was to be selected by the State from any of the Government lands that lay within the State at that time. These lands have been selected and are held by the State for the benefit of these institutions.

University of Idaho.

Location—The State University is located at Moscow, in the northern part of Idaho, on the Palouse and Lewiston branch of the Northern Pacific Railway, and at the terminus of the Moscow branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation system. The city has a population of four thousand, is supplied with exceptionally pure artesian water, and has several well sustained churches and excellent public schools. At an altitude of about 2,700 feet, the air of the locality is pure and invigorating and the climate healthful; the winters are neither severely cold nor

prolonged; the climate is favorable to effective study. Students from higher altitudes, from drier regions, or from the more humid climate of the coast, find the climate of Moscow agreeable and promotive of work.

Courses of Study—The University comprises four colleges and schools:

In the College of Letters and Sciences the classical course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the scientific course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science; the course in music and allied subjects leads to the degree of Bachelor of Music.

In the College of Agriculture the course in agriculture and horticulture leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

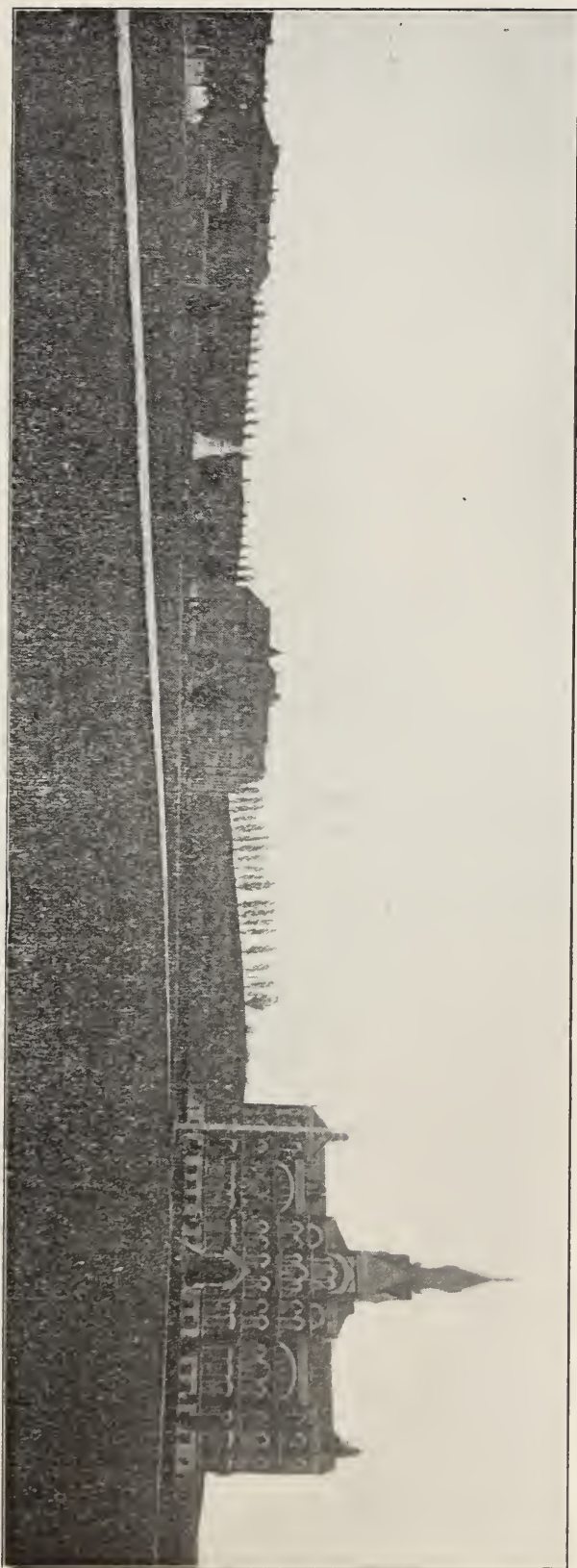
In the School of Applied Science the course in civil engineering leads to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; the course in mining leads to the degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering; the course in electrical and mechanical engineering leads to the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.

In the State Preparatory School the classical course prepares for admission to the A. B. course in college; the scientific course prepares for admission to the B. S. course and all courses in engineering and agriculture; the English course prepares for admission to the College of Agriculture and School of Applied Science.

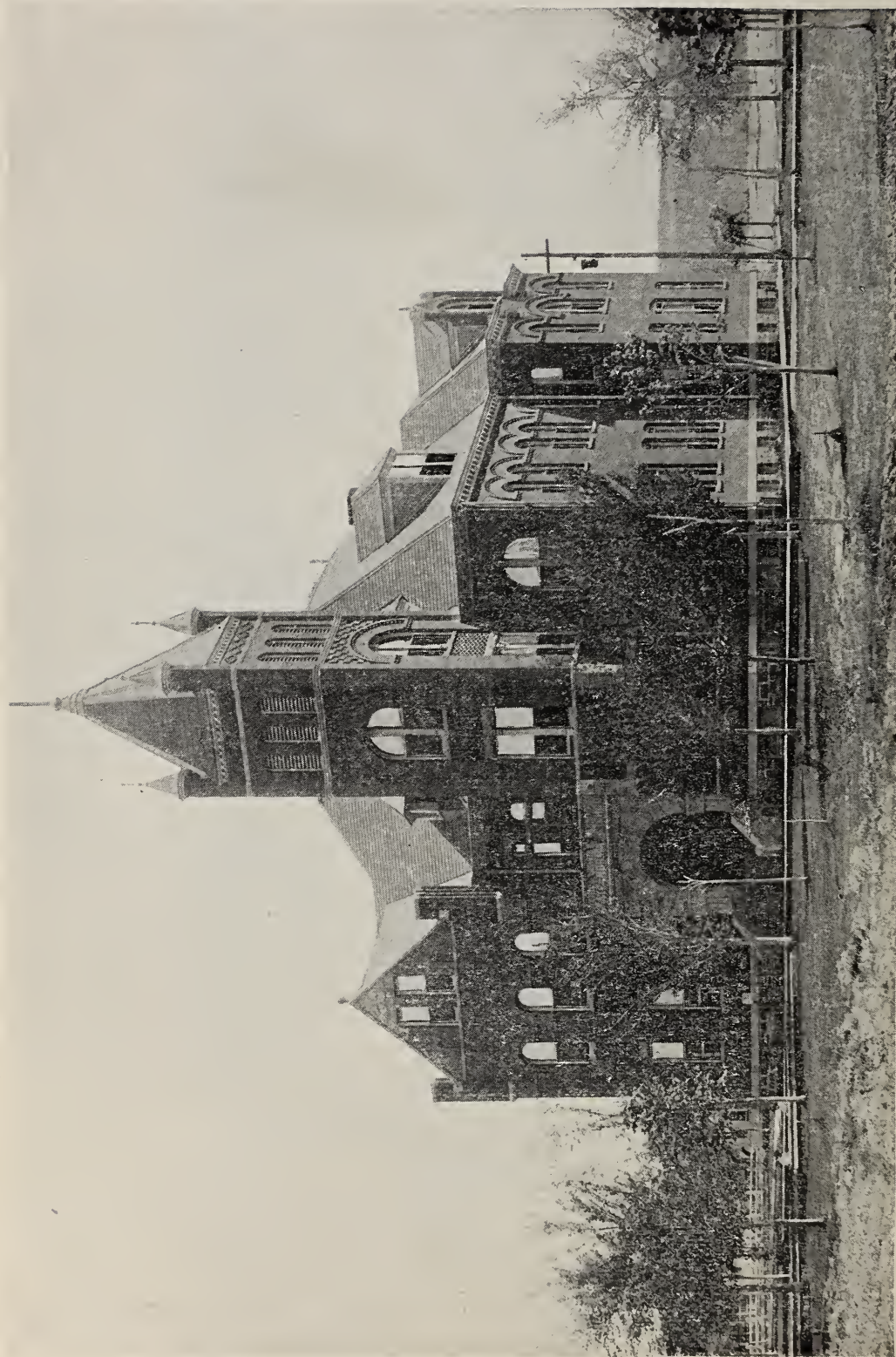
Expenses—Tuition is free. In some of the laboratory courses a deposit is required to cover breakage and damage to apparatus. The cost of books and materials may be estimated for a college student at \$10 or \$15 each semester. Young women may obtain board and lodging at Ridenbaugh Hall for \$3.50 per week. All students may obtain their meals at Ridenbaugh Hall for \$3 per week. Board with room in private families may be obtained at corresponding rates. Social demands are light. For further information apply to W. G. Harrison, Registrar, Moscow, Idaho.

Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of Idaho, organized under the provisions of the Hatch Act, passed by Con-



STATE UNIVERSITY, MOSCOW, IDAHO.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT LEWISTON, MAINE BUILDING.

gress in 1887, is located at Moscow in connection with the Agricultural College and State University.

The equipment of the station consists of a farm of one hundred acres, where the farm buildings are located and the field experiments are conducted, and a portion of the University grounds where other buildings used by the station are located. In addition to the buildings there are laboratories provided for soil physics, chemistry, entomology and botany. On the farm a large number of variety tests are made with grains, grasses, forage plants and other farm crops. A small orchard is located on the farm where varieties tests are made and various systems of cultivation illustrated.

A systematic study of corn, with a view of securing a variety adapted to Northern Idaho, is being pursued by the agronomist on the college farm. The station has demonstrated to the advantage of many who were skeptical about the growing of grasses in this section, that several varieties of tame grasses and clovers can be successfully grown in various portions of the State. Alfalfa has been grown on the hill lands with good results.

The horticulturist is carrying on experiments in growing cover crops in the apple orchard which will demonstrated in a practical way the effect of such treatment upon the growth of trees and the production of fruit.

Experiments are in progress all of the time in the feeding of cattle and pigs and raising of young stock.

Stall feeding of beef in this section was first conducted successfully at the station farm. Others are carrying on the work each year so that the local market is supplied with stall-fed beef and considerable is being shipped away to larger markets.

The entomologist and botanist are conducting experiments each year in combatting the insect pests and fungus diseases which injure the various orchard fruits and farm crops.

The chemist is studying alkali soil conditions in southern Idaho with a view of recommending some measures which will assist in keeping the alkali from doing so much damage as at present. He is also making a systematic examination of wheat produced in various sections of the State to determine the relative protein content.

These are a few of the aims of the work in progress at present.

Bulletins are published from the station setting forth the results of experiments conducted and conclusions reached. Twenty-five hundred copies are sent free to the people of the State whose names appear on the station mailing list, and as many more to people outside of the State who request the publications. At least four of these are published each year and usually a larger number.

Press bulletins, treating topics of local interest, are sent out from time to time to the newspapers of the State.

A large correspondence is carried on all the time in reply to inquiries regarding farm operations.

Farmers' Institutes are conducted in the State by members of the station staff. This work is growing rapidly and becoming of great value in spreading information regarding improved methods and practices in farm and orchard management.

The station receives from the National Government fifteen thousand dollars annually and a bill has been introduced, and favorably reported upon in Congress, increasing this amount to thirty thousand for each State, so that the work can be carried forward on a larger scale and consequently larger returns be realized from still better methods than those known and practiced at the present time.

Farm and farm equipment is valued at \$2,500.00, which is station property.

Domestic Science.

Three years ago the University of Idaho began an organized course of instruction in domestic science. This step was the result of investigation and the belief that the present standard of living can be raised only by the practical application of physics, chemistry, botany, and kindred sciences to the home.

As soon as preservation of the health is made a test for study, a new light is thrown on the subject of home making, and the need and benefit of an adequate system felt. Therefore, it seemed fitting that this experiment—for such it was—should begin in a college, as here can be exemplified the possibilities of a healthy physical and mental life. A keen interest was shown from the beginning. Two years'

work is required before graduation, and the requisite number of credits for the same increased four points.

The course began with cookery. This includes house-keeping in general, such as laundry work, care of linens, furniture, marketing, keeping of accounts, sanitary science in its simple phases, and the chemical and dietetic value of foods. To this, a course in sewing has been added, and it is the expectation to extend the present plan, if experience warrants, until a complete, formulated course results.

The educational value of domestic science is more often questioned, perhaps, than any other branch of manual training, yet it is a study of the widest range. Not many years ago any connection between the school and the kitchen would have been thought inconsistent, but public sentiment has undergone a change and patrons of public and private schools are taking an active interest in the subject and asking that the education of their daughters shall include a liberal as well as technical training in the arts and industries. Mathematics and philosophy are of little value to a young woman if she is not able to calculate the the dietetic and potential energy of the food upon the table, or estimate the hygienic condition of the house. She is educated in the abstract only and not prepared for her specific duties in the home.

The result of this experiment thus far, in a general sense, has been to stimulate public opinion to such an extent, that an especial appropriation for this department was made by the State Legislature to carry on the work at the University. In a nearer sense, the home has been dignified and raised to a higher plane by the demonstration of these new college ideals. Young women are fast realizing that it is theirs to "get wisdom rather than gold," and the labor of their own hands in the home is an honor and not a degradation.

Ridenbaugh Hall.

The dormitory for young women was built and dedicated in 1902. It was named in honor of Mrs. Mary E. Ridenbaugh, of Boise, vice-president of the Board of Regents, in recognition of her great interest in education and untiring efforts in behalf of the young women of the University. It is a fine brick structure of three stories, and stands at the

east entrance to the campus, where it commands an unobstructed view of the city surrounded by its wheat covered hills with the mountains in the background.

The rooms are arranged in suites for two, and single rooms for one student, and are lighted with electricity and heated with steam. They are also supplied with necessary furniture of neat and tasteful design. Students are required to furnish their own bedding, table napkins and silver.

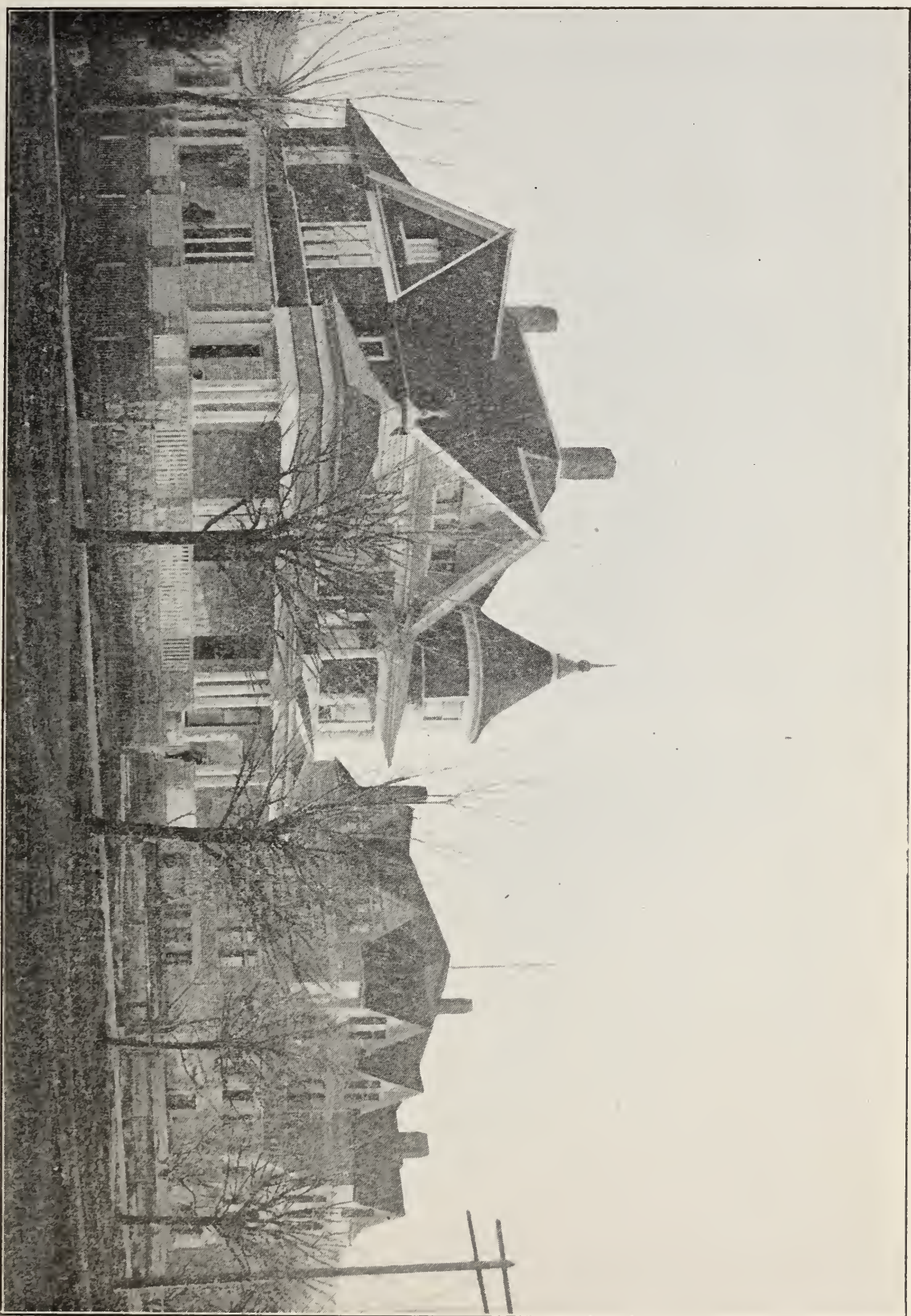
The rent of each room is fifty cents a week irrespective of location.

The Hall accommodates about thirty-five, and has in addition to its dormers, a large dining hall, gymnasium, class room for domestic science, kitchen, pantries, bathrooms, lavatories, music room, library, sewing room, and reception hall. The regulations of the Hall are few and simple, appealing to the students' self respect and responsibility. Social demands are light and inexpensive. The dining room has a seating capacity of 100, and is open to all members of the University. It is in charge of the instructor in domestic science. Rates, three dollars a week in advance.

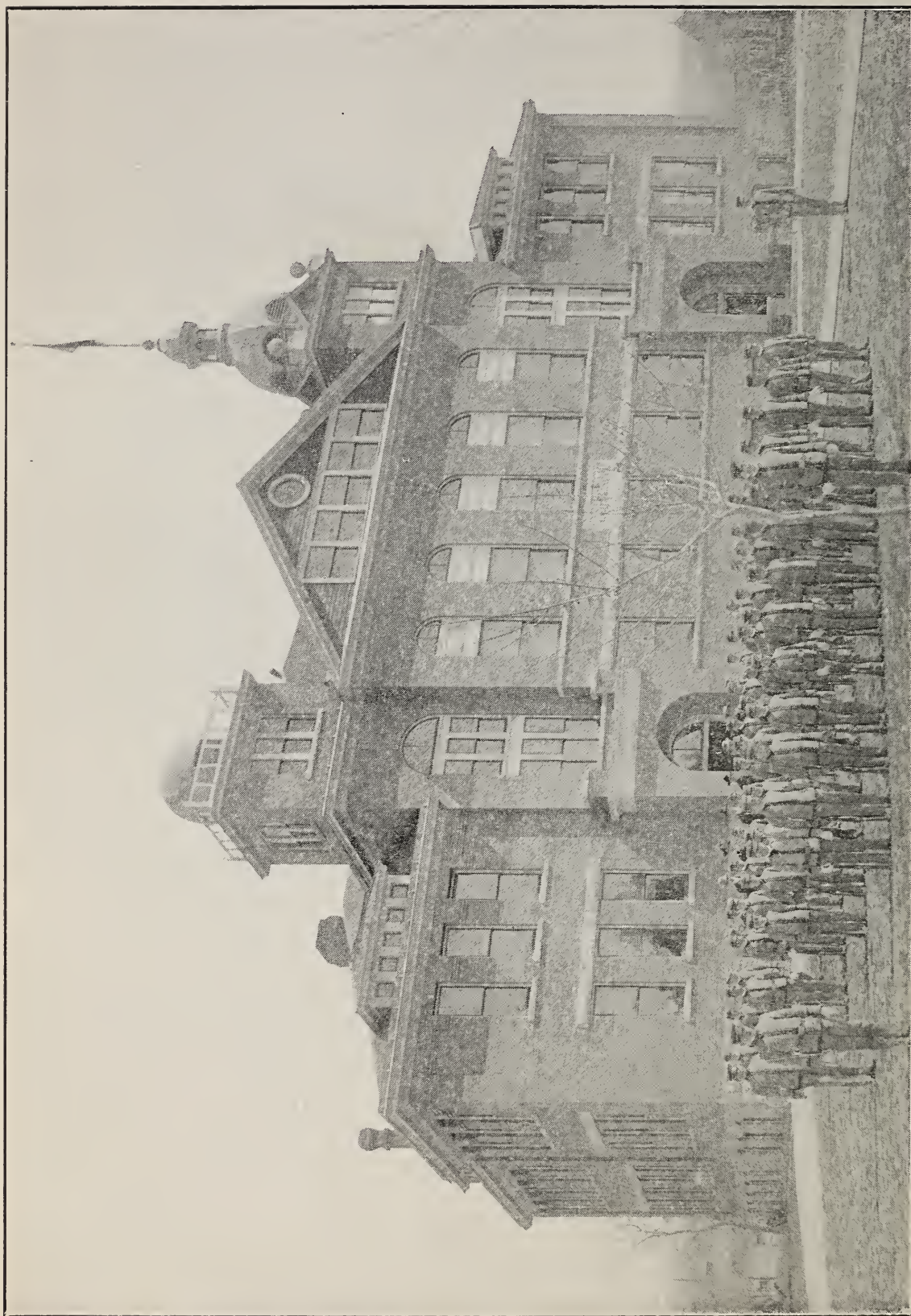
The Hall is under the immediate supervision of the preceptress of the University.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

There are six prominent educational institutions within the State, each of which is being maintained largely by some one of the different denominations of the country. The College of Idaho, which is located at Caldwell, Canyon County, is a Presbyterian school. The Weiser Academy, located at Weiser, Washington County, is a Congregational school. The St. Teresa's Academy, located at Boise, Idaho, is Catholic. The St. Margaret's, also located at Boise, is Episcopal, and the Fielding Academy, at Paris, Bear Lake County, and the Ricks Academy, located at Rexburg, Fre-



ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS, BOISE, IDAHO; BISHOP FUNSTON'S RESIDENCE IN FOREGROUND.



BOISE HIGH SCHOOL.

mont County, belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. While these schools are classed as sectarian, it must be understood that students of any religious belief can secure admission and receive all the advantages that are offered by any of these institutions to receive an education regardless of their religious beliefs. All of these schools are intended for an advanced class of students, that is, pupils who have passed the grades in the common public schools and desire to acquire a higher education. They all have regular courses of study in the branches, most of which are intended to cover a period of four years.

The College of Idaho.

The College of Idaho is located at Caldwell, Canyon County, on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at the point where the road crosses the Boise River, and is in the very center of the rich Boise valley. The institution is incorporated under the laws of the State and is controlled by a board of twelve trustees, besides the president of the college, who is ex-officio member of the board. The advantages offered by this school are fully up to the demands of the country, and it is the policy of the trustees to extend these as rapidly as the needs of the institution require.

The buildings now occupied by the institution consist of a two-story building with six large rooms and a full story basement. These rooms are large and well ventilated and are used for recitation and library and reading rooms. Adjoining this building is the Assembly Hall with a seating capacity for 350 people, which is used for lectures, concerts and literary work. The young ladies' dormitory, and students' boarding hall, a two-story building, is under the immediate supervision of a member of the faculty, and offers a very comfortable home for young lady students at a moderate expense. The rooms are 12x12 feet in size, well ventilated and lighted and may be had furnished or unfurnished. Table board is furnished at the dining hall in this building to young men students, who generally have rooms in private dwellings.

The aim of the school is to furnish young men and women an opportunity to obtain a liberal education in the arts and sciences. Students of all religious beliefs receive instructions with equal favor. No sectarian instruction is given, yet the institution aims to be strictly Christian in character and influence.



GRADUATES, CALDWELL.

The library has been carefully selected with a view to the wants of the school, and consists of the books most needed by the student in his class work. It contains the complete works of most of the standard authors, a full line of the larger American histories, the best works on ancient history, and the works of reference in the line of cyclopaedias and dictionaries. The laboratory is well supplied with chemical and physical apparatus to make practical demonstration of this branch of the work, which are accompanied by lectures by Dr. W. J. Boone, president of the institution, and one of the ablest scientists and instructors in the west. Full information regarding this school may be obtained by addressing President of College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho.

Ricks Academy.

The Ricks Academy is located at Rexburg, Fremont County, on the St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and is one of the most prosperous schools in this section of the State. The school was established with the idea of providing a means by which a higher and more liberal education could be obtained than in the public schools of the State, and is gradually fitting itself to confine the work of the institution to the higher branches in high school and normal school work. A commercial course has been added and the institution is thoroughly equipped to offer students who desire an education that will fit them to engage in a business vocation every advantage for securing instruction in this line.

The school is sectarian, the theology of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints being taught and included in all the courses.

The department of manual training and household economics as taught by this institution are commendable features and deserving of careful consideration by any who are seeking a place to secure an education.

The departments of music and physical culture and hand drawing receive prominent attention, and the courses in these branches are thorough and are presided over by instructors who are well equipped for the work.

The school in general is prosperous and the attendance is large. Those who desire detailed information concerning the courses of study, expense, etc., can secure same by addressing Ricks Academy, Rexburg, Idaho.

The Fielding Academy.

The Fielding Academy is located at Paris, Bear Lake County. The school was established in 1887 by the settlers in Bear Lake County, who recognized at that time the great need for an educational institution of this character. Since the beginning was made the institution has enjoyed a constant and successful growth and now occupies one of the

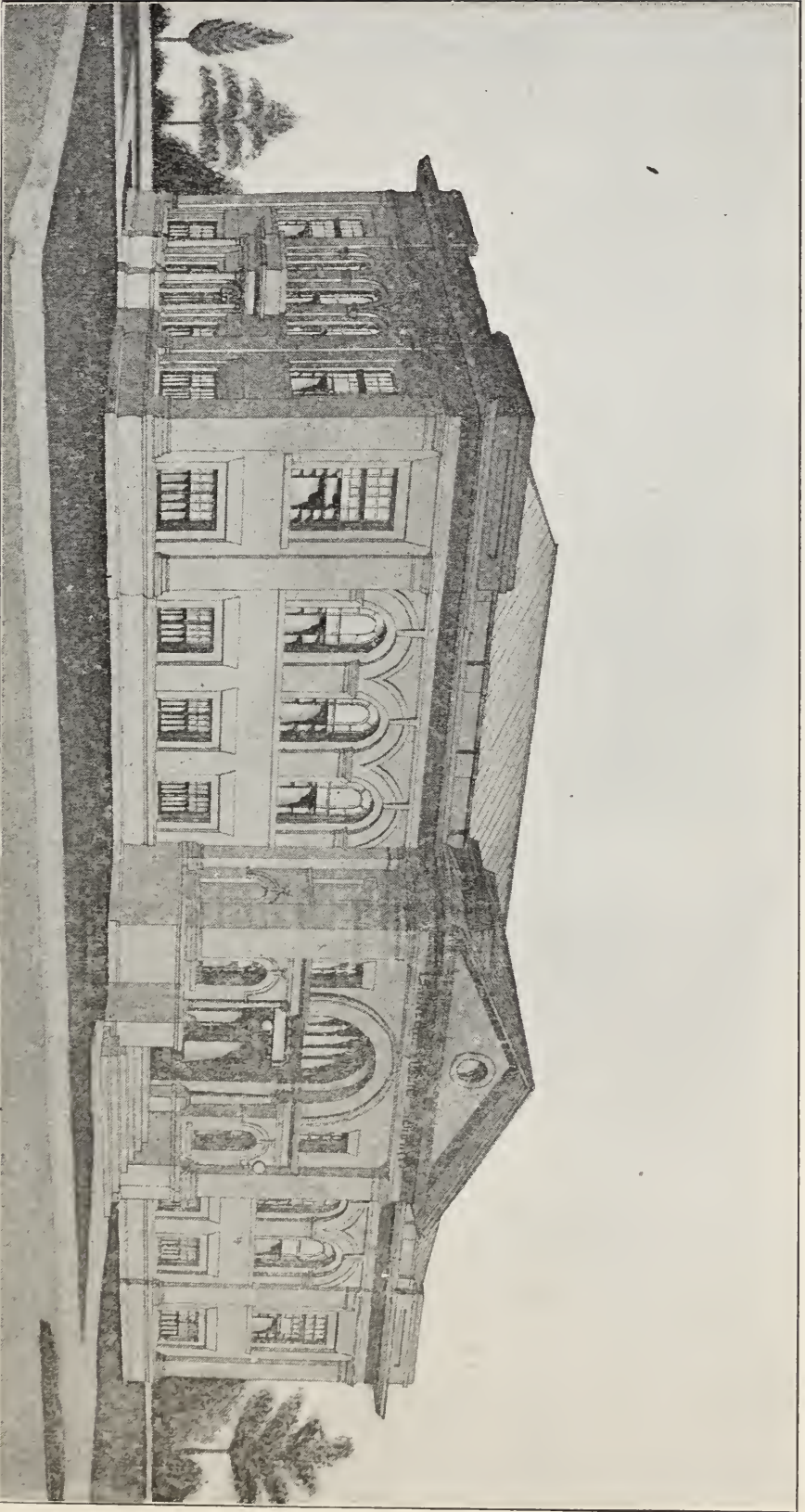
most modern school structures in the State, which is situated on a tract comprising six acres of land, and affords sufficient room for a large campus for out-door sports, games and military drill.

The courses of study consist chiefly of academic and normal work, but instruction in music, manual training and domestic organization are also given. A special business course, which consists of instruction in book-keeping, commercial law, stenography and typewriting, English, penmanship and orthography, has been added, and is one of the very desirable features of the institution. The school is sectarian, the theology of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints being taught, in connection with all of the courses. Specific information concerning the courses of study, expense, etc., may be had by addressing The Fielding Academy, Paris, Idaho.

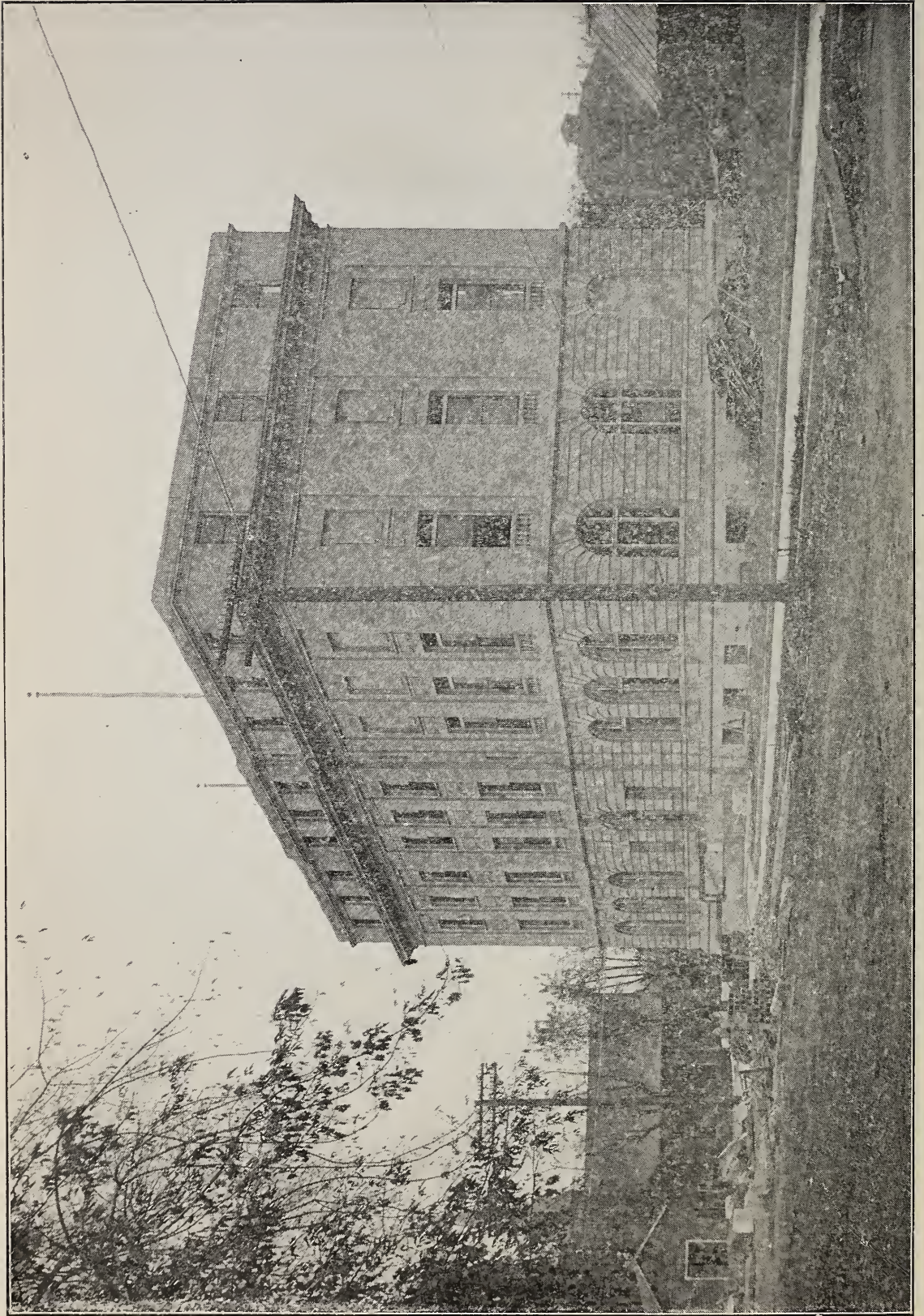
The Idaho Industrial Institute.

This institution is located at Weiser, Washington County, on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and was established in the fall of 1899, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Idaho.

The purposes of the Institute are given as follows: To found, establish and maintain a school for the purpose of fitting its pupils for the duties of life and good citizenship by surrounding them with high moral influences, by giving them thorough instruction in the common English branches of study and such of the languages, arts and sciences, virtues and graces, as the trustees may elect and find practicable and expedient, a theoretical and practical knowledge of one or more of the useful trades, and an opportunity to perform sufficient labor to pay their expenses at such school for tuition, board, use of books, apparatus, and tools, or so much thereof as the trustees thereof may find to be practicable. This school has two unusual features: First, the teaching of one or more trades to each pupil in addition to ordinary schooling, and, second, a chance for boys and girls without money to pay all school expenses by labor. The trades taught at present consist



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, BOISE, IDAHO.



FEDERAL BUILDING, BOISE, IDAHO.

of carpentry, blacksmithing, agriculture, dairying, broom-making, sewing, needle work and household economy. Other branches are being added as rapidly as means and buildings will permit. The institute now owns 680 acres of deeded land, besides 440 acres of State land that was purchased for the benefit of the institution but is not yet paid for. The dairy is one of the most prominent features at this time and promises to develop into the most important branch connected with the institution. A large and important dairy herd is now maintained on the farm, and is on a paying basis. The instruction and practice given to students in this branch is of a high standard, and cannot fail to prove of great value to this industry through the State.

The student, to gain admission to the institution, is required to be fifteen years of age or over, and to furnish satisfactory references of good moral character. The school is absolutely non-sectarian.

The courses of study include scientific and literary course that requires four years, and a commercial course that requires two years. In addition to these regular courses, instruction in art, music, and elocution are given at a slight addition to the regular charge.

Full information concerning the institute may be obtained by addressing The Idaho Industrial Institute, Weiser, Idaho.

FEDERAL BUILDING.

The session of Congress made an appropriation of \$250,000.00 for the purpose of providing a suitable building for the Federal offices in Idaho. The building was located at Boise, the State capital. The excavating for the foundation was commenced in the spring of 1899. The contract for the erection of the building complete above the foundation was awarded to a firm of Boise contractors and builders on September 3, 1901, and will be completed and ready for occupancy early in 1905.

The building stands on one-half of a block of ground,

located on Bannock, between Seventh and Eighth street, and is very centrally located.

The building is 57 by 125 in size, and contains four stories and a basement. The first story of the building is constructed of native gray sand stone, with steps and approaches of native granite.

The second, third and fourth stories are of cream color pressed brick and ornamental terra cotta, that was manufactured at Spokane, Washington. The interior is of fire proof construction throughout, consisting of skeleton steel frames and columns procted by concrete floor construction, and porous and hollow terra cotta partitions, and each department is amply provided with steel and brick vaults. An elaborate steam heating plant has been placed in the basement, and the most modern devices known to the art, are employed in ventilating and heating the building. The electric system is complete, and extends to the operating of the elevator, and the regulating of the clocks, all the clocks in the building being set at exactly the same instant, by a touch of the button at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, where the correct time is recorded every day.

The floors in the corridors and toilet rooms are Terrazzo, consisting of chipped white marble and cement, which is polished to a smooth surface. The wainscoating, base and stair treads are of red Vermont marble. The interior finish will be quartered-sawed white oak, finished in natural wood colors. The postoffice will occupy all of the first floor and a part of the basement.

On the second floor is found the beautiful chamber in which the federal court convenes, also the office of United States Attorney, the United States Marshal and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, besides the private rooms of the Federal Judge.

The third floor contains the apartments of the United States Land Office, the office of the Postoffice Inspector, two rooms provided for the federal grand and petty juries and a room in which civil service examinations will be held.

The fourth floor will be occupied by the weather bureau and the Surveyor General. Besides being a great con-

vience to all parties who have business with the United States officials or the Postoffice Department this building is a valuable acquisition to the business interest of the State and to Boise City.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Idaho State Law Library is located in the State Capitol Building at Boise and contains 9,500 volumes, composed chiefly of Reports and Digests from the different courts and States in the Union. The library contains between six and seven hundred text books, embracing all of the latest editions by the best and most noted law writers. It also contains copies of the United States Statutes and Digests, and Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, reports of the Supreme Courts of all the other States besides the reports of many of the lower courts, together with the Session Laws, Statutes and Digests of every State in the Union. It also contains six hundred volumes of English Law Reports, full, up-to-date sets of Encyclopaedias of Law, Forms and Procedure, which, together with many other valuable reference books, contribute to make up a complete working law library.

In connection with this there are some ten thousand volumes of miscellaneous records and reports, consisting of United States Government documents, reports from the different bureaus of the Government and the several States, census reports and bulletins issued by every department connected with the Government, all of which, if shelved and catalogued, would give to the State a very complete and valuable reference library.

The State also has a Public Library located at Lewiston, Nez Perce County, that contains 4,500 volumes, consisting of reports of the United States Supreme Court and the reports of the Supreme and some of the lower courts of the different States, together with digests and reference books that make a very complete library.

There are two Carnegie Public Libraries located within the State—one at Boise and one at Lewiston, both of which are in course of construction.

Idaho Free Traveling Library.

The Traveling Library was practically unknown in Idaho until the summer of 1898, when the Woman's Columbian Club of Boise, Idaho, gave the subject serious attention. The club investigated the workings of this valuable institution in States where it has been in vogue, and learning of its perfect success in every instance, determined to initiate it in Idaho. By dint of much energy and persistence this earnest, public-spirited organization succeeded in securing sufficient funds to purchase and circulate fifteen cases of books. In fact the club succeeded in awakening public sentiment in favor of the cause so well, that the demands for cases became so numerous as soon to outstrip the club's capacity to supply them. The eagerness manifested for books by the smaller towns and rural districts, where the facilities for obtaining reading matter is restricted, was at once an encouragement and embarrassment to the Columbian Club, for it had raised a tide it could not stem. At this juncture the club decided to petition the State Legislature for public aid and for the creation of a commission to conduct a free traveling library as a State Institution. The Legislature responded with genuine enthusiasm and good will by making the appropriation requested by the Columbian Club for the work. This club donated to the State the fifteen cases it had accumulated, aggregating about eight hundred volumes.

The Act passed by the Legislature in January, 1901, provided for a Traveling Library Commission to consist of five members, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, and together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the State University, who, by the Act, are made *ex officio* members, constitute a State Library Extension and Traveling Library Commission. It is this Commission that has control of the Traveling Library.

Traveling Libraries, briefly stated, are cases of books that contain about fifty volumes of such variety that each case is, in a limited sense, a complete, diminutive library,

containing selected standard works and the best popular literature of the day. About one-third of the books are juvenile, one-third fiction and one-third miscellaneous. A case is sent by the Commissioners to a given station, where the books circulate for a period of four months; the case is then forwarded to another station and a case of entirely different books is substituted. The exchange occurs each succeeding fourth month, thus giving to the communities that secure a position on the free traveling library circuit, a great number of books at no expense to the community. The State Legislature appropriates \$3,000 each year to defray the expenses of making the transfers from one station to the other, and also an appropriation of \$3,000 per annum for the purchase of new books. The State now has one hundred and three cases in circulation.

All public and private libraries within the State are exempt from taxes.

INDUSTRIES.

The five leading industries of the State are Mining, Agriculture, Stock Growing, Lumbering and Horticulture. These industries rank in importance in the order in which they are here given. The value of the mineral products in the State for the year 1903 was \$21,056,076.37. The value of the agricultural products for the same year is given at \$15,181,194.00. The stock growing industry is in a very active and flourishing condition and has reached a more mature development than any of the industries. The value of the live stock within the State is given at \$22,186,153.00 and the annual product of the live stock industry, including the wool clip, which amounts to \$2,160,000, reaches the sum of \$9,500,000. Development has just commenced in the lumbering industry. Nearly 50 per cent of the timber land within the State is unsurveyed and unoccupied. A few commercial mills are in operation in the northern part of the State that ship their product to the East, but a very large majority of the mills

within the State have a comparatively small output, and their product is marketed wholly within the State.

The horticultural industry is in a very flourishing condition and promises to become one of the most important industries within the State. The superior quality of "Idaho Fruit" is gaining a reputation in the great markets of the world, that will be a valuable aid in the upbuilding of this industry.

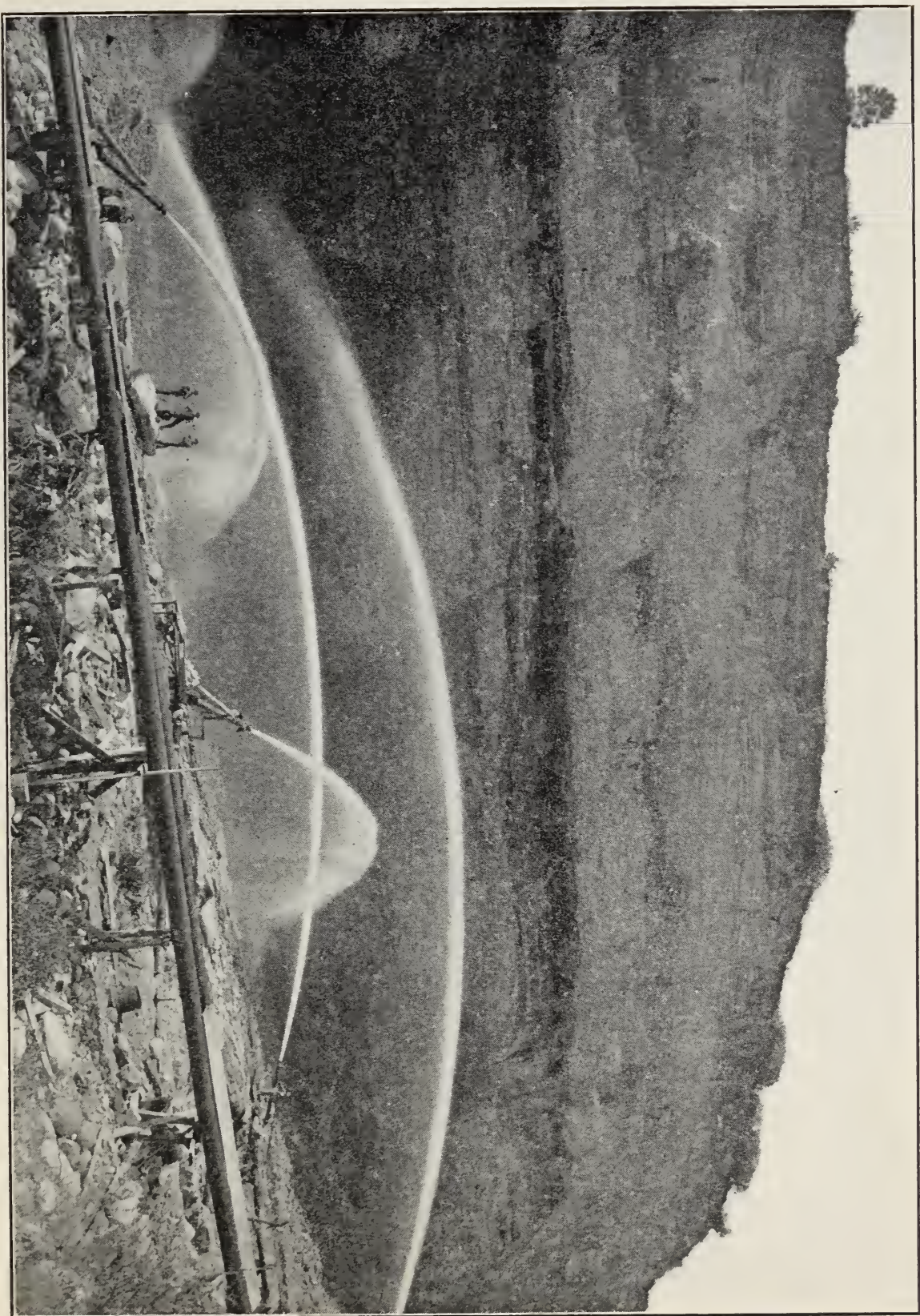
Experience has taught our orchardists that certain varieties of fruits can be grown in Idaho that surpass fruits grown in other States in both flavor and quality, and for this reason it commands the very highest price. Young orchards are being planted to these varieties and great care is being used to hold, and profit by, the advantages that have been gained by Idaho fruits in the open markets of the world.

Mining Industry.

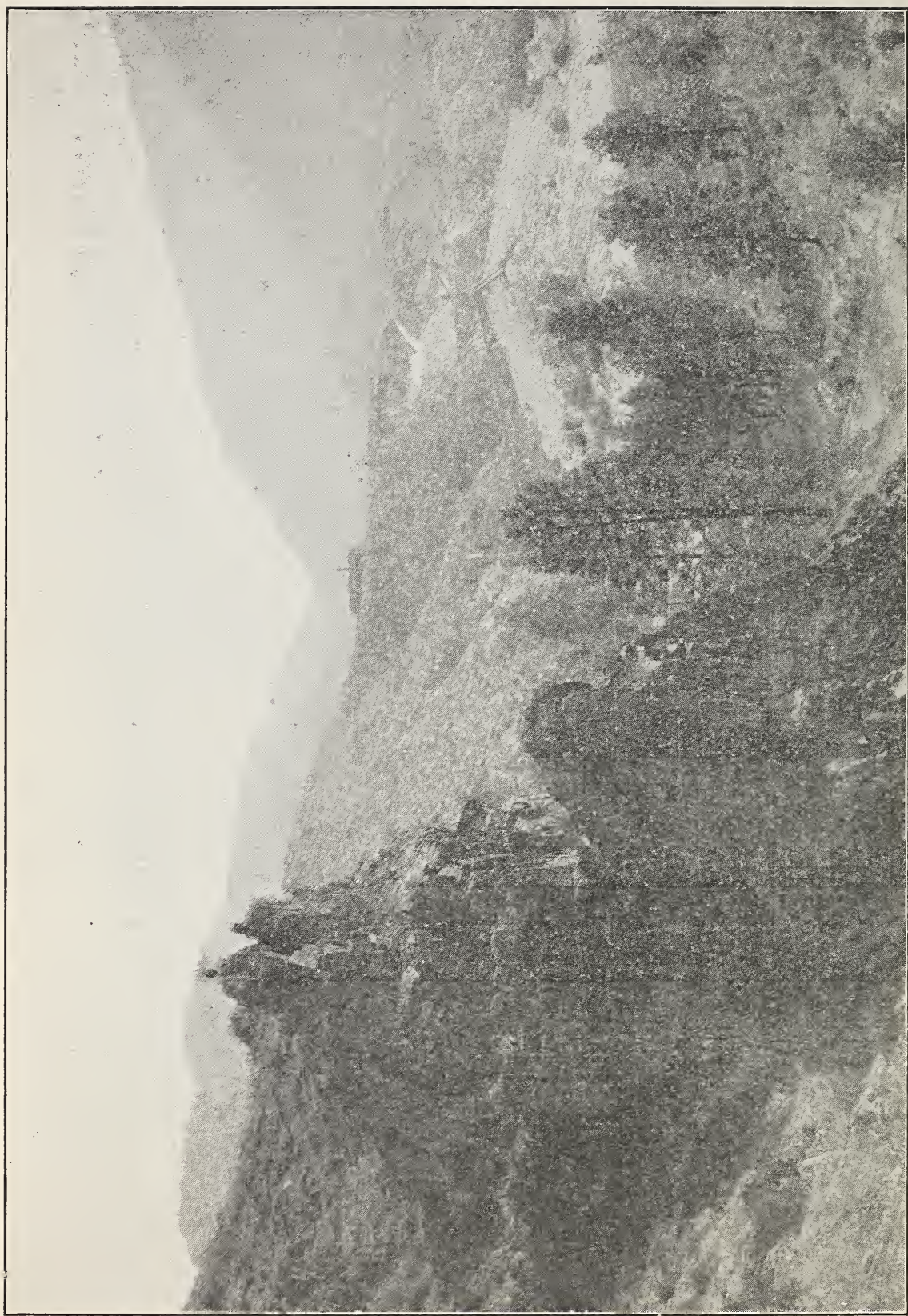
There is no State or country that possesses mineral resources, so vast, rich and varied as those of Idaho. The mountain range that forms the eastern boundary of the State for a distance of more than six hundred miles marks the course of a mineral zone that is already producing a large portion of the world's supply of gold, silver, copper and lead. All of the western slope of this great range of mountains lies wholly within the State of Idaho. Leading out from this range are numerous smaller ranges that extend through the State, forming one of the greatest mountain regions in the United States. At the present time prospecting and development to any great extent has not reached beyond the points and locations that are accessible to railroad transportation. The producing mines of Idaho are on the outskirts of the great mineral section of the State. The heart of the country has not been reached, has not been prospected, and in great sections has not been explored or surveyed. There are sections of country within Idaho as large as the State of Massachusetts, concerning which the mineral resources are

practically unknown. Prospectors and trappers cross this country and bring out rich specimens of mineralized rock, but the rough character of the country and the great distance from railroad transportation has prevented active operations in prospecting and developing the mineral that lies hidden among the mountains of this great region. Locations that are more accessible and more easily reached, are the ones now being operated with great profit in this State. As is generally the case in all mining countries, it was the discovery of placer gold in the streams of Idaho in 1860 that first brought the State into prominence. The many incidents and hardships connected with the discovery and development of these mines would make the most polished and interesting chapter in the history of this great Northwest. There is scarcely a river or stream in all that section north of the Snake River that does not show placer gold in its gravel. The gravel bars of Snake River itself are said to contain sufficient gold to pay the national debt and make every citizen in Idaho a millionaire besides. At the time of the first discoveries, Fort Walla Walla, Washington, was the nearest point at which supplies and provisions could be had. It was the building of the "Mullen Road" from Fort Benton to Walla Walla in 1858-59—a distance of 624 miles, that probably led to the discovery of gold in Idaho. Captain John Mullen, referring to this a few years later in a letter to a friend in Idaho, says: "I am not at all surprised at the discovery of numerous rich deposits of gold in your mountains because both on the waters of the St. Joseph and Coeur d'Alene rivers when there many years ago I frequently noticed vast masses of quartz strewing the ground, particularly on the St. Joseph River, and wide veins of quartz projecting at numerous points along the line of my road along the Coeur d'Alene, all of which indicated the presence of gold. Nay, more. I now recall quite vividly that one of my herders and hunters, a man by the name of Moise, coming into camp one day with a hand full of coarse gold which he said he had found in the waters of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene while out hunting for the expedition. The members of my expeditions were composed very largely of old miners from California, and having had more or less experience in noticing the indica-

tions of mineral deposits, their universal verdict was that the entire country from Coeur d'Alene Lake on toward and including the east slope of the Rocky Mountains was one vast gold-bearing country, and I was always nervous as to the possible discovery of gold along the line of my road, and I am now frank to say that I did nothing to encourage the discovery at that time, for I feared that any rich discovery would lead to a general stampede of my men from my expedition." There is little doubt that the discoveries made by this expedition of road builders attracted the attention of those who started the ball to rolling early in 1860. A romantic tale is told of the discoveries that led to the Oro Fino excitement in 1860. Captain D. E. Pierce, with five companions, were making their way through the country, when they encountered a Nez Perce Indian who related that while himself and two companions were camped at night among the defiles of his native mountains, an apparition in the shape of a brilliant star suddenly burst forth from among the cliffs. They believed it to be the eye of the Great Spirit, and when daylight had given them sufficient courage they sought the spot and found a glittering ball that looked like glass embodied in the solid rock. With his imagination fired by such a tale, Captain Pierce and his companions undertook to explore the mountains in the country of the Nez Percés. The Indians distrusted them and refused to permit them to make further search and intimated that it would be greatly to their benefit if they would leave the country. A Nez Perce squaw came to their relief and piloted them through to the North Fork of the Clearwater, where on reaching a mountain meadow they camped several days. While here one of the party tried the sands of the stream for gold, finding many colors in his first pan of dirt. This is said to have resulted in the discovery of the afterwards famous Oro Fino mines. In March, 1861, one of the party made his way out on snowshoes, taking with him \$800 in gold dust which was shipped to Portland, where it caused a blaze of excitement. This started the rush which continued through 1861 and 1862. Steamers arrived at Portland from San Francisco and Victoria loaded down with passengers and provisions, bound for the new gold fields. New mining regions were soon discovered. In the spring



PLACER MINING IN BOISE COUNTY.



A PLACER MINE IN BOISE COUNTY.

of 1861 Pierce City was founded and named in honor of Captain Pierce. Florence was discovered in the following autumn, and is said to have been discovered by one of a party of hunters. The wild life characteristic of a new mining camp, with all the excitement attending the discovery and digging of gold found full sway here. Gambling was freely indulged in, gold dust being the commodity that passed as legal tender for all transactions in trade. Prices for provisions were abnormally high. Flour cost \$1.00 per pound; bacon, \$1.25; butter, \$3.00; sugar, \$1.50; gum boots, \$50.00 per pair, and other articles in proportion. Mr. Frank R. Coffin, now living in Boise, was the owner of a claim in Florence at that time, concerning which he says that when it failed to pay \$15.00 per day to the man it was abandoned as not worth working. The story of the richness of many of the diggings found in that section of Idaho and along the tributaries of the Salmon River, reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights. The Walla Walla Statesman, describing the discovery of the Salmon River mines early in 1862, gives the following account: "S. F. Ledyard arrived last night from the Salmon River mines, and from him it is learned that 200 men had gone to the south side of the Salmon where two streams head that empty into the Salmon some thirty miles southwest of the present diggings. Coarse gold is found and as high as \$100 per day to the man is being taken out. The big mining claim of the old locality belongs to Mr. Weiser of Oregon from which \$2,680 was taken on the 20th with rockers. On the 21st \$3,360 was taken out with the same machines. Other claims are paying two to five pounds per day." At a later date the same paper chronicled the following: "The late news from Salmon River seems to have given the gold fever to everyone in that immediate neighborhood. A number of persons from Florence City have arrived in this place during the week and all bring the most extravagant reports as to the richness of the mines. A report in relation to a rich strike made by Mr. Bridges of Oregon City seems to come well authenticated. The first day he worked on his claim near Baboon Gulch he took out 57 ounces, the second day 157 ounces, third day 214 ounces and the fourth day 200 ounces in two hours."

In a later edition of the same paper the following item appears:

"The discoverer of the Babboon Gulch arrived in the city yesterday, bringing with him sixty pounds of gold dust and Mr. Jacob Weiser is on his way in with a mule loaded with gold dust."

These glowing descriptions of the early discoveries made in Idaho fifty-two years ago can not fail to impress those who are seeking information concerning this country, with the vast riches in mineral wealth that lies hidden in the mountain sides of the great interior region of the State. These rich deposits of placer gold were washed into place from the sides of the mountains above where they were found. In some instances this placer gold may have been carried for many miles before finding a resting place but the great ledges in which this gold was formed and finally released by the gradual erosion and wearing away of the mountain sides through untold ages of time, are still standing, awaiting the keen eye of the prospector and the drill and hammer of the miner to yield up its treasure in a glowing stream of wealth.

The production of placer gold from this region since its discovery in 1860 and to date, is conservatively estimated at \$250,000,000. Concerning the present condition of the placer mining industry in the State, State Mining Inspector Bell in his recent report, says:

"The rich and easily accessible placer values of the State are pretty well exhausted. The placer mining business is now practically simmered down to large operations of hydraulicing and dredging, which involves the use of modern machinery. The placer gold production is still quite important, however, and formed fully 45 per cent of the gold output of the State for 1903, and that it was not still larger was due to short water season."

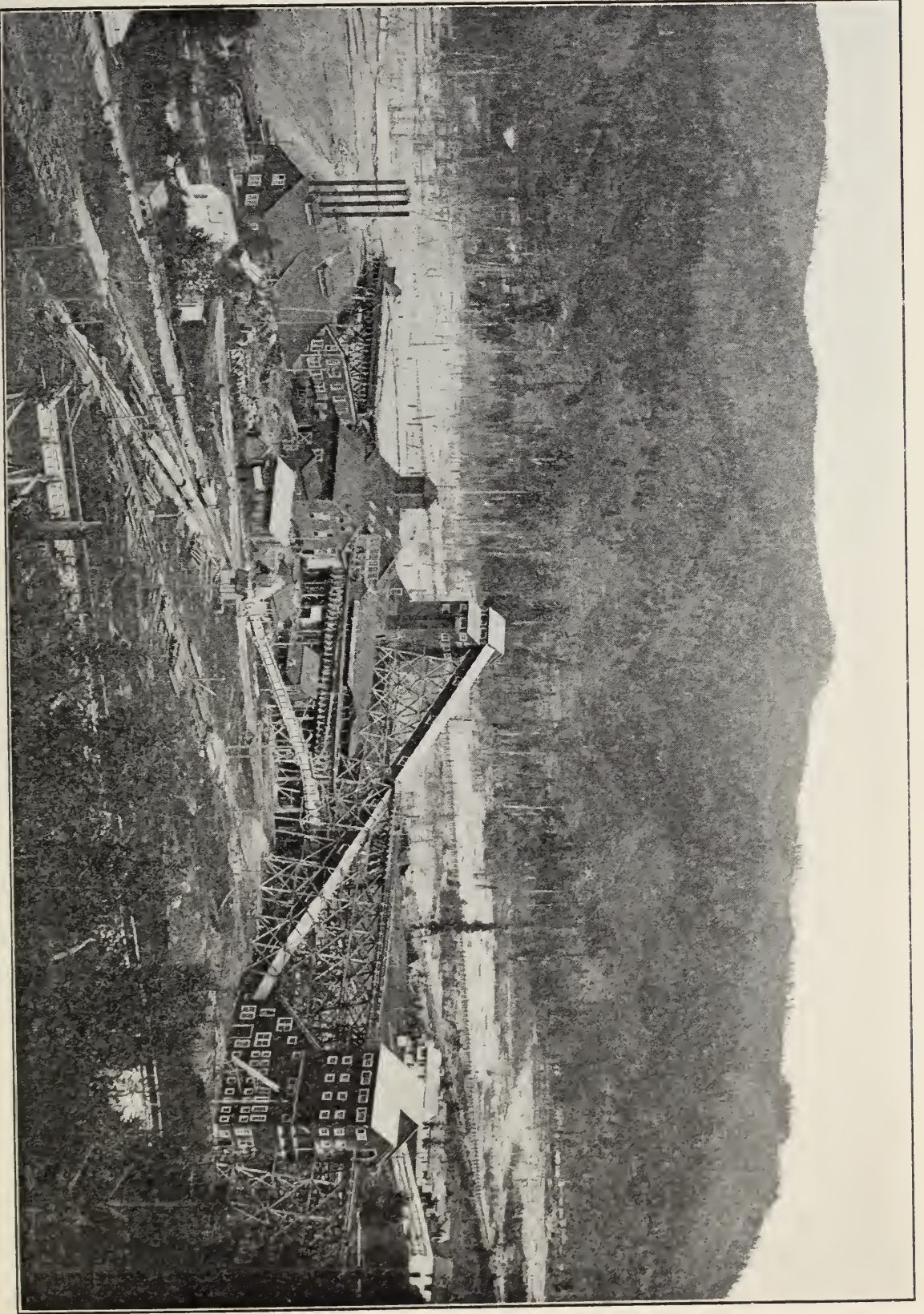
The source of the rich placer values of all the Idaho camps has almost invariably been traced to the erosion of gold-bearing fissure veins in the near vicinity of the placers, and the discovery and development of ore-bearing fissures in various parts of the State, together with others that have suffered less erosion, affords a fertile field for the profitable investment of capital and a promise of fu-

ture importance in the matter of gold production that will compare favorably with any State in the Union."

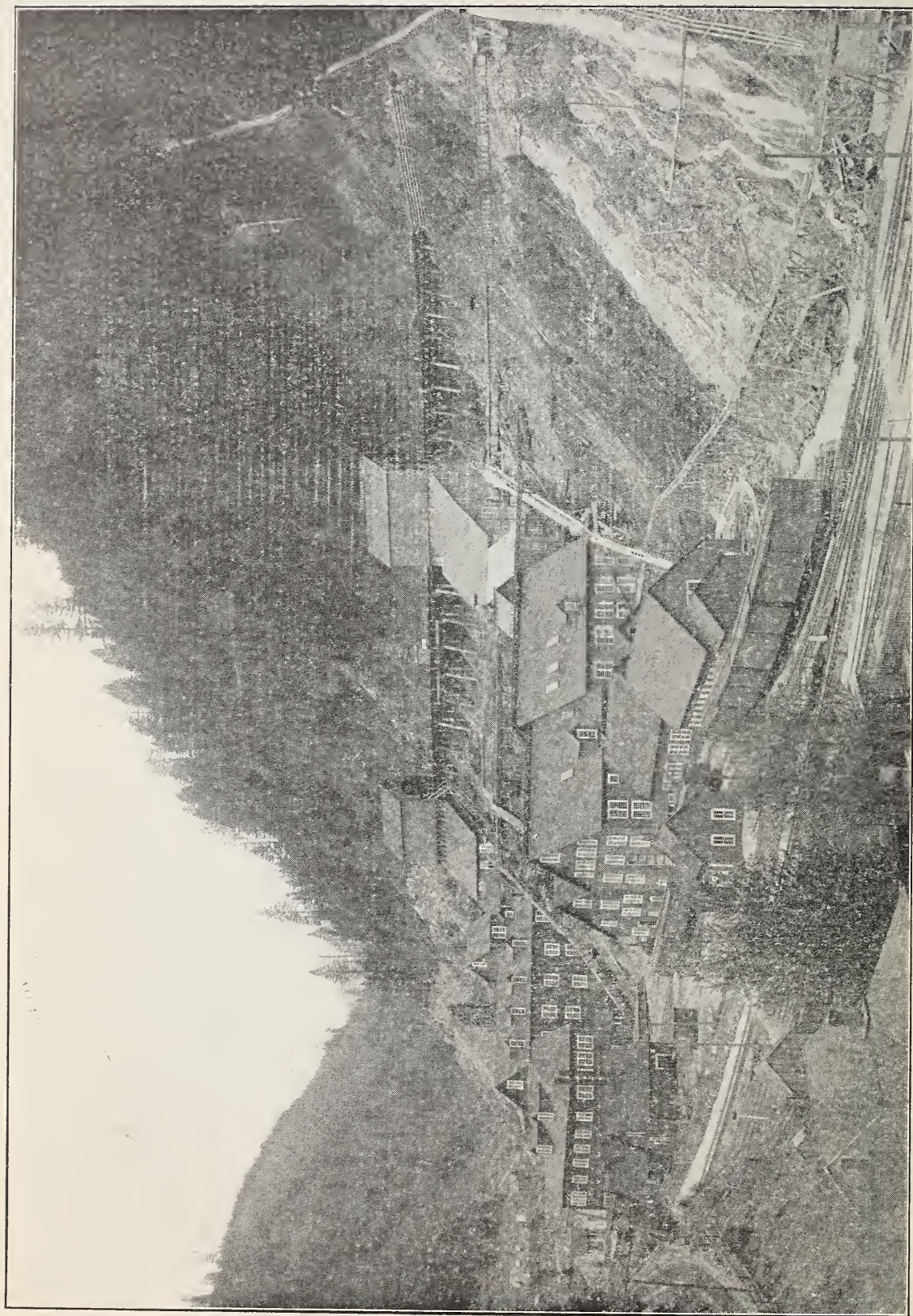
This section of the State is now fairly covered with trails and wagon roads that permit of travel with a fair degree of convenience and comfort. The State has just completed the construction of a wagon road from a point in Long Valley, Boise County, to Thunder Mountain, a district lying about 150 miles interior from Boise, and which was brought into prominence in the spring of 1900, by the purchase and development by that veteran miner, Colonel W. H. Dewey, of the Caswell claims, which are located on Mule Creek, near the foot of Thunder Mountain. This State wagon road places the mining properties of the Thunder Mountain District in fairly good connection with railroad transportation. Boise is the principal outfitting point for this district, and is furnishing most of the supplies and provisions that are consumed there at the present time, but Emmett, Canyon County, is the most accessible and nearest railroad point, and it is to this point that the heavy mining machinery and supplies of different kinds are shipped and transferred to heavy freight teams that can now make their way from this point direct to the mines over the recently completed State wagon road. A telephone line is now being constructed by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company from Emmett, Canyon County, into Thunder Mountain. The great bodies of free milling gold ore that were discovered through the development of the Dewey mines in 1900, created one of the greatest rushes that has taken place in the mining world since the discovery of gold on the Klondike in Alaska. The sun that climbed the meridian in the spring of 1901 was altogether too slow in its work of removing the snow from the mountain trails and summits that lead into Thunder Mountain, to accommodate the wishes of the eager crowds that sought this promised realm of wealth. Conveyances of all kinds were impressed into service and parties started into the interior over roads and trails from any point in the State that would lead towards Thunder Mountain, but long before the desired goal was reached they were all using the same conveyance—all were walking. Those who were acquainted with the conditions of the Idaho mountains and started

later in the season with saddle horses and pack animals to carry provisions and supplies, reached the camp without great difficulty or hardship. Mining claims were staked out in great numbers and the work of prospecting commenced. Some valuable locations were made and the development work that is now going on in that district is uncovering great bodies of ore that promise well to become valuable producers. As is the case in all mining rushes of this kind, hundreds of claims were located that had no value. In many instances these worthless claims have been grouped together and a name given them, an organization perfected showing an authorized capitalization for millions of dollars and through the prominence given this district and on the reputation attained for it by the few meritorious mines that are being developed there, the stocks of these worthless properties have been flooded over many sections of the East and sold to confiding investors who are let in for a short time on the ground floor, and, fearing they will lose the opportunity and without any investigation, recklessly plunge their money into the stock on the carefully worded statement of a prospectus, prepared to deceive, from which investment they will not realize an amount equal to the value of a postage stamp. State Mine Inspector Bell refers to this condition in his recent report in the following language: "As a result of the Thunder Mountain boom of 1902, Idaho has been made the base of some of the rankest mining stock promotions that ever a mining country was afflicted with. The East has been flooded with cheap shares and the trashiest kind of a prospectus which fools no one but the small investors whose cupidity gets the better of their judgment, but it does bring ridicule and odium on the industry of the State in general and hurts legitimate mining and ought to be condemned."

Mining as a business is thoroughly legitimate. It is followed by a class of men whose honor and ability is as great, and whose devotion to their business is as keen, and whose interests are as carefully and jealously guarded, as those of any class of business in the world in which brains and capital are required to insure success. Men who are legitimately in the mining business employ the same caution and investigate every detail as carefully in making



A SILVER-LEAD MINE AND MILL, IN SHOSHONE COUNTY.



SILVER-LEAD MILL, IN SHOSHONE COUNTY.

their investments as a cautious and successful merchant would in buying his stock of goods for a winter's trade. It is true that to a greater or less degree it is a hazardous business. There are doubtless ten failures to one success, but mercantile statistics show that 92 per cent. of persons who engage in mercantile pursuits go into bankruptcy. The field for legitimate mining in Idaho is very large and its success promising, and with the great area of unprospected country in which the streams are flecked with gold from the mountain sides, whose river bars have yielded up hundreds of millions of dollars in bright shining gold—surely offers a most fertile field for the prospector who is hunting for the hidden ledges in which the gold to supply the future demands of the world now lies locked, and who is confidently expecting to uncap this hidden store with the next stroke of his pick.

Nineteen of the twenty-one counties in the State are producers of gold, silver, copper or lead. With the showing at present it is safe to say, and it is often predicted by those best informed as to the value of the mineral deposits, that Idaho will lead all the States in mineral products.

State Mine Inspector Robert N. Bell gives the value of mineral products for 1903, by counties, as follows:

Ada	\$ 4,026.80
Bannock	4,776.14
Bingham	3,201.30
Blaine	771,594.38
Boise	322,478.10
Canyon	7,771.67
Cassia	6,909.21
Custer	350,838.37
Elmore	130,144.56
Fremont	4,546.35
Idaho	305,308.94
Kootenai	60,939.00
Latah	11,368.50
Lemhi	293,717.15
Lincoln	5,923.32
Oneida	8,841.45
Owyhee	1,563,466.58

Shoshone	16,624,361.93
Washington	454,430.73

Total product, gold, silver, copper and
lead, for 1903 \$21,056,076.37

Of this amount it will be seen that Shoshone County receives credit for three-fourths of the total product of the State. This is owing to the great richness and enormous production of the lead mines of that county. Idaho furnishes one-half of the lead product of the United States. Concerning Idaho's lead product, State Mine Inspector Bell says:

"Idaho's position at the head of the list of the lead producing States is doubtless secure, and if it were not for the geographical disadvantages, this State could dominate the lead markets of the world. There are five other lead producing counties in Idaho, in addition to Shoshone County, whose mining districts, still remote from railway transportation, indicate extensive resources of lead ores associated with important silver values, and their further development can doubtless be made to yield double the present lead bullion output of the State."

Gold.

Prospecting for the precious metals in the mountains of Idaho is more active at the present time than at any period for many years. The impetus given to this branch of the industry by the Thunder Mountain excitement of 1901 and 1902 is being felt and every day reports are chronicled in the Idaho papers of new and rich discoveries in which gold is almost universally mentioned as the predominating value. The great ledges of gold bearing rock that have been opened in the Thunder Mountain district are stimulating prospecting in all the country south of the Salmon River. As yet, little is known of the great region that lies north of the Salmon, and it will require many years of careful work with a great army of prospectors to locate the mineral that lies in the district south of the Salmon River. Recent discoveries very rich in gold have been made

in the Boise Basin, in a section that for Idaho was considered to be well prospected, showing that the work has not been carefully prosecuted and that there are still opportunities in the older worked districts for locating valuable mines. A report is chronicled in one of the papers this morning, Sept. 5th, concerning development in one of the Thunder Mountain properties as follows: "A tunnel has been driven 410 feet and a cross-cut 140 feet. The tunnel struck the ore body sixty feet from the portal and has been in it ever since. The cross-cut from the tunnel is all in ore, with no limits having appeared, and an upraise has been made 150 feet in ore. From tests made the ore runs \$3.00 to \$6.00 per ton and it is already demonstrated that the entire mountain is of the same character." This ore is mined and milled by cyanide process at an expense not to exceed one dollar (\$1.00) per ton. Most of the gold values in the mines of Idaho are secured by milling or the cyanide process, which permits of handling large quantities of ore at a very low cost per ton and with the present progress being made in discovery and development it will be but a short time when Idaho will rank as one of the first gold producing States.

Space will not permit of a description of all the gold bearing properties within the State. In a general way, the more prominent districts will be referred to.

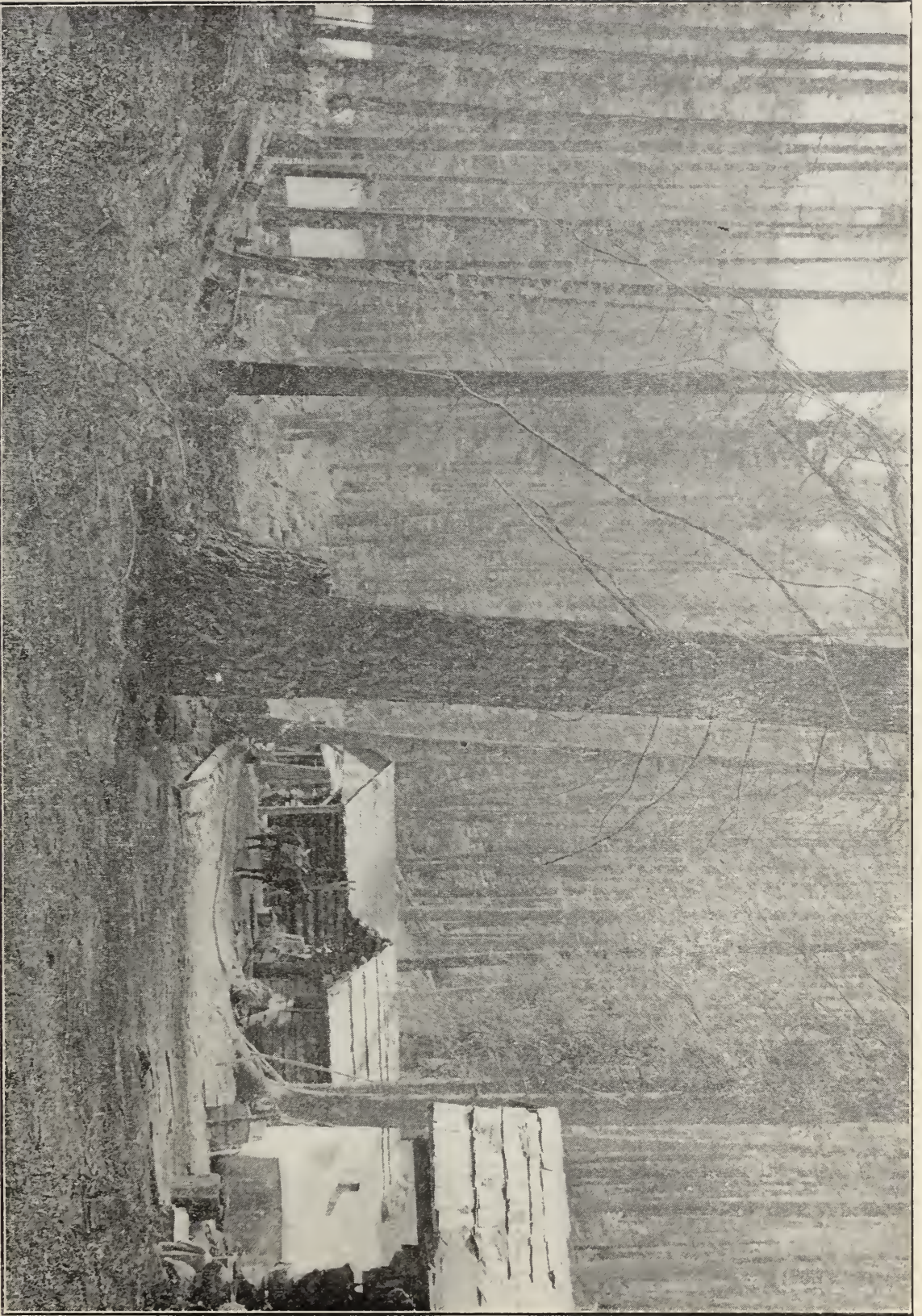
The Boise Basin, famous for its placer gold products, with a record of shipments reaching more than \$100,000,000 in value, is producing placer gold at present in quite large quantities. A large steam dredge plant is operating near Idaho City, and two near Centerville. A steam shovel is operating on Granite Creek. There are several big hydraulic plants in operation near Idaho City. Many promising gold ore properties are being developed to a stage of profitable production in this district and many new ledges that show attractive values in free milling gold are being discovered. Many of the older mines that have been worked at an earlier period in a half-hearted way, have changed hands and have fallen in the control of parties who, with the adoption of modern methods and modern machinery, will add greatly to the product of this district. "Quartz mining in this Basin is in its infancy and yet the Basin has a quartz mining history which is unique and holds out most encouraging indications of future success."

The Pearl district, which lies almost wholly in Boise County, is situated about 25 miles from Boise and 12 miles from Emmett, Canyon County, which is the railroad point for this district, and from which the shipments of bullion and ore are made. This is one of the most active districts in the State at present, and promises to become one of the most productive. Three small mills are in operation on ores which have gold values reaching from ten to thirty dollars per ton. Mining in this district is now in the hands of competent mining men and the work is being carried out along modern lines. Some very large deposits have been encountered here during the past few months, and while the operations are quite extensive the output from the district will not be large as most of the work being done is in the nature of development, and the ores that are being treated are generally confined to those that are taken out in the course of development. The output for the district for this season will doubtless reach \$300,000. The installation of an electric power plant on the Payette River, which is now in operation, supplies the power for the Pearl district and adds greatly to the facilities for operating the mines and mills.

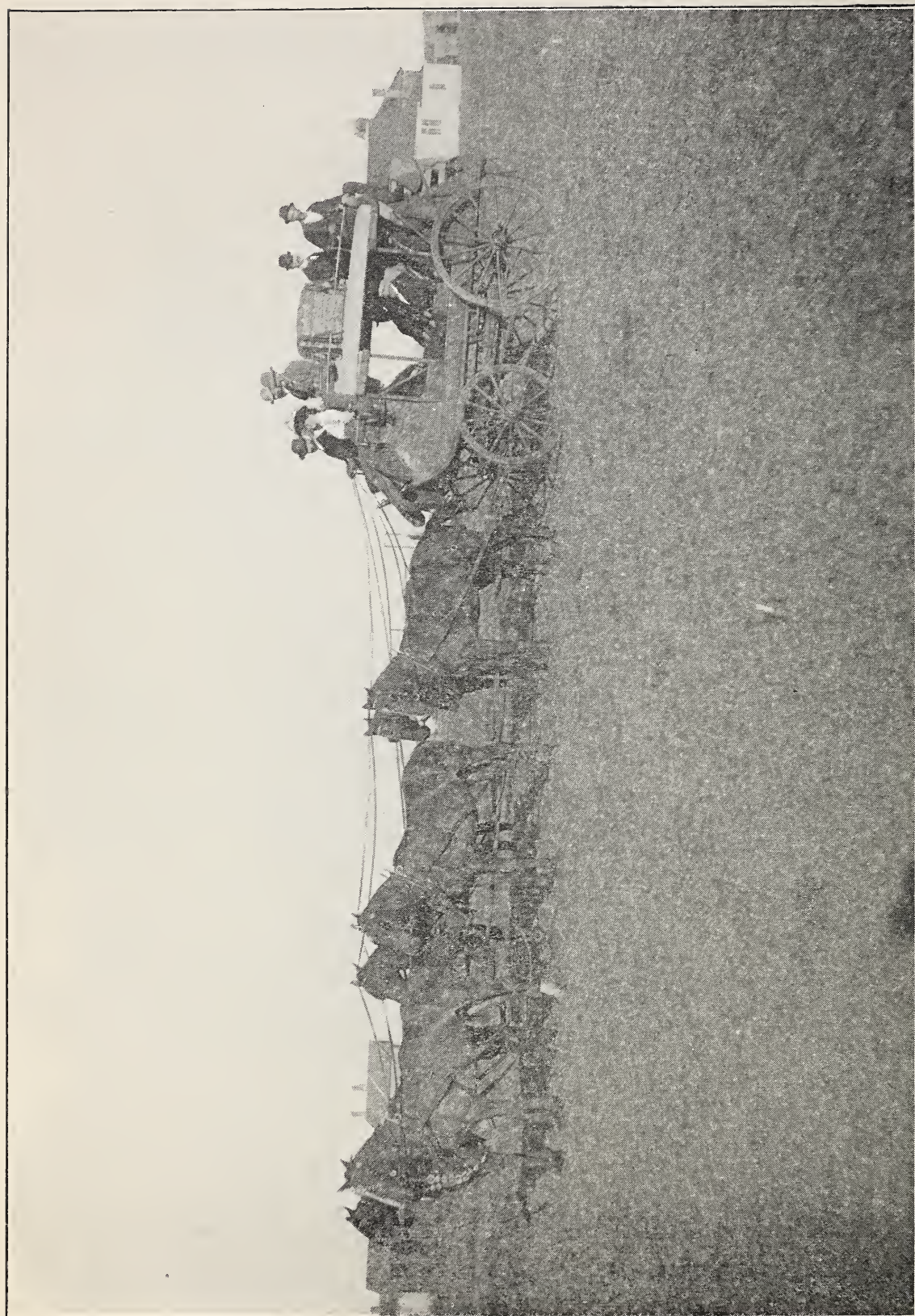
The Yankee Fork District in Custer County ranks among the first in gold producers in the State. The Lucky Boy Mining Company have extracted gold and silver bullion from their mines in Custer Mountain to the value of ten million dollars, and are still hammering away with a force of seventy men. The values in this mine are ten to thirty dollars per ton, of which sixty per cent. is gold and the balance silver. The most promising feature connected with the development of this mine is the increased values found in the ores as the depth increases. In passing from the eighth to the ninth level, a marked increase, especially in gold values, was encountered, and as this is the greatest depth attained by any of the mines in this part of the State, it offers much encouragement to the other properties.

The "Charles Dickens" mine, which is located in this district, has quite an attractive history. It has yielded small shipments of assorted ore which carried gold and silver values ranging from two to ten thousand dollars per ton with a production of five hundred thousand dollars with a depth of two hundred feet.

The Pine Grove District has come into prominence dur-



A MINING CAMP IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.



AN OVERLAND LIMITED.

ing the past year, by the reopening of the old Franklin mine, which was abandoned many years ago. When the present owners took hold they run a new tunnel into the mountain under a point where rich float had been found, for a distance of 200 feet, tapping a perfect fissure vein at a depth of 175 feet. At the point where the vein was cut the ore body was from three to eight feet wide. The company extracted 3,000 tons of ore in doing development work on this vein, which yielded an average of twenty-five dollars per ton when milled. A second tunnel has been run, cutting this vein 140 feet deeper, and found the ore to be twenty feet wide and carrying an average of an ounce of gold to the ton across its entire width. Atlanta, Skeleton Creek, Black Warrior, Neal and Lime Creeks are the gold mining districts located in this part of the State, in all of which are located promising ledges of gold bearing ore.

With the development of the Buffalo Hump District, Idaho County promises to become famous as one of the gold producing Counties. The historic placer diggings previously referred to, located at Florence, Warrens, Elk City and the Salmon River, are all located within this County and have already yielded \$50,000,000 in gold. It now rests with the prospector to uncap the hidden treasures that are lying in the mountains, and from which this great amount of placer gold came. The several properties that have been opened in the Hump District have demonstrated that permanent values exist there to an extent that will prove them to be bonanzas to their owners. The ore bodies are very large, a great per cent. of the values are saved in free milling processes, and the low cost at which the ore can be mined and treated guarantees a wide margin of profit for the labor expended.

The Elk City District is located about twenty-five miles north of Buffalo Hump, in Idaho County. This is one of the old historical placer camps and has produced \$10,000,000 in coarse placer gold. The quartz development in this district is very promising. Several prospects are being opened that show large deposits of gold bearing ore. Concerning the American Eagle mine, located on one of the tributaries eight miles east of Elk City, State Mine Inspector Bell says: "The American Eagle mine was equipped with a ten-stamp mill with Wilfley tables, in the

fall of 1902. The mill was started January 1st, 1903, and was run steadily during the year, producing \$75,000 in gold bullion—a pretty good showing for a starter in the quartz gold history of the old placer district. The lower tunnel on this vein was run at an elevation not to exceed twenty feet above the level of the creek; it passed through a shoot of ore 75 feet long and four feet wide, that contained average values of \$35.00 per ton. In driving through this ore shoot, quite a sprinkling of live iron pyrites were encountered, rather coarsely crystalline, and containing high values in gold up to twenty ounces, and in addition to this, some bunches of tellurium ore of the variety of petzite—a telluride of gold and silver. Tellurium ore has frequently been reported from many points in Idaho, and there is good reason to believe that it is widely distributed over the mining districts of the State, but this is the first instance that I have personally met with it. I was presented with a handsome specimen of this mineral at this mine, and to make sure of its identity I sent a piece of it to Mr. Henry E. Wood, the well-known assayer and chemist of Denver, Colorado, and received the above classification from him. The specimen tested assayed at the rate of seventeen ounces of gold and four hundred and eight ounces of silver. It is gratifying to be sure of the occurrence of this rare, gold-bearing mineral in Idaho, for its discovery and development has led to such sensational results in the Colorado camps in the past few years. Its discovery in our extensive area of almost virgin mineral territory may hold similar agreeable surprises.”

South and east of this district are the Thunder Mountain mines, the development of which created great excitement in the mining world in 1901. None of the properties in this district have as yet entered the ranks of producers.

A great amount of development work is being carried on by several companies, with a view to exposing the ore bodies and ascertaining their true value before the expense of transporting and erecting mills in that practically isolated section of the State. The first wagon road to reach this district has just been completed by the State. Previous to this time, all the provisions and mills that reached that country were packed in on the backs of mules, and it is not an enviable task to pack a reduction mill over the mountains of Idaho on the backs of mules, but it has

been done, and the mill located on the Dewey mine in Thunder Mountain is now producing gold bars.

The Silver City and DeLamar Districts in Owyhee County are valuable adjuncts to the gold product of Idaho. This district was first brought into prominence by early placer gold diggings, which led to the discovery of the great gold ledges that are now being successfully operated.

"The gold product of Lemhi County has never fallen below 10,000 ounces annually since the early discoveries, and exceeded that amount in 1903, and while the placer product has held first place in the past, from present developments it will be safe to say it will be exceeded by the quartz gold product the present season. The future of quartz mining is bound to experience a very rapid growth, for it is probably no exaggeration to say that there are as many, if not more, gold bearing fissure veins and ore deposits within the limits of Lemhi County than in any other equal area on earth, and while the various districts in this county contain a number of examples of the rankest kind of mining mismanagement and efforts to do a million-dollar business on a thousand-dollar capital, there remains some splendid opportunities of profitable investment if the same are conducted intelligently and on practical lines. This county also contains some exceptional examples of economic gold milling practice with smaller plants."

The opportunities for profitable investment in legitimate mining enterprises in Idaho can not be excelled in any country on earth. The mineralized zones are very wide in extent, the deposits are large, the values are exceptionally rich and when the interior of the State is opened to transportation, the world will be startled by its development.

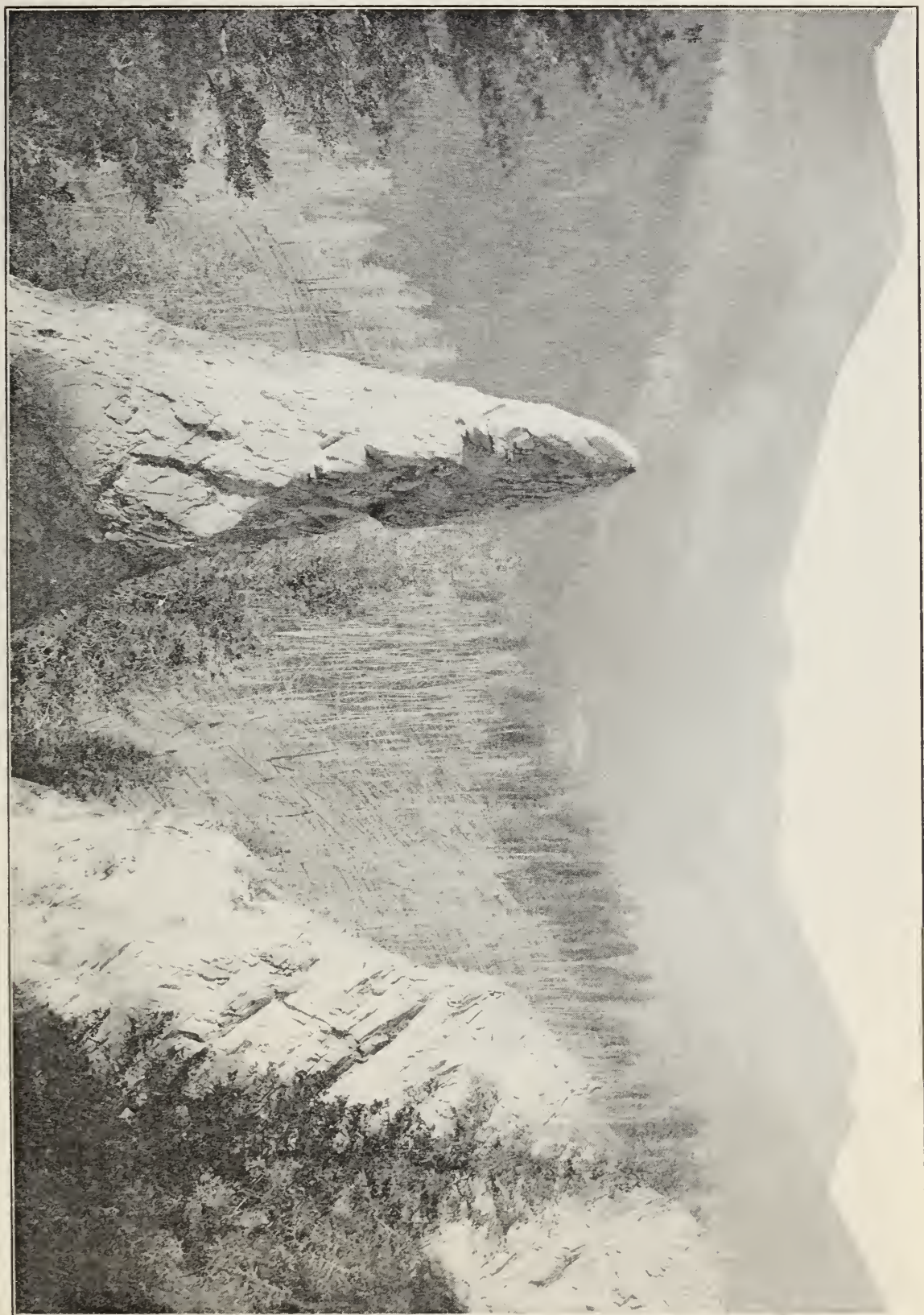
Silver.

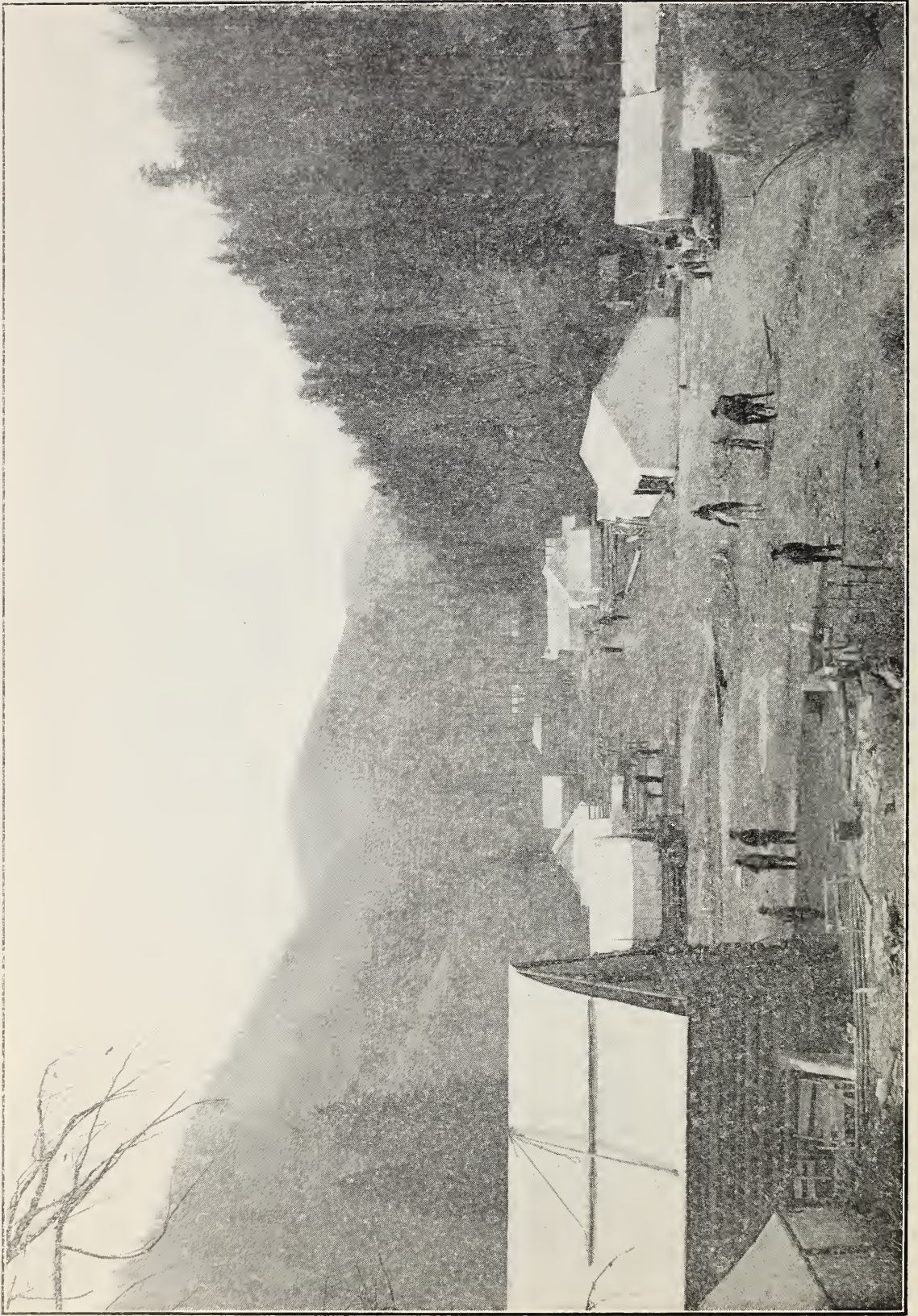
To a greater or less degree silver is commonly associated with the product of nearly every quartz mine in the State. Every county in the State that has a mineral product is credited with silver and the State's product of this precious metal for the past year reached 7,224,021 ounces, valued at \$9,318,986.41. In some of the silver-lead de-

posits the silver values are exceedingly rich and are the most important values in the ores. It is also found associated with nearly all of the gold-producing mines, in many of which the values, though not predominant, are very important and form no small part of the total value of the products, while in others it is much less and is looked upon as of very little importance in the operations of the mines. In the great Trade Dollar mine of the Silver City District, in Owyhee County, the ore values are found to consist of silver sulphides associated with gold to the proportion of one-fourth gold to three-fourths silver. In this instance the silver predominates, in a quartz ore whose values are confined almost entirely to gold and silver, the lead appearing in too small quantities to enter into its values, and the mine is worked principally for its silver values, this mine having produced to date fully \$10,000,000 in this character of ore, some of which is exceedingly rich and reaches a value of two to three thousand dollars per ton. The output of silver in Owyhee for the past year was valued at \$1,069,511.00, for which this mine is largely responsible.

Shoshone County produces more value in silver than all the other counties in the State combined. Here the silver values are associated with lead, the lead values predominating, but the enormous quantity of ore that is mined in this county brings the result above mentioned. Shoshone County is credited with more than 5,000,000 ounces of silver the past year. Another condition respecting silver is found in Blaine County. "The lead ores of Wood River are almost invariably high grade silver, ranging from one to three ounces of silver for each unit of lead and the same properties carrying important values in gold." The mines in this district, notwithstanding their long period of idleness, have produced twenty million dollars in values in this character of ore. The Minnie Moore mine near Bellevue has produced one-third of this amount in silver-lead ores. It remained idle for twelve years, but is now shipping thirty cars of ore per month in which the values are 70 per cent lead and 110 ounces of silver to the ton, and has a deposit of ore developed and in sight in the mine valued at one and one-half million dollars. Silver appears in the ore values in nearly every mine in Cus-

ON THE TRAIL TO THUNDER MOUNTAIN.





ROOSEVELT, THE METROPOLIS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

ter County, but is particularly prominent in the silver-lead belt that extends through this county for a distance of forty miles. The low price in silver and the isolation of this district from railroad transportation has greatly restricted the product and many valuable properties have remained idle, development work practically ceased over all the district and prospecting for new ledges has been abandoned. This belt has produced \$15,000,000 in silver-bearing ores.

All of the copper deposits of the State show silver values which, in some instances, are quite important. In the copper deposits of Washington County the ores show silver values which form a large percentage of the total ore values. The silver product of this district last year amounted to \$118,736, all of which was saved as a by-product in the smelting of the copper ores. The Lost River and Blackbird copper deposits in Custer County show a very important silver value in many places, as in fact do all of the mines in this part of the State. With silver so generally found over the State, and many rich deposits having been located that remain idle, in many instances owing to the great cost of getting the ores delivered to the railroads, it is evident that great impetus in the silver industry will follow the building of a railroad into any of the important mining districts of the State.

Copper.

The copper deposits of the State, which are among the richest in the West, are attracting wide attention and are being rapidly developed. The great deposits of copper ore in the Seven Devils Mountains in Washington County, carry important values in gold, with quite a percentage in iron, which makes them particularly desirable for smelting and they are easily reduced to a high grade matt without great cost. The Ladd Metals Company operating a smelter and matting plant at Mineral, in Washington County, treat most of the ore from this district at the present time. One of the best copper showings in the

State is at the Held mine in the Heath District. It carries a mineralized zone of concentrating ore eighty feet wide between walls of limestone and porphyry and is a type of several others in the Seven Devil Mountains. There are two tunnels on this property—one of them one hundred and eighty feet long, follows a belt of rich ore ten feet wide that averages twenty per cent copper, three dollars gold and five ounces of silver per ton.”

“The Lost River copper belt in Custer County, of which Mackey and the White Knob Copper Company are the present active centers, is one of the most extensive in the West. The White Knob mine is situated on a spur from White Knob peak at an elevation of 8,000 feet above sea level and 2,000 feet above the valley of Lost River and the company’s big smelter site. The surface manifestations of ore at this property amount to a mineral farm that covers the flat top of the ridge over an area of fully forty acres with low-grade copper ore and copper stained formation in great patches and zones. The White Knob Company is equipped with one of the finest smelting plants in the West. It has two large blast furnaces of three hundred and fifty tons capacity each, with all the necessary attendant equipment, including an electric railway eleven miles long, connecting the smelter with the mines. “This smelter is now producing high-grade matt that carries 58 per cent copper and important values in gold and silver.”

The principal value in the ore bodies in Bannock County is copper. No great development has been done in this county, owing to the mineral zone having been included within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and up to 1901 no prospecting or mining was permitted on the reservation. Since the opening of the reservation in 1901 prospecting has been undertaken to some extent and some very attractive ledges of high grade copper ore have been located, which show good returns in the assays that have been made to the extent of erecting mills or making ore shipments in any important quantity.

Doubtless the largest undeveloped copper deposit in the State is found in the Blackbird District, about thirty miles west of Salmon City, in Lemhi County. “The ores of this section at a shallow depth under the surface are massive

in disseminated copper sulphides that carry a fairly constant value of about fifty cents in gold to each unit of copper, and concentrate to excellent advantage, and occurring as they do in zones a hundred feet wide or more, showing average values of three per cent together with pay veins of massive sulphides that run ten to thirty per cent, it is only a question of railroad transportation when the precious contents of the copper ores of this district will give it an important competitive advantage and prove a very profitable field for investment."

Another important copper district occurs in the Spring Mountain District, where the Bruce mine shows some enormous deposits of gold and silver-bearing carbonate and oxide ores, associated with massive magnetite and hematite iron ores." Idaho is patiently awaiting the introduction of railway transportation to the interior section of the State, to unlock the vaults containing deposits of copper sufficient to supply the world's needs.

Lead.

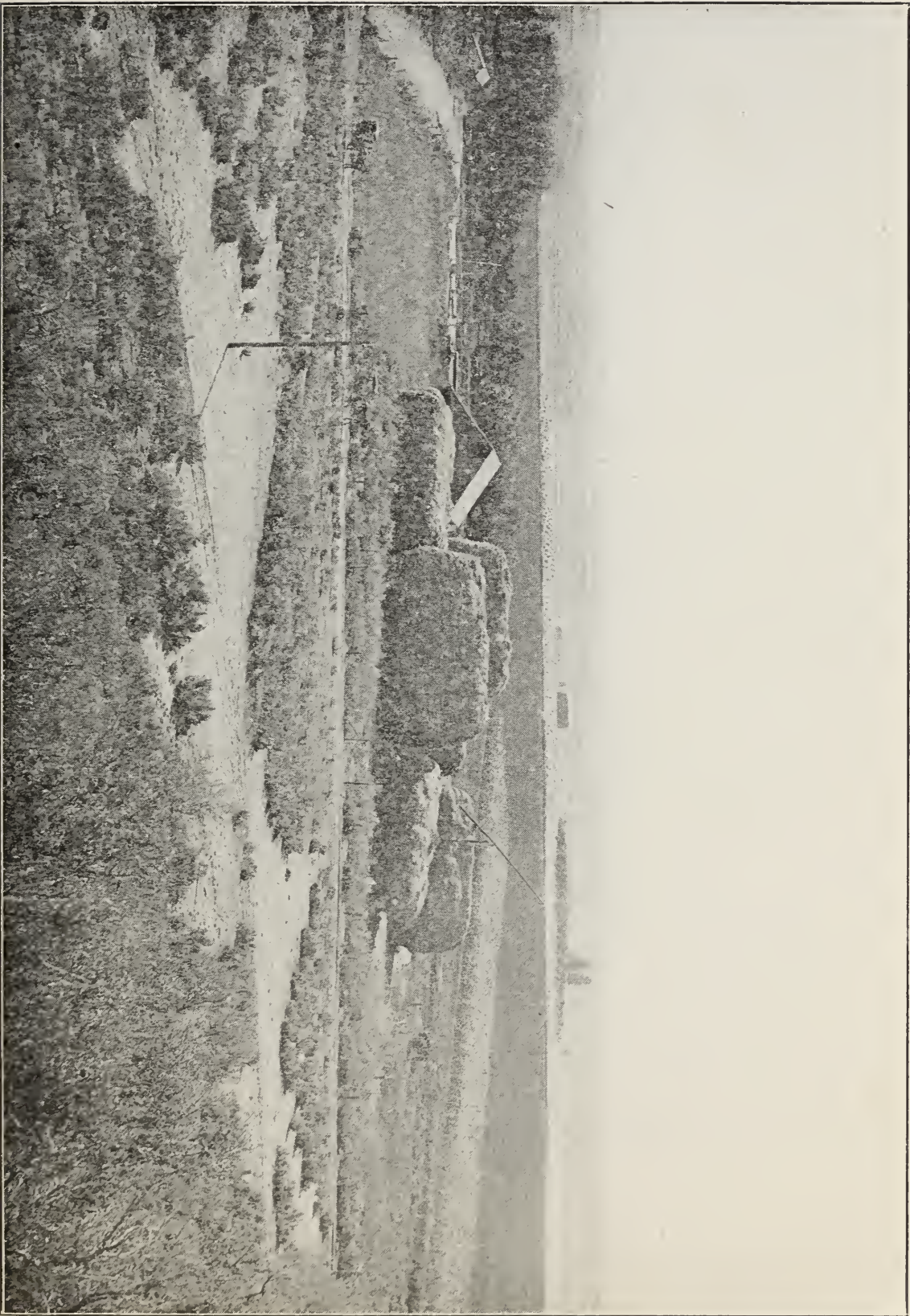
The lead mines of Idaho are producing one-half of the entire lead product of the United States, and is an important and valuable branch of the mining industry of the State. The principal silver-lead mines in the State that are now operating are located in the Coeur d'Alene District, in Shoshone County, known to be the greatest producing silver-lead districts in the world. Four of the principal producing mines in this district, together with the sampler at Wallace, have recently been consolidated and taken in by the Federal Mining and Smelting Company at a cost of \$13,000,000. The silver-lead product of this district for 1903 amounted to 213,520,000 pounds of lead, 5,751,613 ounces of silver with a bullion value of \$12,147,975. The mines of this district have produced \$80,000,000 in silver and lead product since their discovery in the eighties. With the modern methods now employed in the mines of this district it is expected that the product will be quite largely increased. The mineral deposits are very extensive, being

five to sixty feet in width and have reached that stage of development that shows an assured supply of ore to continue present operations for more than fifty years. About three thousand men are employed in this district, who are paid \$3.50 per day for miners, \$4.00 per day for timbermen, and \$3.00 per day for laborers. The accommodation for the men employed about these mines are first-class, some of the big companies' boarding houses are complete hotels, steam heated, and include a large dining hall, sitting room, commodious lavatories and bath rooms provided with both hot and cold water.

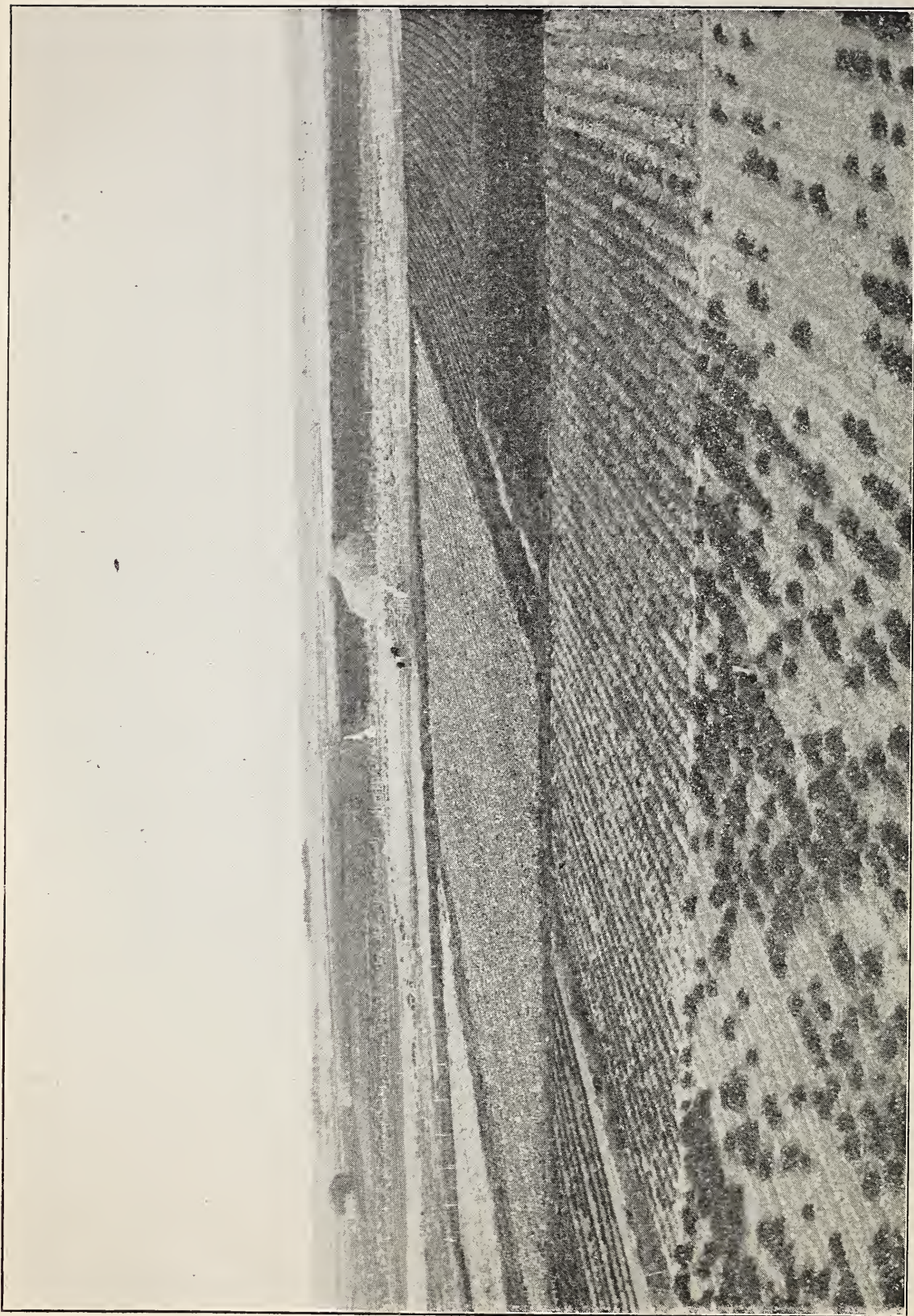
The South Mountain District, located twenty-five miles southwest of Silver City, in Owyhee County, contains a very large and important deposit of silver-lead ore, but owing to the distance from railroad transportation, has not yet been placed among the producing camps of the State. The mineral deposits are very large and exceedingly rich in lead and silver. Assays taken from the prospect holes made on the croppings in the district return values running from one to eighty per cent. in lead, from forty to five hundred ounces in silver and from one to eleven dollars in gold, to the ton. Little effort has been made to develop the prospects in this district up to the present time, but by recent transfers the most valuable claims have passed into new hands, and under the new management it is expected there will be a great amount of development done here during the coming year. This camp is about ninety miles south of Caldwell, which is the most convenient railroad point for this district.

To Lemhi County formerly belonged the distinction of containing the richest deposit of lead in the State. The great deposits of sand carbonate ore was yielding half as much bullion as all the mines west of the Missouri River combined, during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, and it is not unlikely that similar rich deposits will again be discovered. Ore is now being shipped from Lemhi County that averages 55 per cent. in lead, besides important values in silver and gold.

Custer County contains an extensive belt of lead producing mines that could be operated with good results if provided with railroad transportation. These mines carry important values in silver and were formerly operated quite extensively, but since silver reached the low market



IN THE PAYETTE VALLEY, CANYON COUNTY.



FARM LAND IN BINGHAM COUNTY.

value the mines have been gradually closed down and for a numbers of years the mining in this particular mineral in Custer County has not been active. The great ledges that are known to exist there are simply holding their treasure, awaiting a more favorable condition when their values will be given up to the commerce of the world.

Another very important lead producing district is found in Blaine County. The Wood River mines in this county have at times been the largest lead producing mines in the State. Some famous mines have been operated in this district, whose product have added much to the mineral wealth for Idaho. The ores of this district contain large silver values and when the depression in this mineral was first felt many of the Wood River mines closed down. Within the last few years a revival of interest has been shown in this district and a very gratifying report is made showing a production of 6,157,956 pounds of lead, and 385,193 ounces of silver during the past year.

With the showing that is made by the mines that are now in operation, in the production of lead, and the great deposits of ore that have been developed and the vast stretches of undeveloped country that is to be opened, it is safe to say that Idaho can maintain her present prominent position as a lead producing State for many generations.

Agriculture.

Agriculture has been carried on since the first settlement in Idaho was made. In 1862, shortly after the discovery of placer gold in Idaho, at which time a great population of adventurous gold seekers flocked into the State, settlements were made in the valleys along the streams nearest the gold diggings. The land was cleared and plowed and the agricultural industry in Idaho received its birth. From this small beginning it has grown to its present proportions and ranks second in importance of the industries of the State. The first farmers supplied the mining camps with vegetables and other products, which commanded a very high price at this time, and made this industry about as profitable to the farmer as the diggings

were to the miner. It was not uncommon for a farmer to sell his entire crop of vegetables, consisting of potatoes, onions, cabbage, turnips, etc., for 18 to 20 cents per pound. From this beginning the industry has broadened out and grown until the State now contains 21,000 farms covering an area of 5,000,000 acres, and valued at \$200,000,000. The farmers are generally very prosperous and contented, and there is a very good reason for their being so, which will be found in the following statement of Idaho farm products and values which was compiled by the Agricultural Bureau of Washington, D. C., and covers the year 1903:

Acreage, Production, Value of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flax, Potatoes and Hay Grown in the State of Idaho for Year 1903.

	Acres Grown.	Total Product.	Value of Product.	Average Yield per Acre in Idaho.	Average Yield per Acre in the U. S.	Value of One Acre in Idaho.	Value of One Acre in the U. S.
Wheat	242,550	5,127,987	\$3,845,990	21.1	12.3	\$15 86	\$ 8 96
Oats	88,360	3,666,940	1,650,123	41.5	28.4	18 68	9 68
Barley	41,881	1,440,706	1,440,706	34.4	26.4	17 98	12 05
Rye	1,208	22,348	14,526	18.5	15.4	12 02	8 39
Corn	5,091	175,640	100,115	34.5	25.5	19 67	10 82
Flax	34,845	533,128	453,159	15.3	8.4	19 64	13 93
Potatoes....	11,672	1,867,521	859,059	160.0	84.7	73 60	51 99
Hay	347,193	979,084	6,817,516	2.84	1.54	.....	.....

A careful study of these figures will reveal a condition that can not fail to attract the attention of anyone engaged in agriculture. The yield of cereals to the acre in Idaho is shown to be nearly double the average yield of the United States, and the value of the crop grown on one acre in Idaho is nearly double the value of the crop grown on the average acre in the United States. These figures are official and are issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C. The future for the agricultural industry in this State is very promising. The farmers as a class are intelligent and employ modern methods for car-

rying on their work. They are surrounding themselves by all the conveniences for making life pleasant that are found in the most modern farm houses and homes of the old settled Eastern States.

In southern Idaho, throughout the Snake River Valley and its tributaries, all of the land requires irrigation. In the northern counties of the State, Idaho, Nez Perce, Latah, Shoshone and Kootenai, irrigation is not required or employed in farming, excepting in some cases where fruits and vineyards are grown on the sandy bars along the rivers.

In the irrigated region 2,108,000 acres are now covered by irrigation canals, and the land covered by these canals is nearly all owned by the people who occupy it. The irrigation projects that are now under consideration by the Government and by private parties in this section of the State will add nearly one million additional acres to the irrigated area of the State, and will provide homes for twenty-five thousand additional families. Experience has shown that in this region, the greatest profits accrue from small farms under intense cultivation. Forty acres can be made to produce more profit to the owner than 160 or 200 acres now produces in the old settled States of the East. For this reason the Government in opening the lands of the Minidoka tract, which is located along the Snake River in Cassia and Lincoln Counties, limit a homestead entry to forty acres when made within two miles of a townsite and to eighty acres when made outside of this two-mile limit. This is a wise provision on the part of the Government and an equally profitable one for the settler. With care and attention the land will produce twice as much and support double the population and become twice as valuable per acre as it would if the larger filings of 160 acres were permitted.

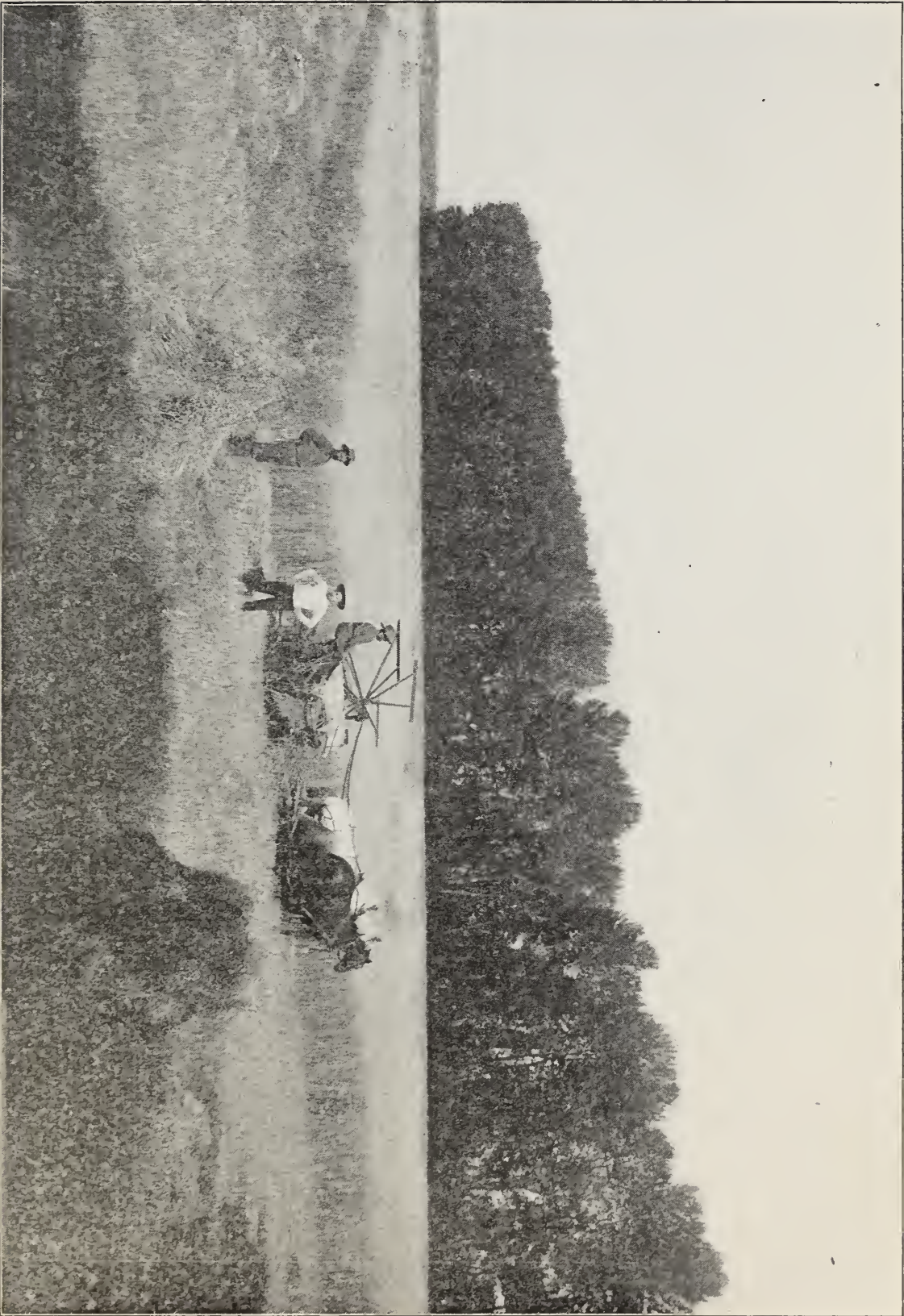
There are, however, a great many larger farms in this irrigated district, some of 160, 320 and even 640 acres, successfully farmed, and large profits are realized by their owners. These large farms are often devoted to growing alfalfa for hay, and it is not unusual for these farmers to sell from one to two thousand tons of hay.

Within the humid belt of the north part of the State, the conditions are different. Land is owned in larger

bodies and farming is carried on in a very different manner. Wheat, oats and barley are the principal crops grown in this region, and until within the past few years it was believed that nothing but grain could be grown throughout Idaho, Nez Perce and Latah Counties, but experience has taught different. Alfalfa and clover produce two good crops and make a large growth for pasture besides. All varieties of pasture grasses grow well. It has been shown that the farmers can add stock growing, especially sheep and hogs, to their grain raising industry with great profit. The sheep and hogs are raised on the grass pastures and fattened on the stubble fields after the grain has been removed. It has also been learned that fruits of all kinds will thrive here, and some of the finest and most promising young orchards to be found within the State are in Nez Perce and Latah Counties.

While the agricultural conditions in the humid and the irrigated sections of the State are entirely different, it is a noticeable fact that the industry in all sections is very prosperous. The supply of the agricultural products in Idaho is never equal to the demand. The activity that has now begun in the development of the great industrial resources of the great Northwest bids fair to provide an increased demand and permanent market for all of the agricultural products of the State. The miner and the lumberman are just beginning to awaken to the realization of the unbounded resources that lie before them, and the farmers in Idaho will be kept busy for many years in supplying their demands. Alaska, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands are developing rapidly and all are looking to the Idaho farmer for his product, and it may safely be said that the present prosperous condition of the agricultural industry throughout the State will be indefinitely maintained.

The wonderful fertility of the soil, both in the irrigated and in the humid regions of the State, becomes a marvel to the Eastern farmer, and facts relating to the products of the farms in the State are often looked upon with suspicion. The great fields that cover the rolling hills in Idaho, Nez Perce and Latah Counties and produce forty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, and often sixty bushels, and have been doing this for the past ten or fifteen



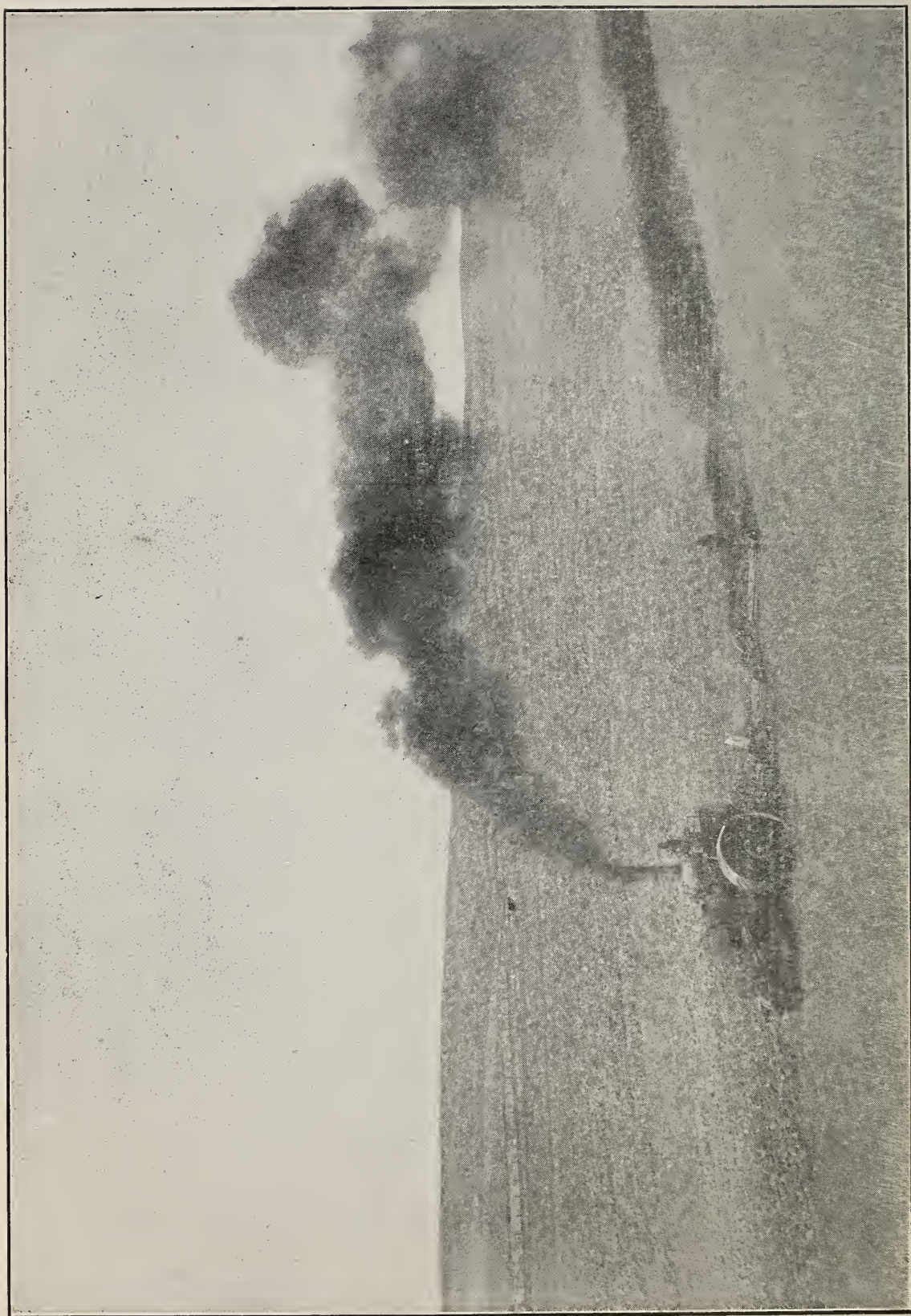
9) BUSHEL OF OATS TO THE ACRE, IN ADA COUNTY.



105 BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE ACRE, IN CANYON COUNTY.

CUTTING AND SACKING GRAIN IN LATAH COUNTY.





PLOWING IN LATAH COUNTY.

years without fertilizing, are looked upon by Eastern farmers as marvelous. A quarter section of land containing 160 acres will produce 10,000 bushels of oats or barley in this region without causing a passing comment by the residents of the country. Even more remarkable results are to be seen in the irrigated sections, though not always on so large a scale. In Canyon County the farmers are now threshing their alfalfa seed and are receiving ten to twelve bushels from one acre, and are selling the seed at \$6.00 per bushel, taken from the machine without recleaning. The land from which this seed is taken has produced two and one-half to three tons of hay to the acre, besides yielding the seed crop, and will still produce a large growth of feed for fall pasture. Results that are equally profitable are obtained in growing red clover, the demand for this seed being just as permanent as the demand for alfalfa.

Oats produce 50 to 100 bushels to the acre, and find a ready market at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hundred pounds, as soon as threshed.

Wheat, barley and potatoes yield equally well and can be grown at a great profit. Alfalfa hay is the easiest money maker for the farmer in the irrigated region. It produces five to nine tons per acre and sells for \$4.50 to \$6.00 per ton in the stack in the farmer's field. One farmer living in the Boise Valley says he has made \$4,000 per year clear, above his living expenses, for the last four years from his eighty-acre farm. This man has eighteen acres of orchard that is now eleven years old that has doubtless contributed very largely to his profits. Another man has ten acres of land from which he realizes \$100.00 per month throughout the year, besides his living.

These are only a few instances among the hundreds that could be given, any one of which would cause an expression of wonder to fall from the Eastern farmer, who is struggling with his phosphates and drouthy weather in an endeavor to get enough out of his poor, worn-out soil to feed himself and family through a long and dreary winter.

Sugar Beets.

The growing of sugar beets for the manufacture of beet sugar promises to become an important industry in the irrigated section of Southern Idaho. In the summer of 1903, a large plant, costing \$1,000,000, was erected at Idaho Falls, in Bingham County, for the manufacture of beet sugar. This year three more plants are in the course of construction and will be prepared to take the beet crop for 1904. One of these sugar factories is located at Sugar City, midway between St. Anthony and Rexburg on the St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and will cost \$750,000. One other plant is in the course of construction at Blackfoot, in Bingham County, that will cost \$500,000. An auxiliary plant to the Sugar City factory is being erected at Parker, in Fremont County, about six miles back from St. Anthony. Great activity is being shown in other sections of the State over prospective plants. At Caldwell, in Canyon County, efforts are being made to secure the necessary acreage for cultivation of sugar beets, to insure a factory at that point, and it is believed the effort will be successful. The Twin Falls Land & Water Company contemplate the erection of a plant on their lands, near Twin Falls City. This is a large tract, comprising some 240,000 acres that is just being brought under irrigation. Water will be turned on it in the spring of 1905 for the first time. It is thought that a plant at this point would be very successful.

Last season the factory at Idaho Falls bought the best that were grown on about 5,000 acres of land, paying the farmers \$4.50 per ton for them. The yield of beets in many instances reached twenty tons to the acre, but ten to fifteen tons was more common. In all cases where the farmer understood how to undertake the cultivation of the beets and pursued the proper cultivation, the results were profitable and satisfactory. The soil and climatic conditions of Idaho seem to favor the growth of beets, and the industry promises to develop into large proportions and to become very important and profitable.

Stock Growing.

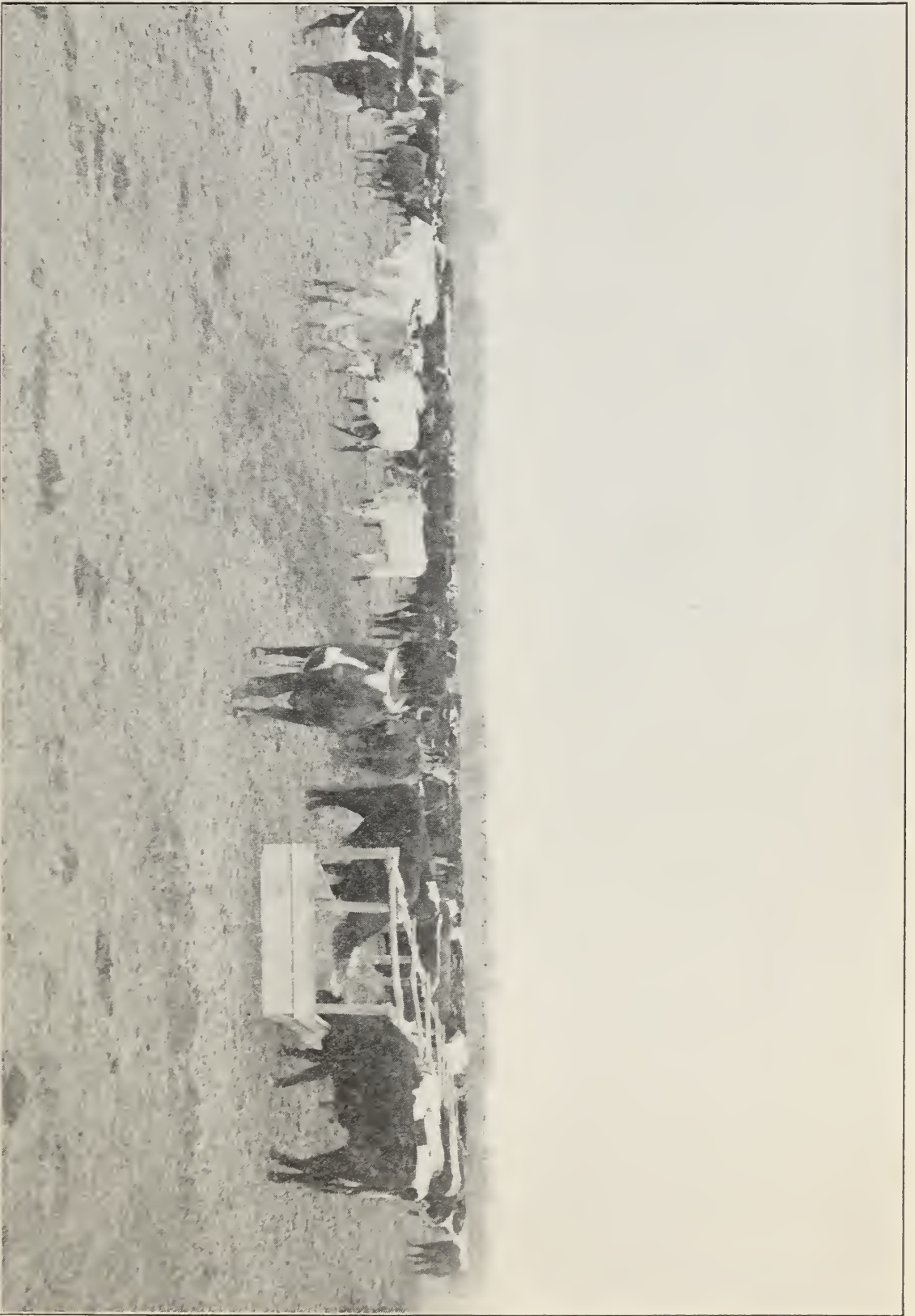
Idaho contains thirty million acres of grazing lands, the greater portion of which belongs to the Government and is classed by the stock men as "free ranges." Twenty years ago when the Oregon Short Line Railroad was constructed across the State, these ranges were occupied by companies that owned large bands of horses or cattle. Comparatively few sheep were owned in the State at this time. The cattle man was king, and controlled the country. Little or no preparation was made for winter feeding. The ranges were not overstocked, and produced a good growth of rich mountain grass that maintained its nourishment throughout the winter season and provided ample food for the stock. Under these conditions money was made easily and rapidly and the foundation was laid for many comfortable fortunes. With the building of the railroad, conditions commenced to change rapidly. The country was opened to cheaper transportation. It was more accessible to the man who was seeking a location, and many small holders of stock engaged in the business. The sheep man made his appearance and was not slow to comprehend the great advantages offered to that branch of the industry by the natural conditions that obtained throughout the State. The high green ranges for summer, the broad dry valleys for winter, both covered with an abundance of forage, were too inviting a condition to be overlooked. From a small beginning made twenty years ago, this branch of the stock growing industry has become one of the most important in the State.

The stock growing industry in its present high state of prosperity, ranks third in importance and value of products of the five great industries of the State. This industry comprises the growing and marketing of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats and swine, and with an investment of \$22,186,153 in livestock alone, is represented by one of the most progressive and prosperous class of citizens within the State. Many of our most prominent citizens owe their present position in the world of finance, politics and society to the successful management of some branch of the stock growing industry in Idaho. The good, old days of

wide-open ranges, covered with a verdant growth of waving grass, on which stock of all kinds flourished and multiplied without care or attention, have passed away. The financial successes that were achieved during this period are largely responsible for the changed conditions under which the business is now carried on. Great rewards were returned at that time to any one who was fortunate enough to be the owner of a bunch of cattle, or a band of sheep. The cost of maintenance was at the minimum, the mortality was so light that it was scarcely noticed, the percentage of increase was as high as the most favored conditions of fat and feed could make it, and the product was always in demand and commanded the highest market price. A man but had to be a stock grower to have his bank credit unquestioned, and he led a life of comparative ease and comfort. What a flattering invitation to competition; it came, it grew and has revolutionized. The number of owners increased. The number of stock owned by the older owners continued to increase. The great country became too small to afford the abundance of feed to the greatly increased number of mouths to eat it, and a new condition was confronted. The grass on the great ranges that formerly supplied feed for the winter months was eaten before the winter came. This condition made it necessary to provide for winter feed, and created the greatest impetus to the agricultural industry that the State has ever enjoyed. Water was diverted from the streams, and dry lands were converted into great fields of alfalfa and other hay producing grasses. Those who accepted this condition and took advantage of it are now successful in this business. Those who refused to concede to the new condition have passed away.

As carried on at present the industry has become resolved into a thorough business proposition, in which the investment of capital must be followed by the same wise guidance and control that would obtain in any commercial pursuit to insure success.

The following figures show the conditions of the livestock industry in Idaho, on January 1st, 1904, as compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.:



CATTLE FEEDING IN CANYON COUNTY.



DAIRY COWS IN BINGHAM COUNTY.

	Number.	Value.	Total value.
Horses.....	142,348	\$37 61	\$5,353,451
Mules.....	1,551	49 41	76,635
Milk cows.....	57,327	31 28	1,793,189
Other cattle.....	351,226	17 97	6,310,761
Sheep.....	3,588,034	2 21	7,913,050
Hogs.....	116,023	6 37	739,067

In its present condition, stock growing and farming are becoming very closely allied. Most of the owners of horses, cattle and sheep that now graze their flocks on the great open ranges in the State, have farms or ranches, on which grass is chiefly grown to provide hay for winter feeding. But this is not always true. Many prominent stock growers are not land owners, preferring to buy their supply of winter feed from the farmers in the numerous valleys along the streams. With the necessary precautions for winter feeding and the same attention in skill and management that would be given to other industries with an equal amount of capital invested, stock growing in any of its branches is a safe, profitable, healthful and honorable a business as is to be found in any country. No better proof of this assertion can be had than the high character, robust health and financial standing of the men now engaged in this industry. Many people who wish to engage in stock growing are undecided as to which branch to take up and often ask which is the most profitable, horses, cattle, sheep or goats. The characteristics of each of these animals are distinctly different and the man who has the natural temperament and qualities to succeed with one, might fail with the other, and every one should know for himself from his natural inclinations, in which branch of the business his success would be greatest. Every man has a natural liking for one animal that is not extended to another. A man can always succeed best in that which he likes to do best, and he who follows the inclinations of his nature, with the application of industry, economy and good business principles, which include strict integrity in all things, is bound to succeed.

Lumbering.

Lumbering in Idaho is in its infancy. The enormous tracts of timber lands with their billions of feet of white and yellow pine, fir, tamarack, cedar and hemlock trees now standing, will supply the material for one of the greatest industries in the State and the future developments in this industry will make Idaho famous as one of the greatest producers of lumber in America. In the present condition it attracts no great prominence in the commercial world. There are but few mills in operation within the State, that manufacture lumber for the wholesale trade. Some large companies have been formed, who have secured valuable and extensive holdings in timbered land and are now preparing to commence manufacturing operations on a more extensive scale than any that have been carried on within the State. Some sections of the State in which the timber lands are located, need additional railroad facilities to make the product available. The time is not far distant when the demands of commerce will need the products of Idaho forests and the lumbering industry will then become to Idaho what it has been to Michigan and Wisconsin.

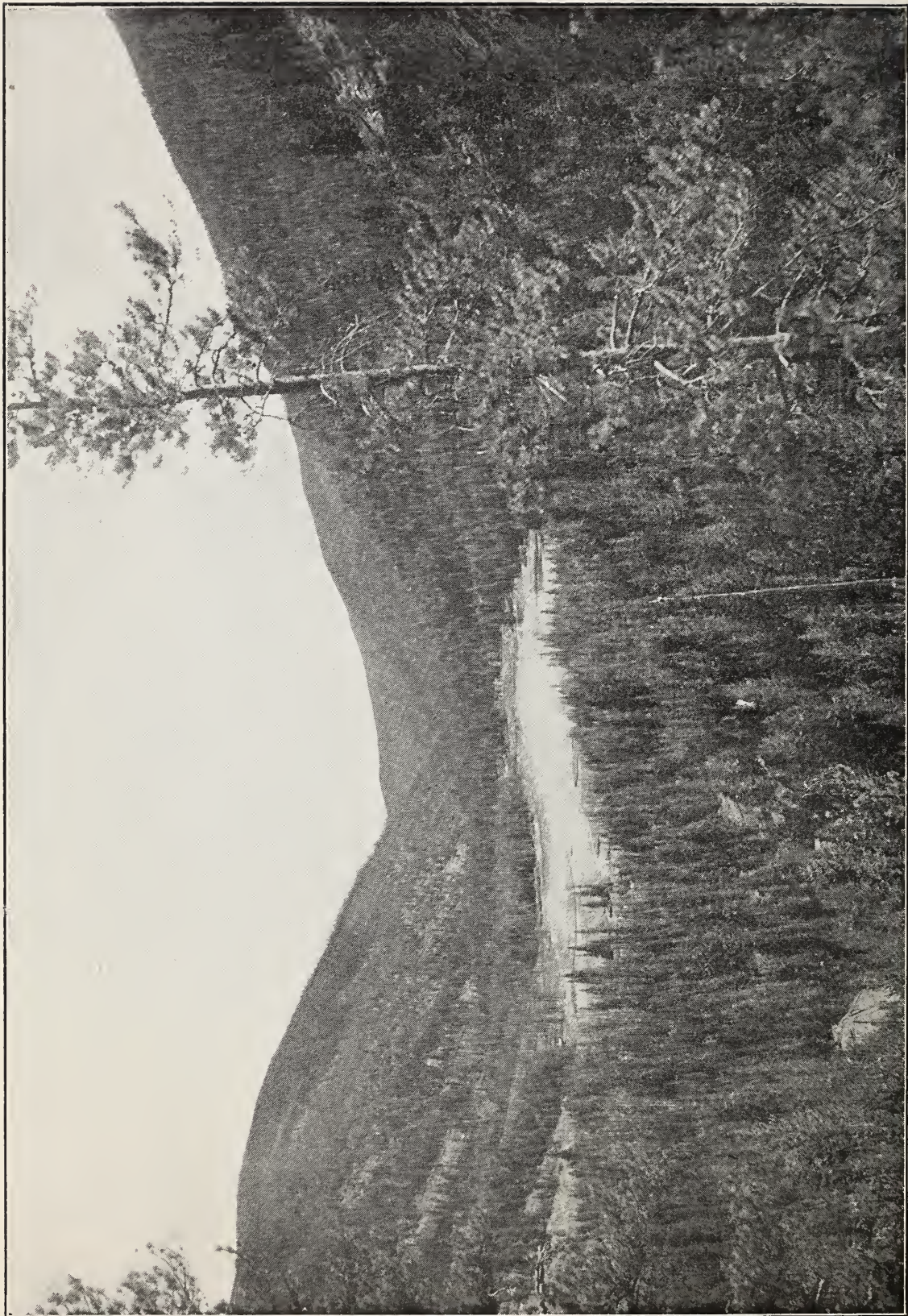
There are now 159 saw mills located within this State, by far the greater number of which are small custom mills, or mills with an annual capacity of less than one million feet of rough lumber.

Kootenai County contains a greater number of mills than any county in the State, with a product greater than all the other counties in the State combined. This condition can best be accounted for by the railroad shipping facilities that are enjoyed in that part of the State, and the extensive forests for which Kootenai County is noted. The annual product of the lumbering industry in this county reaches \$1,151,643.00, of which \$203,658.00 is annually paid for labor.

Of the 159 lumbering mills within the State that have been listed by this bureau, 62 have replied to the request for statistical information regarding their product. The reports that have been received show that a capital of



YELLOW PINE TIMBER—BOISE COUNTY.



MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH TIMBER.

\$2,107,758.00 is invested in lumber manufacturing, with an annual product of \$1,617,074.00. A number of important concerns have plants in course of construction, who have reported invested capital but no product as they have not commenced manufacturing. The outlook for the manufacture of the finished lumber products is very bright. The character of the lumber, a large portion of which is clear and free from knots, renders it particularly desirable for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings and panels of all kinds. The fruit industry in Idaho is creating a large demand for fruit boxes and packages, all of which could be manufactured here with very little additional expense to a lumbering plant.

Horticulture.

Idaho is destined to secure an important position among the fruit growing States of the Union. The elements of nature are all favorable to fruit culture, the rich fertile soil, the altitude above set level, the bright, sunny days, all unite in making a most favorable condition for fruit growing and Idaho's fruit is fast becoming famous for its perfection in quality, superior flavor and high color, in all of the markets of the country. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, nectarines, cherries and grapes all thrive and yield most bountifully in nearly all sections of the State. The State now has 50,000 acres planted to fruit orchards that contain 6,000,000 trees, about one-half of which is in winter apples. Of this great acreage, not more than one-half has reached the bearing age.

Latah, Nez Perce, Washington, Canyon, Ada, Cassia and Bingham Counties are the principal fruit growing counties of the State. The fruit can be grown in many of the other counties, but has not received the attention that has been given the industry in the counties above named.

Berries of all kinds grow with great vigor and produce most extravagant crops. The reports of yields and returns received from small tracts of fruits and berries that

have been carefully cultivated and attended are most marvelous and are looked upon by many people who are not familiar with conditions in Idaho as being great exaggerations, but we have the facts before us and can see them every day which is a most indisputable argument in favor of the truthfulness of the statements.

No attempt will be made to make use of these wonderful examples of profit and productiveness that have been shown in fruit culture at this time. The general results that have been attained so early in the life of this industry are sufficient to convince the minds of the most skeptical or prejudiced person that Idaho's horticultural industry is destined to develop into great proportions and offers opportunities for investment that will stand the most searching investigation.

The winter apple is making Idaho famous as a fruit-producing State. The conditions under which it is grown here makes its culture particularly profitable. The fifth year after planting the orchard commences to bear and yields returns sufficient to pay expenses. At the end of the seventh year the crop will bring \$100.00 to \$300.00 per acre. Winter apples are generally gathered in October and are packed in boxes, containing fifty pounds. They are then ready for market and can be sold immediately or placed in storage and sold at any time during the next three or six months, as the market conditions may seem advisable. This features makes the culture of winter apples particularly desirable, as with nearly all other classes of fruit, it is imperative that it be sold as soon as gathered, regardless of the market conditions, as the fruit would otherwise spoil.

If possible, pears are more productive than apples in the soil and climate of Idaho, but they are not as extensively grown as the apples, owing to difficulty in securing a profitable market just when the fruit is ready to be gathered. Winter pears are very profitable, \$800 to \$1,000 being realized from single carloads in many instances. A large acreage is devoted to prunes which are very profitable at present, though some years ago, before the fruit was known in the markets, it met with slow sales, and in some instances large shipments were lost. During the past few years a ready market has been found for all the prunes

grown in the State. This has been brought about very largely by the improved manner in which the fruit is packed and prepared for market. The prunes are all carefully picked by hand from the trees and placed in boxes containing about fifty pounds, in which condition they are delivered to the packing houses. Here they are carefully assorted by hand, each prune is fixed in place in a basket containing about six pounds and four of these baskets comprise a crate. The fruit in this form is not only attractive, but it reaches the market in excellent condition. Shipments of Idaho prunes packed in this form are made in refrigerator cars that contain about 500 crates of fruit and five tons of ice, which is renewed as often as needed when in transit. Shipments are made to all of the large Eastern cities, and to London, Liverpool, Glasgow and to other European markets with rarely any loss.

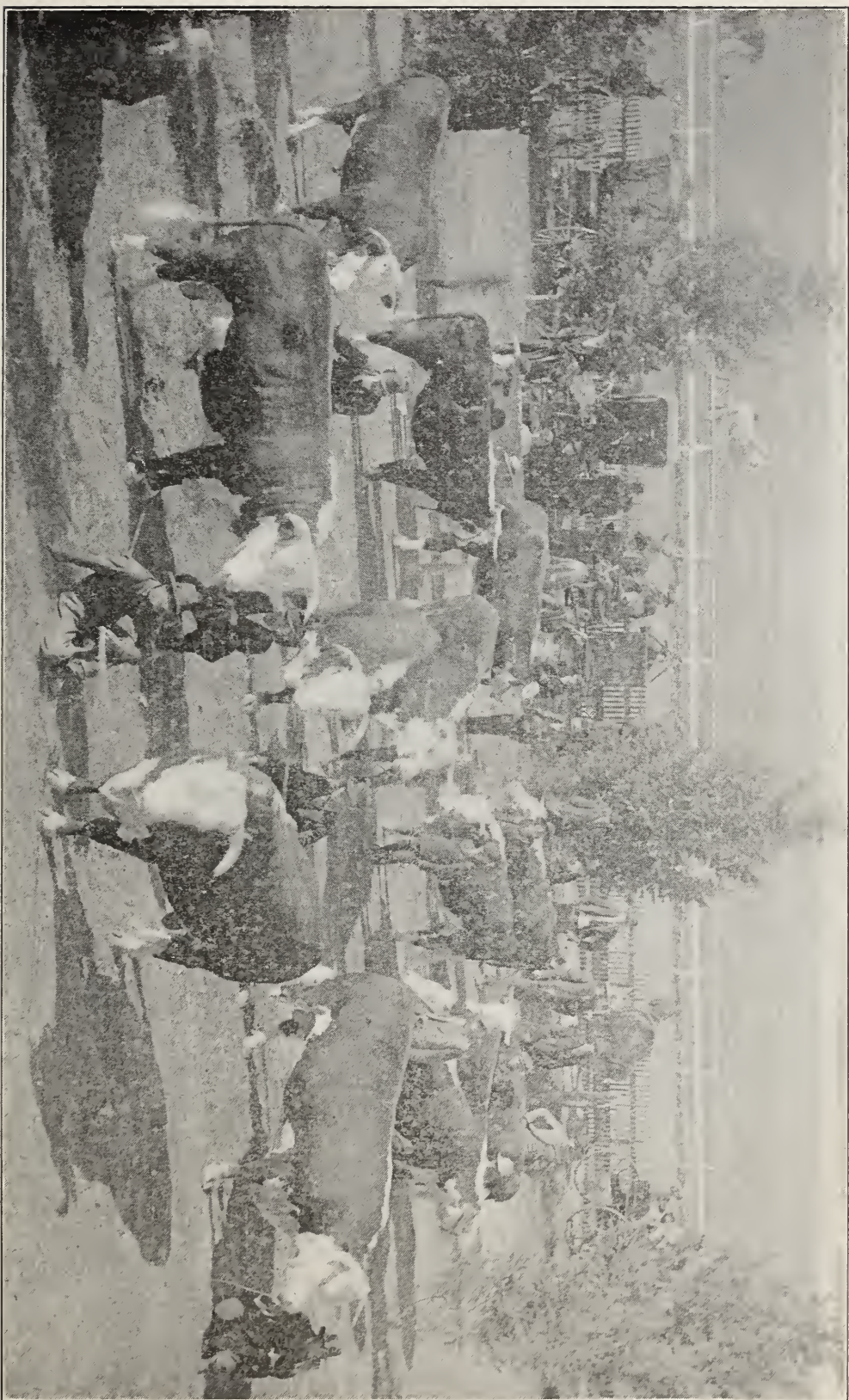
Idaho evaporated prunes have attracted no little attention in dried fruit markets and at the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo, New York, in 1902, they won first place in competition with the exhibits of many older and more noted horticultural States. The evaporating of fruit has passed the experimental state. Growers now know just what to expect in return for the money expended in evaporating plants. Some seasons when the green fruit market does not justify shipments, the evaporators are kept very busy, as most of the crop is turned that way and the quality ranks high in grade. Other seasons the fruit is marketed in the green state and the evaporators dispose of everything that will not pass the packer. In this manner the crop is economically and profitably cared for.

The Idaho State Board of Horticultural Inspection, which was wisely created by an Act of the State Legislature, with a view of eradicating and preventing disease and pests among fruit trees in the State, is composed of the professors of agriculture and zoology of the University of Idaho and three members who are appointed by the Governor and hold the office for three years. It is the duty of this board to appoint a State Inspector and to divide the State into precincts. The State Inspector appoints a Deputy Inspector, with the consent of the board, in each district, who shall be specially qualified for his

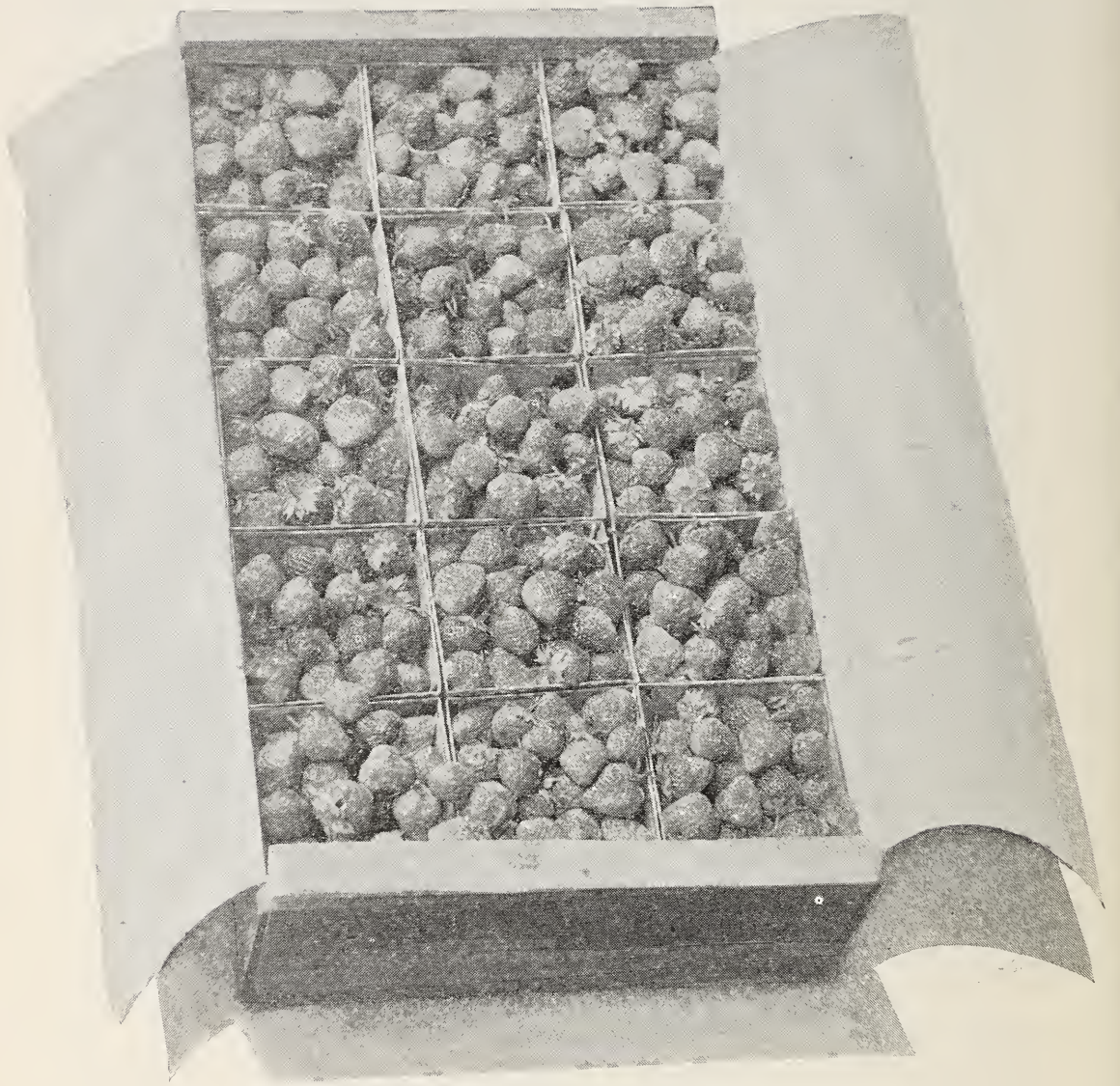
position by reason of practical knowledge of horticulture and the pests incident thereto. It is the duty of this inspector to inspect carefully all places within his district, such as nurseries, orchards, packing houses, store houses or any place where fruit is grown or stored, or any place where fruit pests are liable to be found, and when found, it is his duty to cause them to be destroyed, the law providing the manner in which he is to proceed. The careful inspection of the orchards and fruits and the great care that is being exercised by the people in general, is doing much to give Idaho fruit a favorable reputation in the markets of the world.

The silver cup that was offered as a premium at the Irrigation Congress in Ogden in 1903 for the best display of winter apples was won by Idaho in competition with the fruit from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. Other States had a larger and more attractive display than Idaho, but none showed the perfection in quality and condition that was shown in the Idaho fruit, and it was this that gave the reward to Idaho.

The shipments of fruit this year from the orchards of Idaho will reach 2,200 cars. Of this amount 100 cars of cherries and early apricots shipped from Nez Perce and Latah Counties, 1,000 cars will be winter apples, about 800 cars of prunes and the remainder will be miscellaneous fruits, pears, peaches, etc., and this with one-half of the acreage planted to orchards as yet too young to bear fruit. The area planted to orchards is increasing each year. Practical horticulturists look upon Idaho with great favor as a desirable location for their business and men with wide experience in the great nurseries of the Eastern States have located here and are rapidly becoming wealthy. Forty acres planted to orchard in carefully selected varieties of fruit will, at the end of five years, produce an independent income for anyone. The rapid strides that are being made in this industry will soon place it in a permanent position among the five great industries with which this State is credited.



AT AN IDAHO FAIR.



SECOND-CROP STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries.

The strawberries shown in the cut on the opposite page were photographed September 19th, 1904, by Mr. Horace Myers, of Boise, Idaho. They were grown by Mr. John H. Waits, R. D. No. 2, Boise, Idaho, who picked and delivered the berries on September 19th, 1904, to the fruit and grocery store of Mr. E. H. Plowhead. When asked concerning his crop of strawberries, Mr. Waite stated that from one acre he has marketed 872 crates of berries, consisting of fifteen boxes to the crate (13,080 boxes), at a contract price of \$1.15 per crate, amounting to \$1,002.80 for the berries from one acre. The first picking was on June 1st and the last on July 7th. On June 21st, he picked and delivered 121 crates. The berries delivered at this time, Sept. 19th, 1904, is the second crop from this ground, which will continue to yield until the frost kills the vines.

Idaho Dairy, Pure Food and Oil Commission.

Boise, Idaho, September 9, 1904

Hon. T. C. Egleston, Commissioner of Immigration and Statistics, Boise Idaho.

Dear Sir:—In response to your inquiry for a short article on the working and results of the Idaho Dairy, Pure Food & Oil Commission, I respectfully submit the following:

During the last few years a great many of our more watchful and observing citizens have been aware that the so called pure foods being sold in the State of Idaho, as a whole, were constantly deteriorating. Some investigations were made along this line by the State Horticultural Inspector and Experiment Station. Later on the Idaho Dairy and Pure Food Association took the matter up, and framed a law to be presented to the Legislature covering the needs of the hour. This was introduced at the Seventh Session but subsequently was withdrawn. The Public Health Committee of the Lower House then took the matter up and

changed the bill which later on passed both houses, and became a law on March 9th, 1903.

The Commissioner immediately took up the question of adulterated foods, and it was not long until it was demonstrated that a large majority of the foods sold in Idaho were adulterated all the way from ten to seventy-five per cent. Upon investigation it developed that the States immediately surrounding Idaho (those having pure food laws) were dumping all of their adulterated foods that could not be sold in these States into Idaho. The Commissioner immediately set to work to ascertain the extent of the adulteration, and with the active aid and sympathy of the Dairy and Pure Food Board and the Experiment Station, has succeeded in driving out of Idaho something like sixteen carloads of adulterated goods. Among this lot were nearly five carloads of adulterated vinegar that was wholly unfit for human use and that had been manufactured and sold for "Pure Apple Cider Vinegar." A number of cars of adulterated catsups, spices, syrups, jams, jellies, condiments, canned goods, in the aggregate making many carloads, were condemned and shipped out of the State, as well as a great many nostrums that the butchers had been using to preserve their meats. Some of these compounds were recognized by the medical fraternity as splendid embalming compounds. These were condemned wherever found and confiscated and shipped out of the State.

The dairy interests were also overhauled, and many contraband articles which had been used in both the manufacture of butter and the preservation of milk and cream were condemned and confiscated.

I would not like to imply in this array of facts that all our grocerymen, butchers, dairy and milk men were using or selling these goods wilfully, as the grocerymen were often wholly unaware of the contents of the packages which they were selling; the butchers buying the preservatives from firms who manufacture them, believing them to be wholesome, and the dairy and milk men doing the same.

The Commissioner has made hundreds of tests as well as having hundreds of chemical analyses made, and in the majority of cases, whenever the facts were made known to the firms involved, they indicated their perfect willingness

to discontinue the use of such articles and shipped the same back to the manufacturers or jobbers without the State.

The campaign of the Commissioner has been largely of an educational character, and the dealers, as a whole, have shown a disposition to live up to the law and aid the Commissioner wherever possible. Although handicapped for lack of funds, more has been accomplished than the Board or the Commissioner had hoped for in the limited time during which the law has been in effect.

Under these circumstances, to show how hearty has been the support by the people of the State of Idaho, up to date there have been only eight arrests made, and these arrests were made only where it seemed impossible to accomplish what the law demanded otherwise; and with the exception of two cases, the persons who were arrested brought it upon themselves by refusing or neglecting to heed the warning given by the Commissioner in regard to the deleterious and adulterated food stuffs they were selling. The condition is so vastly improved that people can now buy goods, if they wish, that are free from adulteration; and prospective settlers can rest assured that in as far as the food supply is concerned they will be protected and be enabled to purchase healthful foods at all times.

The Dairy Industry of Idaho—Idaho does not produce one-half the butter consumed within the State, notwithstanding our mild winters and abundant growth of forage plants, furnishing the best of feed in winter and the greatest amount of pasturage in summer. Cases are known where two cows have been kept the entire summer on one acre of ground.

In addition to this the price of butter fat averages 26 cents per pound, and the average price of butter from 2 to 4 cents higher than in the Middle West or Eastern States.

One of the causes for the comparatively small interest taken in the dairy business in Idaho, in my opinion, is that the farmers make their money in a great deal easier way, for to run a dairy business means to work 365 days in the year. The opportunity for making money in the dairy business in Idaho is unsurpassed. Perhaps what is needed in Idaho more than any other one thing to make the dairy industry a success is a better grade of dairy cows. Cows raised on the range and then milked part of the year

in the dairy do not always make a success; but if good dairy cows were put in the dairy, and a good dairy man to run it, I do not know of any business within the State that would give larger returns, and we hope in the near future that people coming in to settle in Idaho will see to it that they bring with them the necessary cows to make a great success of the dairy business in Idaho. There is no field in the United States so inviting, and we confidently recommend that intended farmers prepare themselves to take up the dairy business in this State.

Perhaps there are fewer diseases among dairy animals in Idaho than in any other State in the Union; and with the assurance of good health and protection from diseases by the proper authorities, and from the fostering care of the State, through its Dairy and Pure Food Board, Idaho, no doubt, will become one of the greatest butter producing States in the Union.

A. McPHERSON,

*State Dairy, Pure Food and Oil Commissioner, and
State Horticultural Inspector.*

CLIMATE.

The superb climate of Idaho is one of its chief attractions. The varying altitude that obtains throughout the State provides almost any temperature that can be desired.

Commencing with an altitude of about 750 feet at Lewiston on the west border, the elevation gradually rises to the east and reaches a height of 10,000 feet at the crest of the mountain ranges on the eastern border of the State. The average elevation of the State is about 4,500 feet. The elevation of the agricultural district in the humid belt in the north is about 2,500 feet, and that of the irrigated section in Southwestern Idaho, in Washington, Canyon, and Ada Counties, averages about 2,400 feet. The elevation of the irrigated lands along the Snake River in Cassia County is about 3,800 feet, and Fremont County lands in the upper Snake River country are about 4,600 feet. The highest point within the State is Hyndman

Peak, in Blaine County, which reaches a height of 12,078 feet. The atmosphere in all parts of the State is generally dry and highly rarefied. In the higher altitudes of the mountain regions the winters are long and the snowfall very heavy, reaching seven to ten feet on the level in many places. On the plains of the southern district, the winters are no more severe than are the winters of the central States, while in the valleys the temperature is very mild and the snowfall light, in fact, the valleys seldom receive sufficient snowfall to provide sleighing.

The mean temperature of the State for 1903 was 45 degrees. It is not unusual in the valleys of the southern district to experience hot periods during the months of July and August, lasting usually three days, when the mercury will reach the 100-degree mark, but the atmosphere is so very dry and rarefied that the heat does not become oppressive and sunstroke or heat prostration is almost unknown. The nights are generally very cool and comfortable and, during the hottest weather, woolen blankets will be needed for covering before the morning sun appears. The same general characteristics prevail during the winter season. It is not unusual to experience a period of extreme cold, lasting usually three days when the mercury will drop below the zero mark, but the dry atmosphere renders the cold unnoticeable compared with the same temperature in lower altitudes and a more humid atmosphere. Taken all together it is very difficult to find a more genial climate than that of Idaho.

The normal wind velocity is very low. The winds which sweep the country day after day with great fury on the eastern slope of the mountains, through Wyoming, Kansas, and Nebraska, are unknown here. The United States Weather Bureau has forty-five observation and forecast display stations in Idaho, located at different points over the State, and in charge of Mr. E. L. Wells, Section Director, who is located at Boise and has charge of the Idaho section of the Climate and Crop Service, for this department of the Government. Great good is being accomplished for the people of Idaho by this service, and many interesting features of the climatic conditions of this State are shown. The greatest precipitation of any point in the State for the year 1903 was at Murray, Idaho, in Shoshone County, and amounted to 37.70 inches. Grangeville, which is the

county seat of Idaho County and is located in the center of a very large agricultural region, received 32.02 inches, sufficiently to safely mature all crops in that section without the aid of irrigation. The lightest precipitation was recorded at Garnet, in the southwestern corner of Elmore County, and amounted to 5.69 inches. Boise City received 9.55 inches and the general average for the State was 16.60 inches. The following table gives the location of the principal stations, at which records are kept within this State, and shows the elevation, temperature and precipitation for each point:

Climatological Data for the Year 1903.

STATIONS.	Elevation.	Temperature (deg. Fahr.)			Precipitation (inches.)					
		Annual mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total for the year	Greatest monthly.	Month.	Least monthly.	Month.	Total snowfall.
NORTHERN SECTION.										
Lakeview, Kootenai Co.	2,250	46.1	91	4	27.93	5.35	Jan.	0.76	Feb.	59.8
Lewiston, Nez Perce Co.	757	53.7	108	16	12.97	2.34	Nov.	0.19	Feb.	9.4
Moscow, Latah Co.	2,569	45.7	98	4	22.47	3.80	Jan.	0.22	Feb.	46.7
Murray, Shoshone Co.	2,750	42.8	98	—5	37.70	7.19	Nov.	0.98	Feb.	127.0
Orofino, Shoshone Co.										
Porthill, Kootenai Co.	2,196	43.4	89	1	20.01	3.09	Nov.	0.31	Feb.	.....
Priest River, Kootenai Co.	2,078		94	—5						
St. Maries, Kootenai Co.		47.1	99	—5	27.35	5.08	Jan.	0.69	Feb.	49.5
Entire Section.		46.5	108	—5	24.74	7.19	Nov.	0.19	Feb.	58.5
CENTRAL SECTION.										
Burnside, Fremont Co.	5,500	40.2	93	—16	13.83	2.47	June.	0.10	Feb.	46.0
Cambridge, Washington Co.			102	—20						
Dickey, Custer Co.				—25						
Forney, Lemhi Co.		40.7	97	—21	16.11	2.62	Jan.	0.23	Aug.	93.4
Grangeville, Idaho Co.	3,500	45.9	96	1	32.02	4.63	Nov.	0.30	Feb.	95.9
Lake, Fremont Co.	6,700	36.7	84	—20	18.05	2.40	Mar.	0.50	Aug.	125.5
Meadows, Washington Co.			99							
Ola, Boise Co.	3,100		101	—15	21.89	6.45	Jan.	0.25	Feb.	44.2
Payette, Canyon Co.	2,159			—12						29.5
Pollock, Idaho Co.	2,050	51.0	103	8	16.57	3.06	June.	0.11	Feb.	22.9
Roosevelt, Idaho Co.			82	—14						
Vernon, Fremont Co.		40.5	94	—22	17.03	3.09	Apr.	0.19	July	71.7
Entire Section.		42.5	103	—25	19.36	6.45	Jan.	0.10	Feb.	66.1
SOUTHERN SECTION.										
Albion, Cassia Co.		45.1	94	—19	11.24	1.95	Nov.	T	July	45.5
American Falls, Oneida Co.	4,341	44.8	99	—20	12.77	2.58	Jan.	0.19	Oct.	.....
Blackfoot, Bingham Co.	4,503			—27						
Blue Lakes, Lincoln Co.	3,225	51.1	104	—10	11.77	3.87	Jan.	T	Aug.	26.0
Boise, Ada Co.	2,739	50.8	104	4	9.55	2.52	Jan.	0.07	July	25.1
Chesterfield, Bannock Co.	5,424		95	—37	10.71	2.22	Jan.	0.06	Feb.	48.0
Garnet, Elmore Co.	2,575	53.6	110	—3	5.69	1.10	Jan.	T	July	.....
Hailey, Blaine Co.	5,347									
Idaho City, Boise Co.	4,000									
Lost River, Blaine Co.	5,700	39.3	89	—22	8.12	2.13	Apr.	T	Feb.	39.5
Oakley, Cassia Co.	4,191	46.9	100	—11	9.54	2.00	Mar.	T	Feb.	30.5
Paris, Bear Lake Co.	5,946									
Pocatello, Bannock Co.	4,488	46.3	96	—12	10.79	2.18	May	0.18	Feb.	.....
Riddle, Owyhee Co.	6,200		94	—33	14.66	3.17	Nov.	0.00	Aug.	.....
Silver City, Owyhee Co.	6,330			—7						
Soldier, Blaine Co.	5,200	37.6	97	—37	13.36	3.33	Jan.	0.06	Aug.	102.8
Swan Valley, Bingham Co.	5,434									
Weston, Oneida Co.	4,460	43.9	98	—25	12.94	2.56	Nov.	0.10	Feb.	.....
Entire Section.		45.9	110	—37	10.93	3.87	Jan.	0.00	Aug.	45.3
Entire State.		45.1	110	—37	16.60	7.19	Nov.	0.00	Aug.	57.0

Lying on the south and west of a great wall of mountains that offer protection from the cold winds that originated on the great Arctic plains of the north, and fanned by the warm winds of the Pacific from the west which are laden with sufficient moisture to gather and settle the smoke and dust that raises from the surface of all great bodies of land, Idaho is supplied with an almost cloudless sky, and a clear and invigorating atmosphere that imparts life and ambition into everything that partakes of it. Nature has done its part nobly in supplying conditions that insures an almost perpetual sunshine. The beautiful forests with their millions of acres of great trees, the broad mountain sides with their rich fragrance of wild flowers, the wide plains covered with a verdant growth of nutritious grasses, the thousands of acres of lands that are each season producing six to eight tons of bright, well cured hay, the fruit trees that are laden with great clusters of large, highly colored fruits; the bright eye, the elastic step, and the ruddy complexion of the husbandman all speak of the benefits and health giving portion to be found in the Idaho climate.

HEALTH IN IDAHO.

The general healthfulness of Idaho is reported by the census of 1900 as being above the average of the United States. The death rate returned shows the number of deaths to each 1,000 of population to be 13.25 as compared with 14.50 for the whole United States and 17.25 for the registered States. The State has no laws providing for a State Board of Health. Several bills have been drafted and presented to the Legislature providing for such a board, but the Legislature has each time passed the matter by without action, thinking no doubt that the general health condition of the State was of such a high order as to render the functions of such a board unnecessary and a useless expense to the State. It is hoped that this condition will be remedied by the Legislature which is to convene the coming season.

The Idaho State Board of Medical Examiners was created by an act of the Legislature, approved March 3d, 1899, and provides for the appointment of a medical board by the Governor of the State, consisting of six members, who shall be licensed practitioners within the State, and who shall represent, as a board, not less than three schools of medicine at all times. It is the duty of this board to examine all persons desirous of practicing medicine or surgery within the State and to issue a license to those who show the proper qualifications to so practice. The following extracts will explain the principal features of the law governing this board:

"No temporary license or permits can be granted under the law."

Practice in the State is prohibited under penalty, until license is first obtained."

"An examination in person before the board is required in all cases; no 'private' examinations can be held by individual members of the board."

"The Board meets for examinations on the first Tuesday in April and October each year."

"The subjects embraced in the examination are: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry and toxicology, materia-medica and therapeutics, diagnosis, theory and practice, hygiene, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, pathology and histology."

"The fee for examination is \$25.00, which should be forwarded with the application to the secretary; diploma and other credentials should be presented in person at the time of examination."

"Application blanks and further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Dr. R. L. Nourse, Hailey, Idaho."

The Idaho State Medical Society is an organization of the leading practitioners in the State, with Dr. J. L. Conant, Jr., of Genesee, Idaho, President, and Dr. Ed E. Maxey of Boise, Secretary.

Quoting from the by-laws of this society we find the object of the organization to be as follows:

"Article II. Objects.—Section 1. The object of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the maintenance of the honor and character of the medical profession, the promotion of public health and of meas-

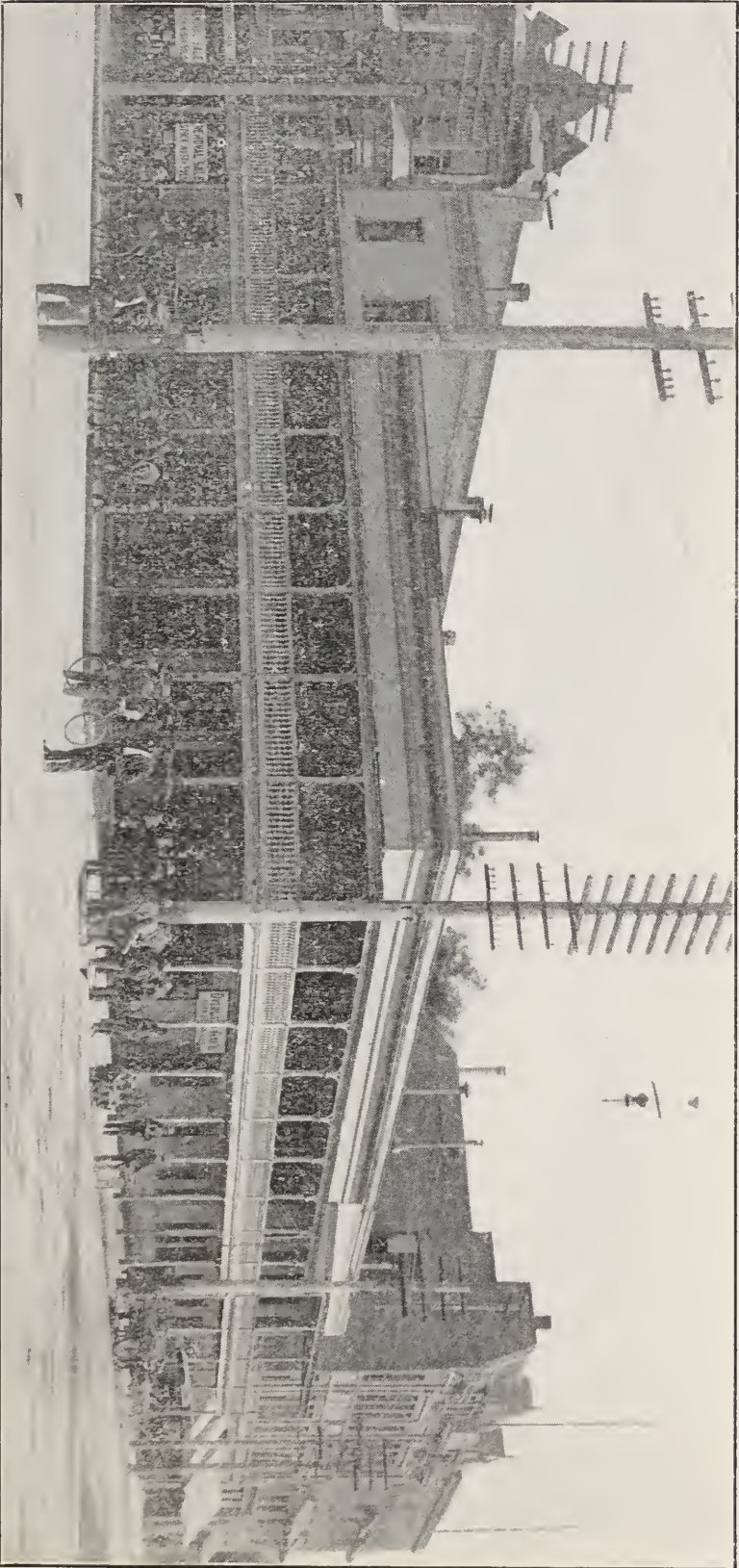
ures adapted to the relief of suffering and the protection of the lives of the community, the defending of all suits for malpractice, and all suits in any way affecting the professional status of any of its members, when unjustly brought, take cognizance of and prosecute violation of the law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Idaho, and further the establishment of cordial professional relations and fellowship among the medical profession of this State and the medical profession of other States and of foreign countries."

This is a very commendable organization and is the means of doing great good for the profession and for the people. Its officers are prominent, trustworthy men, zealously pursuing the duties of the medical profession with the best interests of the public in view, and the labors of the society is having a great influence in moulding a high order of practice by the medical profession within the State.

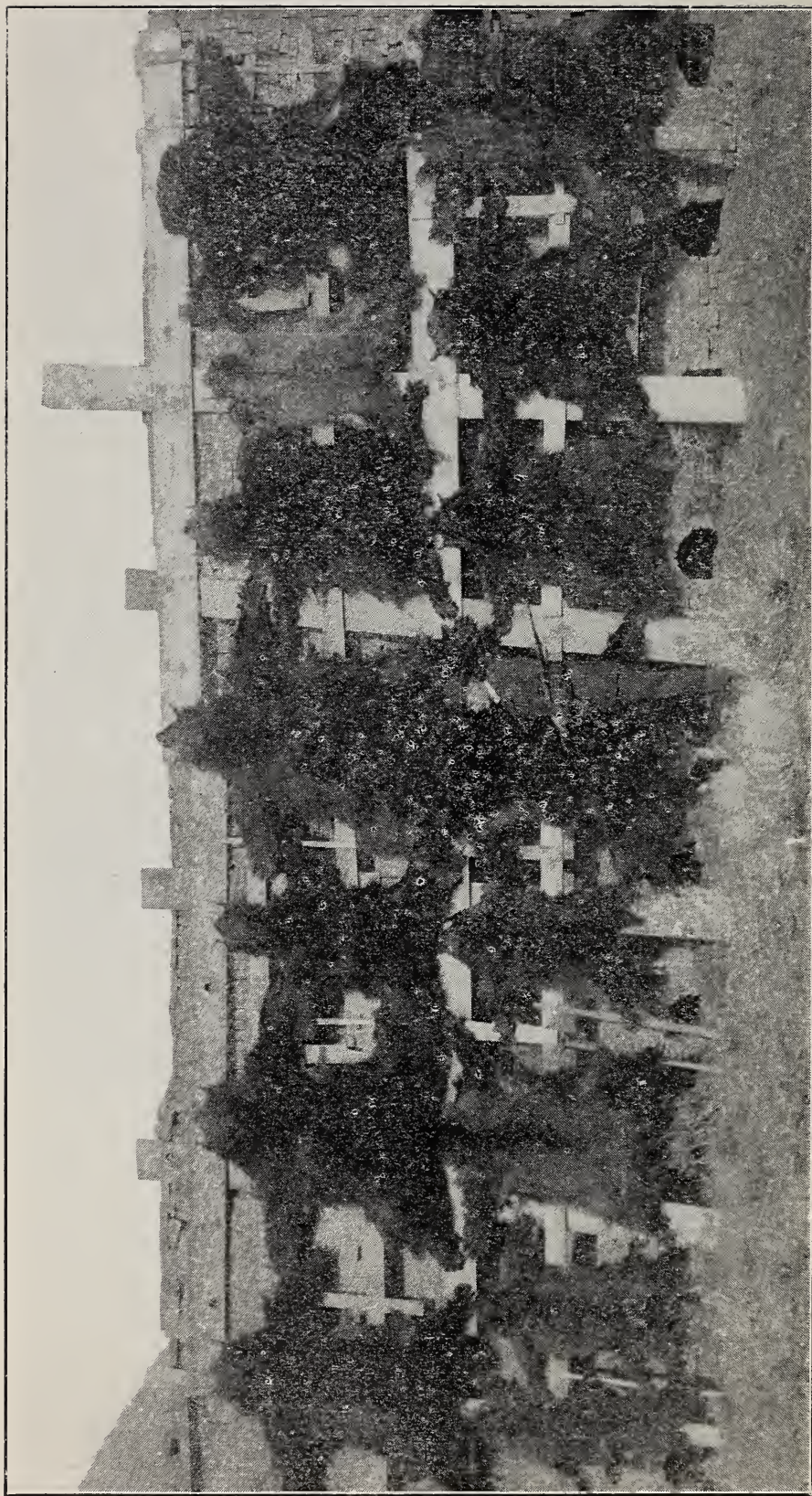
Located at different points over the State are found natural hot springs whose waters contain various medical properties. No matter what the affliction, it seems there is a spring somewhere containing the necessary ingredients to effect a cure and many people visit them whenever afflicted, always receiving more or less benefit. Rheumatism and lead poisoning contracted by the miners who work in the lead mines and mills is the prominent ailment from which the springs receive their greatest patronage, and many remarkable cures are effected.

At Soda Springs, a town in Bannock County, in the southeastern part of the State, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, are located springs of pure effervescing soda water that is bottled and sold in great quantities. The water is very pure and pleasant to the taste of any one accustomed to drinking mineral waters.

The picturesque scenery of Idaho mountains is unsurpassed and is attracting the attention of many people who seek health, rest and refreshment in the mountains during the summer months. The headwaters of the Snake River in Fremont County has already become the summer home of many people who live in eastern cities and who have erected beautiful cottages along the streams and spend their summers breathing the health-giving air of this beau-



THE OLD OVERLAND HOTEL, BOISE.



SIXTEEN BEARS KILLED BY ONE MAN IN SIX WEEKS.

tiful country. The Saw Tooth Mountains near Hailey in Blaine County, the Payette Lakes in Boise County, the numerous lakes in Kootenai County in the northern part of the State are attractive places for spending the summer months where both pleasure and health getting can be enjoyed at the same time.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

The region covered by the State of Idaho has long been a favorite haunt for all classes of wild animals that inhabit the mountain country of North America. The great ranges of mountains that follow each other in close succession over the State, with the broad timbered slopes, cut by deep canyons and ravines, through which flow sparkling streams of clear spring water, which open out into extensive lakes in many places, unite to form an ideal spot for the home of all fur bearing animals.

The early settlements of the State were established by parties and companies of fur hunters, who not only provided for themselves a pleasant livelihood, but laid the foundation for comfortable fortunes. The old forts and trading posts that were established by the Pacific Fur Company and the Hudson Bay Fur Company, were active points of trade, and the only commodity consisted of the hides and pelts taken from the wild animals that inhabited the region. The advance of civilization has changed this condition; trading posts have grown into cities; settlements occupy the grounds that was once the range of great bands of elk and moose; the haunts of the bear and beaver have been invaded by the stamp mill, but there still remains a wide area of country that is now inhabited by the animals that once claimed the whole region for their home. Among these animals are the moose, elk, mountain sheep, several species of deer, mountain goat, ibex, grizzly, cinnamon and black bears, wolf, lynx, beaver, martin, wild cat, wolverine, badger, skunk, raccoon, mink, musk rat and several members of the weasel family. The mountains

are also inhabited by several varieites of grouse; the low lands are invaded with great numbers of wild fowl and the streams are filled with trout of several varieties.

An act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1903, requires every male person who engages in hunting or fishing within the State to take out a license. This license can be obtained from the State Game Warden or from a Justice of the Peace, and for which a citizen of the State is required to pay \$1.00 and a non-resident is required to pay \$5.00 for a license, that will permit him to fish with hook and line, and to shoot game birds, when in season. The non-resident is required to pay \$25.00 for a license that will permit him to hunt the large game in the State, and is restricted from killing more than one elk, two deer, one mountain sheep, one ibex and one goat.

The game laws of the State are very explicit in regulating and protecting the game and fish within the State, a copy of which can be secured by any one at any time by addressing a request to the State Bureau of Immigration.



*Schedule Showing the Mileage of the Railroads in the
State, and in Each County of the State, with the
Assessed Valuation of Each.*

Oregon Short Line Railroad.....	830.69
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.	161.28
Northern Pacific Railroad	202.61
Great Northern Railroad.....	106.44
Pacific and Idaho Northern.....	61.50
Idaho Northern	27.20
Boise, Nampa and Owyhee.....	29.99
Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Railway.	13.16
Coeur d'Alene Narrow Gauge.....	9.83
Boise City and Terminal Co.....	5.56
Boise Traction Co.....	3.40
Total miles.....	1,451.66

Railroad.	Miles in county.	Assess- ed val- uation pr mi.	Total.
Ada County.			
Oregon Short Line.....	31.16	\$8,820	\$ 274,831 20
Boise Branch.....	10.74	7,000	75,180 00
Boise City Terminal.	5.56	7,000	38,920 00
Boise Traction Co	3.04	6,000	20,400 00
Total	59.50		\$ 409,331 20
Bannock County.			
Oregon Short Line.....	124.58	8,820	1,098,795 60
Bear Lake County.			
Oregon Short Line.....	45.48	8,820	401,133 60
Bingham County.			
Oregon Short Line.....	48.93	8,820	431,562 60
St. Anthony Railroad	10.76	5,500	59,180 00
Salmon River Railroad.. ..	36.98	3,000	110,940 00
Total .. .	96.67		601,682 60
Blaine County.			
Oregon Short Line.....	31.74	8,820	279,946 80
Wood River Branch.....	41.49	5,750	238,567 50
Salmon River Railroad.....	35.64	3,000	106,920 00
Total.....	108.87		625,434 30
Canyon County.			
Oregon Short Line.....	44.56	8,820	393,019 20
Idaho Northern	27.20	2,300	62,560 00
Boise, Nampa & Owyhee.....	22.25	2,300	51,175 00
Boise Branch, O. S. L.	5.67	7,000	39,690 00
Total.....	99.68		546,444 20
Custer County.			
Salmon River Railroad.....	13.37	3,000	40,110 00
Elmore County			
Oregon Short Line.	64.48	8,200	568,713 60
Fremont County.			
St. Anthony Railroad.. ..	26.70	5,500	146,850 00
Oregon Short Line.....	69.28	8,820	611,049 60
Total.....	95.98		757,899 60
Idaho County.			
Clearwater Short Line....	24.27	5,500	133,485 00

Railroad.	Miles in county.	Assess- ed val- uation pr mi.	Total.
Kootenai County.			
Great Northern	80.44	9,000	723,960 00
Kootenai Valley Railroad	25.79	5,000	128,975 00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co....	55.37	7,000	387,590 00
Northern Pacific	84.04	9,000	756,360 00
Fort Sherman Branch	13.65	6,000	81,900 00
Cœur d'Alene & Spokane ...	13.16	4,000	52,640 00
Total	272.45		2,131,425 00
Latah County.			
Genesee Branch, N. P.	1.53	6,000	9,180 00
Palouse & Lewiston	33.47	6,650	222,575 50
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co	2.38	6,650	15,827 00
Total	37.38		247,582 50
Lincoln County.			
Oregon Short Line	85.98	8,820	758,343 60
Wood River Branch	28.37	5,750	163,127 50
Total	114.35		921,471 10
Nez Perce County.			
Genesee Branch	5.62	6,000	33,720 00
Palouse & Lewiston	21.27	6,650	141,445 50
Clearwater Short Line	25.17	5,500	138,435 00
Lapwai Branch	11.96	4,000	47,840 00
Total	64.02		361,440 00
Oneida County.			
Oregon Short Line	21.44	8,820	189,100 80
Oregon Short Line	16.86	8,820	148,705 20
Cache Valley Branch	8.33	6,000	50,280 00
Total	46.68		388,086 00
Owyhee County.			
Boise, Nampa & Owyhee	7.74	2,300	17,802 00
Shoshone County.			
Cœur d'Alene Branch	18.85	7,000	131,950 00
Burke Branch	6.86	6,255	42,909 30
Sunset Branch	5.36	1,500	8,040 00
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co....	29.09	7,000	203,630 00
Clearwater Short Line	13.45	5,500	73,975 00
Cœur d'Alene Narrow Gauge	9.83	325	3,194 75
Wallace & Mullen Branch	11.55	1,000	11,550 00
Total	94.99		475,249 05
Washington County.			
Oregon Short Line	28.10	8,820	247,842 00
Pacific & Idaho Northern	61.50	2,300	141,450 00
Total	89.60		389,292 00
Total miles in State	1,451.66		Total\$ 10,115,377 85

*Schedule Showing the Number of Acres of Land That Is
Assessed in Each County and the Assessed Value
Per Acre.*

Counties.	Acres.	Assessed value.	Total value of patent'd l'nds
Ada.....	120,271	\$13 52	\$1,626,063 92
Bannock.....	158,014	3 77	596,694 00
Bear Lake.....	177,285	4 00	469,140 48
Bingham.....	213,336	6 52	1,390,950 72
Blaine.....	125,280	3 78	474,704 00
Boise.....	154,426	3 54	547,029 00
Canyon.....	192,392	6 95	1,337,533 00
Cassia.....	91,352	5 08	464,069 92
Custer.....	38,383	4 00	153,533 02
Elmore.....	27,778	5 21	144,805 00
Fremont.....	258,680	4 85	1,254,598 00
Idaho.....	217,667	4 94	1,073,154 76
Kootenai.....	594,224	2 51	1,491,502 24
Latah.....	465,827	5 08	2,370,023 00
Lemhi.....	58,617	5 96	349,360 00
Lincoln.....	31,455	3 61	113,695 00
Nez Perces.....	330,680	6 00	1,984,080 00
Oneida.....	186,741	4 58	854,890 00
Owyhee.....	42,809	5 45	233,309 37
Shoshone.....	265,187	4 65	1,235,290 00
Washington.....	140,779	6 44	906,618 63
Totals.....	3,890,833	.....	\$19,071,044 06

*Schedule Showing the Number of Common Cattle and
Milch Cows in Each County in the State, Together
With the Assessed Valuation.*

Name of county.	Number of common cattle.	Assessed valuation	Total assessed valuation.	Number of milch cows.	Assessed valuation	Total assessed valuation.
Ada.....	10,220	\$15 00	\$153,300 00	2,897	\$25 00	\$72,425 00
Bannock.....	10,743	15 00	161,145 00	2,218	25 00	55,450 00
Bear Lake...	8,432	15 00	127,230 00	1,479	25 00	36,975 00
Bingham.....	55,728	15 00	85,920 00	2,677	25 00	66,925 00
Blaine.....	14,911	15 00	223,665 00	1,146	25 00	28,650 00
Boise.....	9,082	15 00	136,320 00	244	25 00	6,100 00
Canyon.....	8,653	15 00	129,795 00	2,475	25 00	61,875 00
Cassia.....	17,035	15 00	255,525 00	1,057	25 00	26,425 00
Custer.....	12,747	15 00	191,205 00	374	25 00	9,350 00
Elmore.....	7,738	15 00	116,070 00	210	25 00	5,250 00
Fremont.....	11,141	15 00	167,115 00	1,393	25 00	34,825 00
Idaho.....	18,018	15 00	270,270 00	1,142	25 00	28,550 00
Kootenai.....	.....	.. ..	.....	3,018	25 00	75,450 00
Latah.....	5,453	15 00	81,795 00	2,931	25 00	73,275 00
Lemhi.....	18,107	15 00	271,605 00	503	25 00	12,575 00
Lincoln.....	2,366	15 00	35,495 00	275	25 00	6,875 00
Nez Perces...	7,856	15 00	117,840 00	3,998	25 00	99,950 00
Oneida.....	10,828	15 00	162,420 00	3,580	25 00	89,500 00
Owyhee.....	15,669	15 00	235,035 00	332	25 00	8,300 00
Shoshone.....	1,164	15 00	17,460 00	1,243	25 00	31,075 00
Washington..	17,601	15 00	264,015 00	1,139	25 00	28,475 00
Totals....	213,694	.....	\$3,205,410 00	34,331	....	\$ 858,275 00

Number of stock cattle in State.....213,694

Number of milch cows in State..... 34,331

Total number of cattle.....248,025

Total valuation of stock cattle.....\$3,205,410.00

Total valuation of milch cows..... 858,275.00

Total valuation\$4,063,685.00

Schedule Showing the Number of Common Sheep in Each County in the State, and the Assessed Valuation.

County.	Number of sheep.	Assessed valuation.	Total assessed valuation.
Ada.....	113,350	2 00	\$226,700 00
Bannock.....	74,771	2 00	149,542 00
Bear Lake.....	30,301	2 00	60,602 00
Bingham.....	53,019	2 00	106,038 00
Blaine.....	236,273	2 00	472,546 00
Boise.....	18,048	2 00	36,096 00
Canyon.....	96,072	2 00	192,144 00
Cassia.....	91,142	2 00	182,284 00
Custer.....	18,368	2 00	36,736 00
Elmore.....	71,194	2 00	142,388 00
Fremont.....	18,931	2 00	37,862 00
Idaho.....	18,005	2 00	36,010 00
Kootenai.....	.....	.....	.....
Latah.....	1,799	2 00	3,598 00
Lemhi.....	2,730	2 00	5,460 00
Lincoln.....	48,634	2 00	97,268 00
Nez Perces.....	23,366	2 00	46,732 00
Oneida.....	77,326	2 00	154,652 00
Owyhee.....	289,536	2 00	579,052 00
Shoshone.....	229	2 00	,458 00
Washington.....	268,362	2 00	536,724 00
	1,551,456	....	\$3,102,912 00

Schedule Showing the Number of Stock Horses in Each County, and the Assessed Valuation.

County.	Number of horses.	Assessed valuation.	Total valuation.
Ada.....	167	\$10.00	\$ 1,670 00
Bannock.....	488	10 00	4,880 00
Bear Lake.....	929	10 00	9,290 00
Bingham.....	457	10 00	4,570 00
Blaine.....	713	10 00	7,130 00
Boise.....	841	10 00	8,410 00
Canyon.....	1,793	10 00	17,930 00
Cassia.....	1,836	10 00	18,360 00
Custer.....	1,330	10 00	13,300 00
Elmore.....	464	10 00	4,640 00
Fremont.....	1,718	10 00	17,180 00
Idaho.....	2,815	10 00	28,150 00
Kootenai.....	.....	.....	..... ..
Latah.....	1,121	10 00	11,210 00
Lemhi.....	1,578	10 00	15,780 00
Lincoln.....	207	10 00	2,070 00
Nez Perces.....	3,001	10 00	30,010 00
Oneida.....	1,025	10 00	10,250 00
Owyhee.....	3,480	10 00	34,800 00
Shoshone.....	288	10 00	2,880 00
Washington.....	3,763	10 00	37,630 00
	27,964	.....	\$279,640 00

*Schedule Showing the Number of Swine in Each County,
and the Assessed Valuation.*

Coun'y.	Number of swine.	Assessed valuation	Total valuation.
Ada.....	708	\$4 00	\$ 2,832 00
Bannock.....	212	4 00	848 00
Bear Lake.....	319	4 00	1,276 00
Bingham.....	2,868	4 00	11,472 00
Blaine.....	412	4 00	1,648 00
Boise.....	392	4 00	1,568 00
Canyon.....	974	4 00	3,896 00
Cassia.....	353	4 00	1,412 00
Custer.....	160	4 00	640 00
Elnore.....	9	4 00	36 00
Fremont.....	1,880	4 00	7,520 00
Idaho.....	9,888	4 00	39,552 00
Kootenai.....	382	4 00	1,528 00
Latah.....	2,546	4 00	10,184 00
Lemhi.....	362	4 00	1,448 00
Lincoln.....	55	4 00	220 00
Nez Perces.....	9,353	4 00	37,412 00
Oneida.....	214	4 00	856 00
Owyhee.....	182	4 00	728 00
Shoshone.....	435	4 00	1,740 00
Washington.....	1,452	4 00	5,808 00
	33,656		\$134,624 00

Schedule Showing the Assessed Valuation of Telegraph and Telephone Lines in Each County in the State.

Counties.	Assessed valuation of telegraph lines.	Assessed valuation of telephone lines.
Ada.....	\$ 5,886 60	\$36,331 25
Bannock.....	15,714 15	18,000 00
Bear Lake.....	4,093 20	10,680 00
Bingham.....	9,454 90	25,780 00
Blaine.....	9,313 95	21,435 00
Boise.....	.....	19,615 00
Canyon.....	6,650 25	28,985 00
Cassia.....	.....	2,531 25
Custer.....	1,002 75	7,260 00
Elmore.....	8,704 80	10,775 00
Fremont.....	10,341 00	39,005 00
Idaho.....	.....	4,690 00
Kootenai.....	27,330 45	14,910 00
Latah.....	3,247 65	7,565 00
Lemhi.....	.....	1,750 00
Lincoln.....	14,057 85	6,905 00
Nez Perces.....	2,224 20	9,835 00
Oneida.....	6,176 70	9,800 00
Owyhee.....	.....	7,885 00
Shoshone.....	4,364 70	12,915 00
Washington.....	6,568 50	21,325 00
	\$135,131 70	\$318,157 50

Assessed Valuation of the State.

Total valuation of all the property reported by the several counties, after passing the State Board of Equilization for 1904	\$56,905,219.45
Total valuation of railroad lines.....	10,115,377.85
Total valuation of telegraph lines.....	135,130.70
Total valuation of telephone lines.....	318,157.50
Grand total valuation of all the property within the State, as assessed for the year 1904	\$67,473,885.50

COUNTIES OF IDAHO.

There are twenty-one organized counties within the State, the names of which are here given, together with the name of the county seat, its population, elevation above sea level, the assessed valuation of the county and the rate of taxation in each county for State and county purposes, for the year 1904:

Counties.	County Seats.	Elevation above sea level.	Population of county seat	Assessed val- uation of county for 1904.	Rate of taxa- tion.
Ada.....	Boise	2,739	15,000	\$ 7,935,974 92	\$ 2 20
Bannock	Pocatello	4,488	4,500	2,828,212 58	1 80
Bear Lake.....	Paris.....	5,946	1,000	1,167,338 48	2 30
Bingham	Blackfoot	4,503	2,500	3,076,863 72	2 25
Blaine	Hailey	5,347	1,800	2,220,395 00	3 00
Boise	Idaho City.....	4,000	1,000	1,249,877 00	3 50
Canyon	Caldwell	2,370	2,500	3,499,835 50	2 00
Cassia	Albion	4,100	800	1,706,119 60	2 10
Custer	Challis.....	2,850	800	984,109 70	.....
Elmore	Mountainhome.....	3,210	1,500	937,866 40	2 95
Fremont.	St. Anthony.....	4,950	2,200	2,294,598 00	2 70
Idaho.....	Grangeville	3,500	1,500	2,485,326 21	3 00
Kootenai	Rathdrum	2,400	1,600	3,120,401 44	3 10
Latah	Moscow.....	2,569	5,000	4,146,088 59	2 30
Lemhi	Salmon City.....	2,650	1,200	1,389,645 93	3 10
Lincoln	Shoshone	3,900	1,000	487,738 00	4 30
Nez Perce	Lewiston	757	6,000	4,938,860 00	2 40
Oneyda.....	Malad.....	3,850	1,000	1,933,922 00	2 10
Owyhee.....	Silver City.....	6,330	800	1,870,484 41	3 00
Shoshone	Wallace	2,550	3,000	5,886,282 43	2 75
Washington.....	Weiser	2,100	2,500	2,745,279 63	2 20
				\$56,905,219 45	

Ada County.

Ada County was created from a part of Boise County by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved December 22nd, 1864, and at that time contained all of what is now Washington, Canyon and Ada Counties. The late H. C. Riggs, who has until recently resided in the Payette valley, near Emmett, was a member of the Legislature that created this county, and requested that the county be named after his daughter, Miss Ada Riggs, which request was granted, and in this manner, Ada County received its name.

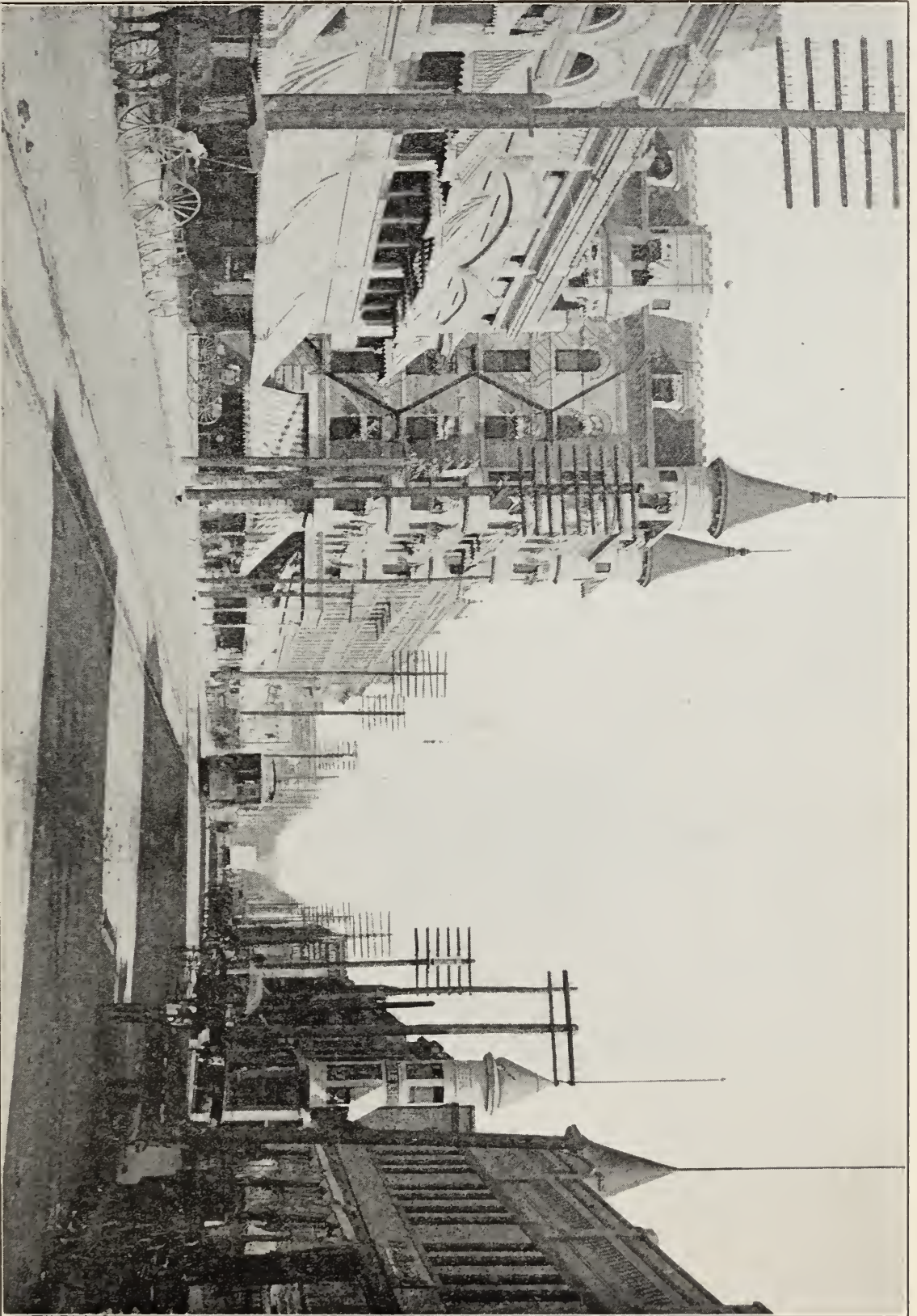
With Boise, the metropolis and capital of the State, for its county seat, Ada County, the third smallest in area in the State, enjoys the distinction of being the first county in population and assessed valuation.

The population of Boise is now estimated to be 16,000 people, the population of Ada County is conservatively placed at 32,000, and the county assessment shows a valuation of \$7,935,974.92 for the year 1904.

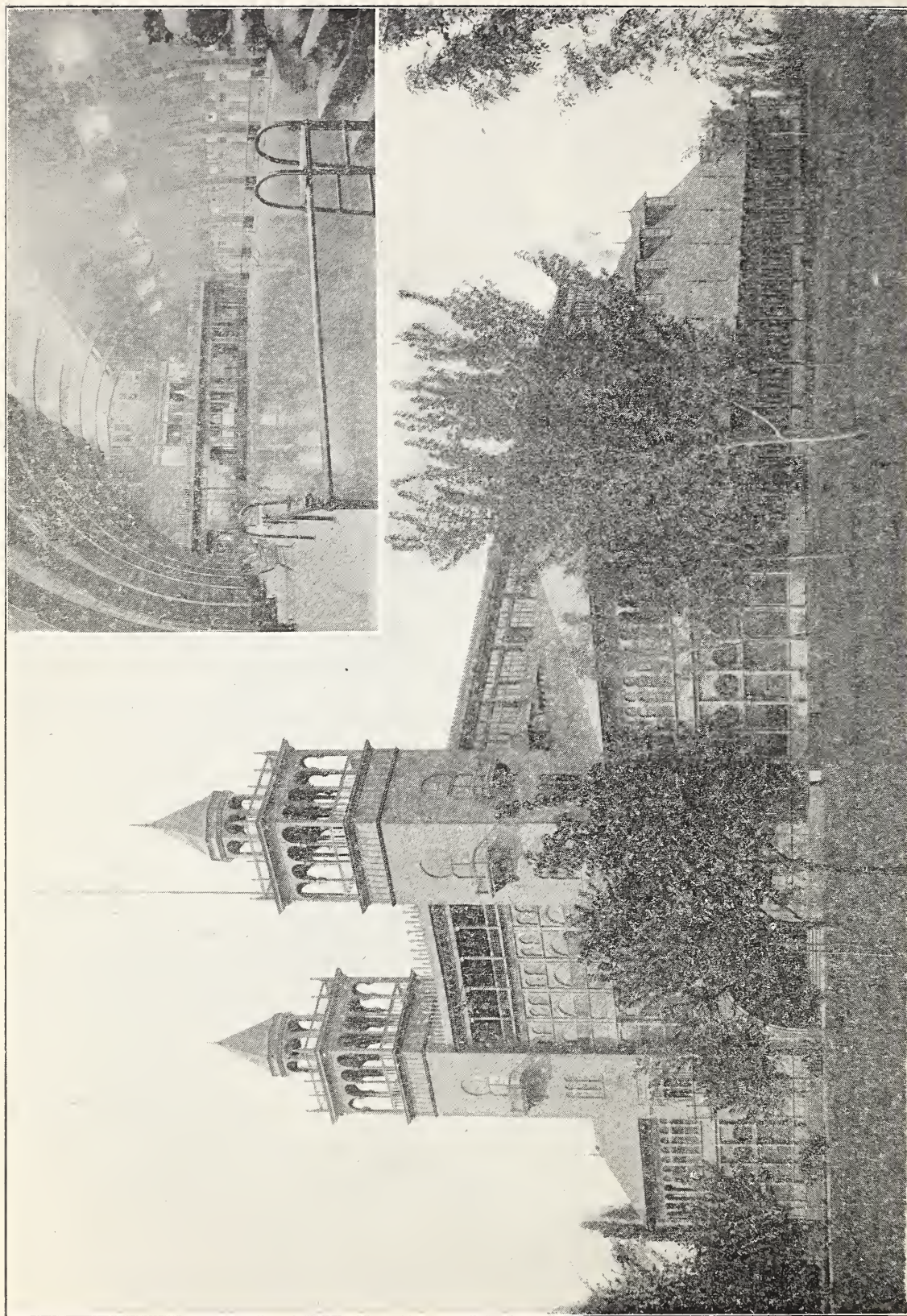
Agriculture is the principal industry of the county and is confined chiefly to the northern portion and to the lands lying along the Boise River, where extensive irrigation works have been constructed, which cover a large area of fertile bench lands that are exceedingly productive.

Fourteen large canals and numerous small ones that are used to irrigate individual tracts, comprise the irrigation system now in use in this county. The main canals show an aggregate of 213 miles of canal construction which has cost \$207,000.00, and cover 202,500 acres of land. The reports from the superintendents of these canals show that water is now being supplied to 67,200 acres that are being cultivated. A portion of the land included in these figures lies in Canyon County, being included in the reports of "The Ridenbaugh," and the Settler's Canal Company, whose systems extend through Ada County into Canyon, but most of it belongs to Ada County. The uncultivated portion of this land is all deeded or is held by filing, by the settlers. There is no land under the irrigation systems in this county that is vacant, or subject to entry, from the Government. The State owns some land here that is very desirable and can be bought on long time, with interest at 6 per cent. on the deferred payments. Most of the uncultivated land can be bought at prices ranging from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre, which, when cleared and cultivated, soon reaches a value of \$60.00 to \$100.00 per acre, and if planted to orchards, a much higher value is obtained.

The Boise River crosses the northern part of Ada County from east to west. Some twelve miles above Boise City, which is located on the north bank, the river emerges from a steep, rocky canyon into a great, wide, fertile valley, through which the river banks are very low, permitting the water to be easily diverted through the great canals that are taken out on either side, and carried back from the



BOISE.



THE NATATORIUM, BOISE PUBLIC BATH HOUSE.

river to distances varying from two to ten miles, where it is distributed to the wide areas of fertile bench lands that have proven, with irrigation, to be exceedingly productive in grains and grasses of all kinds, and is also becoming famous for its extensive orchards and fruit products.

The horticultural industry has made rapid strides in Ada County and is now really the most prominent branch of the agricultural resources of the county. Numerous orchards have recently reached the age of bearing and the product is so great and the profits so tempting, that large areas are being planted to fruit, principally winter apples. The prune crop in Ada County is a source of great revenue to those who are so fortunate as to possess well cared for orchards. The first prune orchards that were planted in this county were largely experimental and people did not know how to best manage and care for them to secure profitable returns, but the prune is now on a paying basis and the smile of the man who has marketed his crop, can be seen a block away. The valleys of Idaho cannot be excelled by any region in the United States for the production of apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, apricots, prunes, plums and grapes. The altitude, sunshine, and soil all combine to produce a growth and impart a flavor that is peculiar to the fruit grown in this State, and that is rapidly gaining for it a position of preference when put upon the market in competition with the fruits grown in other climates. The shipments of fruit from Ada County reach all the large markets of the world, many consignments going direct to the great cities of Europe. Two extensive fruit drying establishments, and vinegar factories, are located in the county and are doing a large and profitable business.

The opportunity for a fruit canning establishment would seem to be most flattering, with the hundreds of tons of fruits that could be delivered at its doors, fresh from the tree, and at prices that would enable the cannery to easily compete with the large establishments of this kind in California, that now supply the demands from this State for canned fruits. The byproducts of a factory of this kind, which in addition to the regular canned fruit would turn out jelly, pickles, vinegar, etc., could also be placed on the market to a great advantage over the California product.

Ada County still has some mineral resources that remain undeveloped, but its favorable location, tributary as it is to a large surrounding country that is highly mineralized and in which development is rapidly advancing, provides a constant demand for a large proportion of its farm products, and has been the means of locating within the county the most prominent commercial center within the State.

BOISE.

Boise enjoys the distinction of being the largest and most beautiful city within the inter-mountain region, west of Salt Lake City. It is located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, 505 miles from Portland and 435 miles from Salt Lake City. Those who have never been so fortunate as to have visited this country will fail to feel the force of the above statement. If Boise was situated where Buffalo, New York, now stands and all that country from Maine to Chicago was tributary to it, it would represent no more vast or rich a country than Boise now presides over as metropolis. With a rapidly growing population now exceeding 16,000, and a location particularly designed by nature for a city of beautiful homes, surrounded by and accessible to natural conditions which contribute health, happiness and conveniences known and enjoyed by no other city in the world, Boise is truly deserving of all the attention that is being bestowed upon her. The mortality statistics show it to be the most healthful city in the United States. Attracted by this fact and the natural conditions that exist here, the Government has recently established a military post at this place and will, with the expenditure of more than a million dollars, transform the present military barracks into a regimental post with a full corps of officers and men. The water used for domestic purposes in Boise is obtained from artesian wells located in the foothills above the city, and no system could be desired that would furnish a better supply of so pure a water. The hot water used for domestic purposes is also supplied from artesian wells that provide water heated to 170 degrees Fahrenheit, and were accidentally discovered in 1890, while wells were being drilled to supplement the city's regular water supply. This hot water, besides being piped over the city and delivered to buildings and residences the same

as cold water usually is, where it is used for heating purposes principally, and thus providing Boise with a convenience enjoyed by no other city in the United States, also provides Boise with a sanitarium and public bath house, "The Natatorium," provided with natural hot water. This is one of the chief pleasure resorts of the State. An effort is now being made by the city government to acquire the water systems that supply both domestic and irrigation water to the city, and to operate them through municipal ownership, which is a very commendable move. The city is supplied by electric power generated by water plants on the Boise and Payette Rivers—by the Boise-Payette Electric Power Company. This company supplies the lighting and street car systems in the city, besides supplying electric power for all classes of manufacturing, at prices ranging from \$30.00 to \$75.00 per horse-power per year, depending on the character and nature of the service required. The company generates 2,200 horse-power at present and always has a ready reserve to meet the demands for power at any point in this section of the county.

The pride of Boise is found in her public schools. Six large buildings, equipped with every modern and sanitary appliance for the comfort and health, and representing an investment of \$250,000.00, are dedicated to the education of Boise children. With fifty-six teachers employed and an enrollment of more than 2,000 pupils, the schools are truly in a most flourishing condition.

In addition to public schools, are found St. Margaret's Academy, an Episcopal school for young ladies, St. Theresa's, also a school for young ladies, presided over by the sisters of the Catholic denomination, two business colleges in which stenography and courses in modern business education are taught, and one private school for boys.

The new Carnegie Library building, now in course of construction, will be the home of Boise's public library and reading rooms.

The United States is represented with a federal building costing \$250,000, in which is housed the Postoffice, United States Land Office, the United States Court, the United States Marshal, and the Surveyor General for Idaho. The United States Assay Office is also located here in a separate building, where gold and silver bullion is received, assayed and paid for at the mine value to the United States

Government. At the two hospitals, the St. Alphonsus, presided over by the sisters of the Catholic church, and the St. Luke's, under the auspices of the Episcopal church, may be found all the comforts and modern equipments known to the profession for the care and treatment of the sick and injured.

The three theatres and Riverside Park provide attractions in their commodious and up-to-date buildings for the amusement of the public.

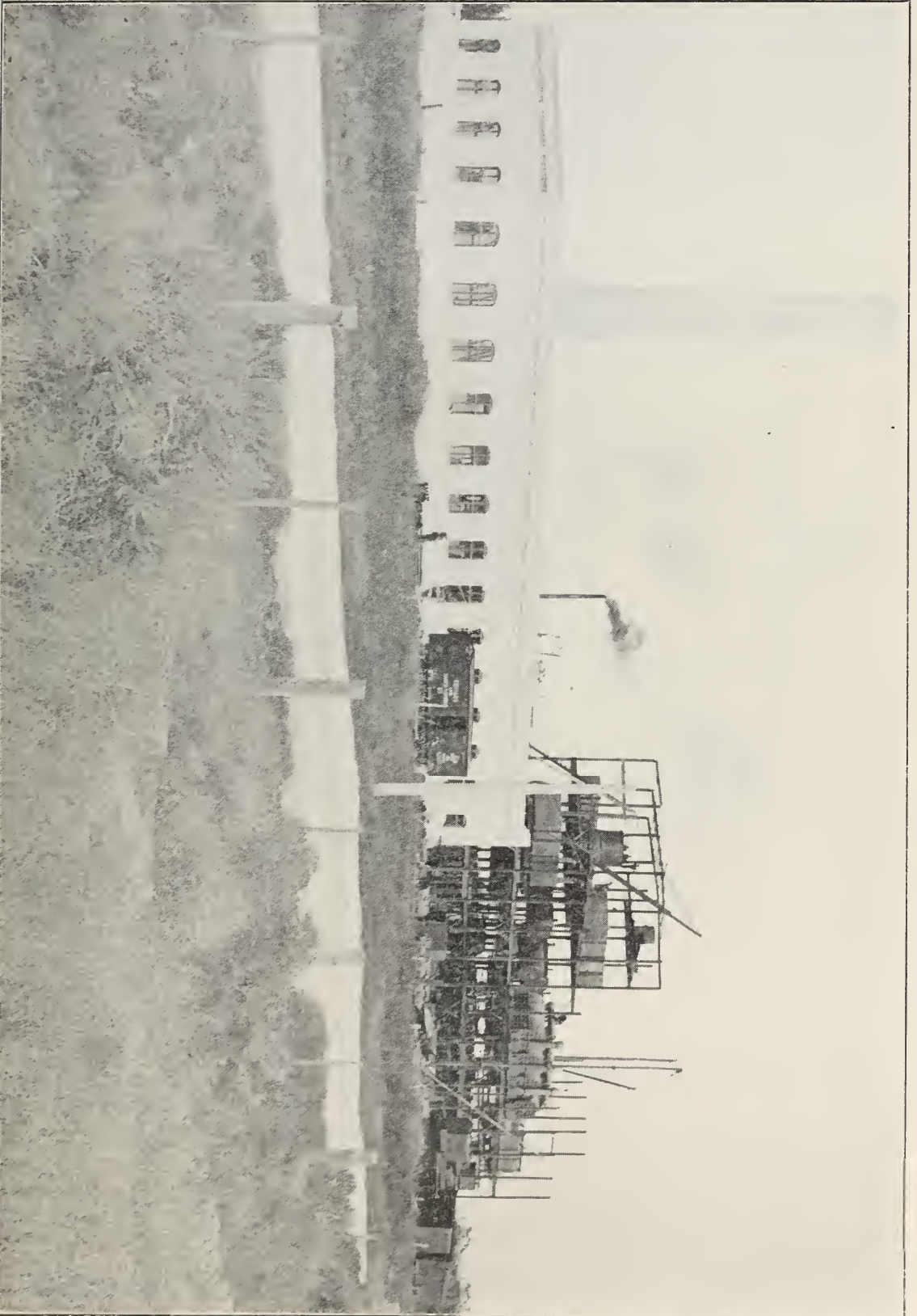
A paid and efficient fire department, equipped with all the latest devices for fighting fire, is constantly on guard, watchful for any danger of loss of property by fire.

Boise is the most prominent commercial center in the State. Its four banks are on a sound basis, capitalized for \$500,000 and with deposits reaching \$4,000,000 and are always willing and ready to lend their aid to any legitimate enterprise.

The city is becoming prominent as a jobbing center, all the principal lines of merchandise being represented. The receipts of the postoffice, a never-failing index to the activity in commercial lines, was \$36,540.00 for the year ending July 1st, 1904.

Boise is growing rapidly and its growth is of a substantial character, and bespeaks the faith of the builders in the future of the city.

Meridian—Meridian, a village located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, midway between Nampa and Boise, is making rapid strides in its endeavor to keep pace with the improvement in the country that surrounds it. The lands in this section are being settled and improved rapidly and the abundant crops find a ready market with profitable returns to the farmer, and the town and its surroundings show that a very prosperous condition exists there. One of the largest creameries in the State, with a capacity of ten thousand pounds of milk per day, is located at this point, and also a fruit drying establishment, with a capacity of 24 tons of green fruit per day, provides a home market for a large amount of fruit. The schools, churches and all social organizations are in evidence and are keeping up with the surrounding prosperity.



BEET SUGAR FACTORY IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, NEAR BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.



POCATELLO, COUNTY SEAT OF BANNOCK COUNTY.

Bannock County.

Bannock County was created from a portion of Bingham County by an act of the Legislature, approved March 6th, 1893. It is located in the southeastern part of the State, the eastern boundry joining the Wyoming State line.

The county contains an area of 3,385 square miles, the greater portion of which is grazing land. The development of the county has been slow owing to the fact that a large portion of the area has, until recently, been occupied by the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. The eastern part of the county is rough and mountainous in character and is chiefly devoted to grazing, while the western and southern portion is more level and contains some valuable tracts of irrigable land. The Bear River crosses the southern part of the county and offers valuable opportunities for irrigation. The county contains 262 miles of irrigation canals that have cost \$234,091 and cover 104,680 acres of land. The county is crossed by the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad from east to west, and from north to south by the Utah-Montana division of the same company. Pocatello is the county seat and the largest city within the county. It derives its chief support from the railroads, the two divisions of which cross at this point. Extensive railroad shops are located at this point that furnish employment for several hundred people.

The assessed valuation of the county is \$2,828,212.58 against which a levy of \$1.80, which is the lowest tax levy of any county within the State, has been made against each \$100 of valuation for the year 1904.

Bear Lake County.

Bear Lake County, the smallest county in the State, is located in the extreme southeast corner of the State, and bears the distinction of being the only county in the State whose waters do not drain into the Columbia River. The county has an area of 864 square miles, or 522,960 acres.

The assessed valuation for 1904 is \$1,167,338.80 on which a levy of \$2.30 is made to defray the expenses of county and State.

The county was settled in 1862 by pioneers who found their way into the county by way of Utah. The altitude above sea level is 6,000 feet, and the early settlers met with some difficulty at the start in growing crops and maturing them with profit. The seasons are short, frost hangs on late in the spring and appear early in the fall, and the crops that are grown here have to be adapted to this altitude. The varieties of wheat, oats and barley that are grown, mature and yield well. Vegetables of all kinds are grown in great abundance and the hardy varieties of fruit mature well and have an excellent flavor.

Stock Raising—Stock raising is the principal industry of the citizens and is followed with marked success. The large quantity of meadow land, comprising some seventy-five square miles, furnishes an immense crop of hay to feed the cattle during the winter and the magnificent summer ranges that surround the valleys furnish feed for the summer, which makes this county one of the very best for stock raising purposes.

Irrigation—The large area of meadow land lying in the center of Bear Lake Valley is watered annually by the overflow of Bear River, which runs through it from south to north, the surplus water draining off in July and August in sufficient time to cut the abundant crop of hay which the rich land and the fertilizing influences of the Bear River water has produced.

The settlers, however, not satisfied with the productive lowlands, have extended their irrigating canals far up on the mountain sides, until the alfalfa and grain fields reach almost to the timber belt, and make a picture in the summer which is beautiful to look upon.

The irrigation systems are all owned by the settlers, who have co-operated together in excavating their canals along the mountain sides and bringing under cultivation the land beneath them. Consequently the land and water go together without any annual water tax, as is the case in many localities. Taken as a whole the irrigation canals of Bear Lake County comprise 185 miles of main canal, besides many individual ditches that have been constructed

to irrigate small tracts. These canals represent an expenditure of \$254,038.00, and provide water for the irrigation of 55,017 acres of land, of which 28,294 acres are now in cultivation. This statement shows the average cost for canal construction to be \$4.62 per acre—a remarkably low figure, and speaks well for the parties who are in control of the irrigation systems in this county.

Timber—The tops and sides of the mountains are well covered with a growth of red, yellow and white pine timber, which supplies the settlers with all the building timber needed for local improvements and the building up of the towns and cities of the county, while large quantities of it are shipped to the Snake River country into the adjoining counties of Bingham and Bannock, where it finds a ready sale and becomes a source of revenue to those engaged in the industry.

Railroad Facilities—The Oregon Short Line Railroad traverses the county nearly its whole length, with six stations along its line, which makes it very convenient for the shipment of the products of the county and makes it of easy access for travel at all seasons of the year.

Mining—Bear Lake County promises in the near future to become one of the best mining counties in the State. Rich ledges of mineral-bearing ore have been discovered in both the east and west mountains, nearly all of which are good paying properties and only need development to make them wealth producers. Two smelters have already been arranged for and will soon be in active operation, turning out gold, silver, copper and lead in great abundance.

Among the most famous and richest mines in the county already discovered may be mentioned "The Humming Bird," situated in the mountains about five miles west of the City of Paris. This mine, so far as it has been developed, shows a very rich copper vein, carrying some gold and silver with it.

Educational Facilities—There are twenty-one school districts in the county, every one of which has a good school house from the large and commodious three-story brick edifices in Paris and Montpelier to the one-story frame buildings in the smaller districts. Besides the liberal appropriation made by the State, a tax is levied in nearly ev-

ery district, in order to keep the school running nine months in the year.

There are three denmoinational schools in the county, as follows: A Presbyterian school in Paris and one in Montpelier, and the celebrated Fielding Academy, located in Paris, one of the best educational institutions in the State.

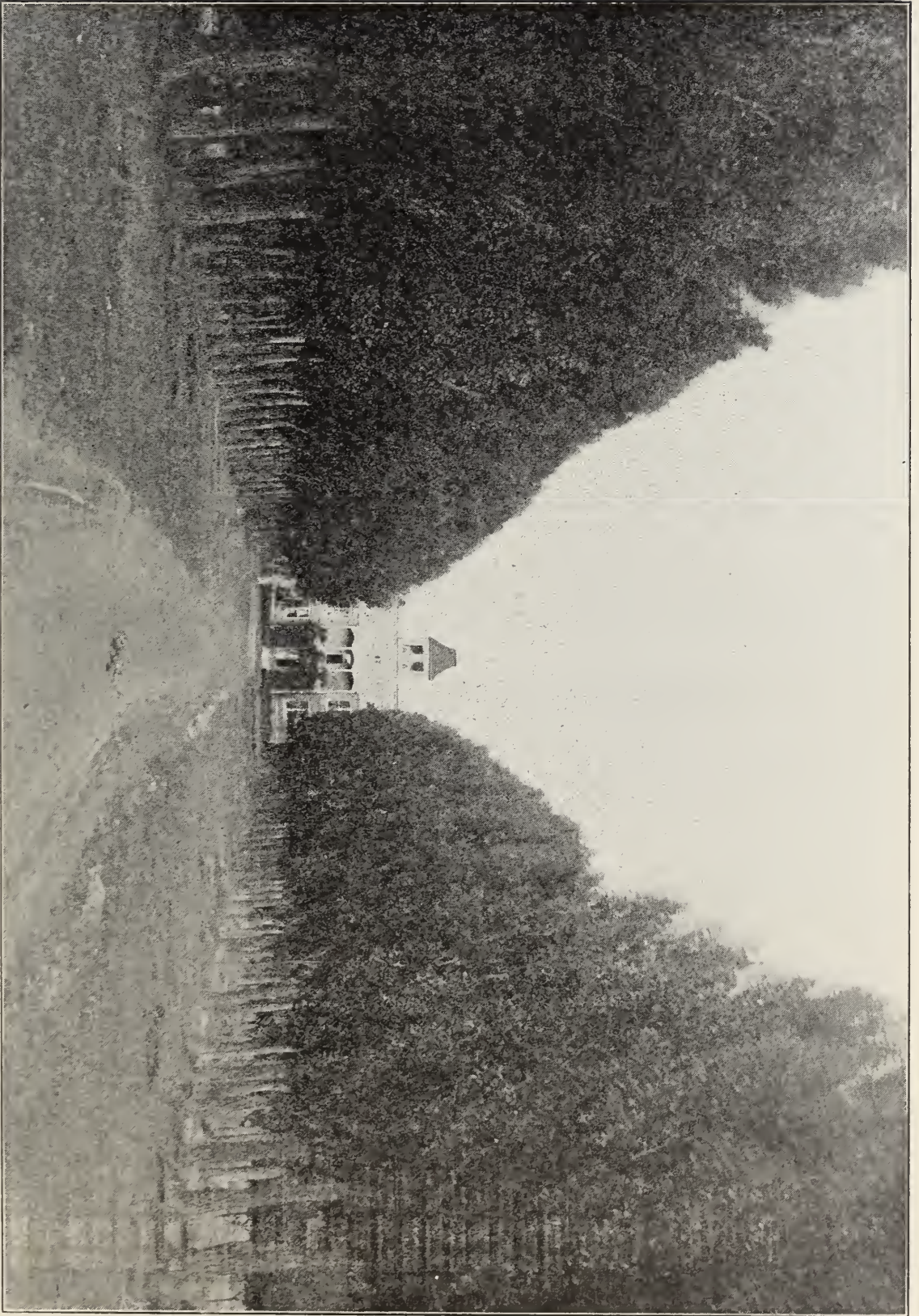
The Beautiful Bear Lake—Nowhere in the world can a more beautiful sheet of water be seen than is found in this county. It is about twenty-five miles long, by an average width of seven miles. About one-half of it is situated in Utah and the other half in Idaho. The water is of a pale blue color, and so clear and transparent that a small object can be seen on the bottom, at a depth of fifty feet. The east side of the lake is bounded by low hills, which reach down close to the water's edge, leaving but very little available land for cultivation on that side of the lake. The hills are covered with bunch grass and make an excellent pasture for horses, cattle and sheep. The two small, but prosperous, settlements of Eden and North Eden are situated on this side of the lake and the land there, though limited in area, is both rich and productive.

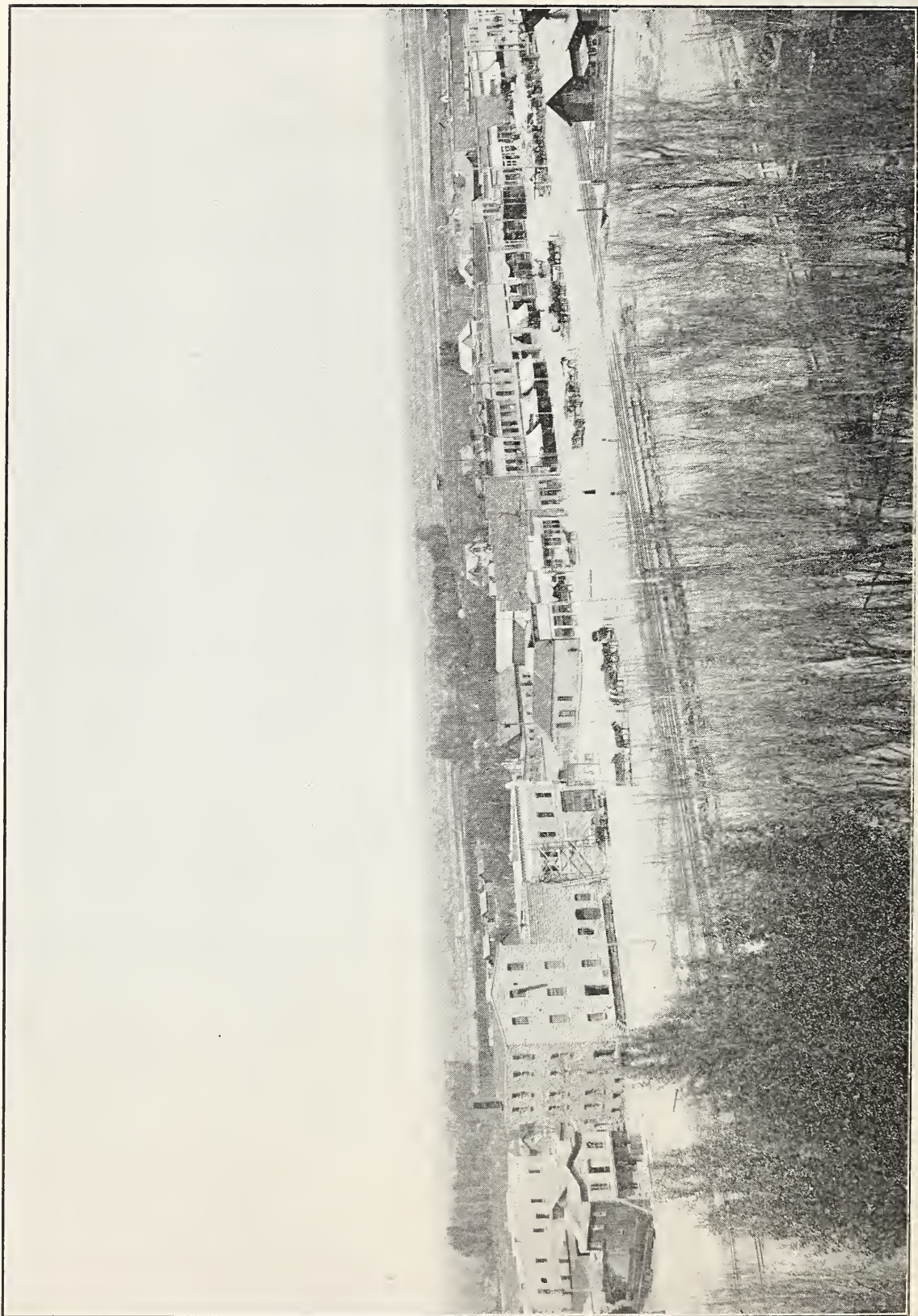
The west side of the lake is dotted with thrifty settlements and fields of waving grain, hay and vegetables, from the shores of the lake to the mountains, and in some places half way up the mountain sides, forming a picture both grand and beautiful.

For a summer outing Bear Lake is par excellence: with its shady cottonwood trees growing along its west shore and the balmy breezes from off the lake, with the level and smooth gravel drives along the shore makes it one of the most desirable places to spend the hot summer months.

Montpelier—Montpelier is located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad and is the point of supply of the whole county. It has a population of about two thousand and is increasing rapidly. The city is lighted by electricity, and water works are being put in this present year at a cost of some \$30,000. It is a good business center and its business is increasing every year. It is the end of a division of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and has a large pay roll every month, which, with the local trade, makes it a very fine business center. It has two weekly newspapers—the Montpelier Examiner and the Montpelier Republican—both of which are well supported.

INSANE ASYLUM—BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.





BLACKFOOT—COUNTY SEAT OF BINGHAM COUNTY.

Paris—The county seat of Bear Lake County, is situated on the west side of the valley and ten miles from the railroad. The city is well built up with some fine residences. An electric light and power plant is now being erected. The Paris Roller Mills are located close to the town, and planing mills and a sawmill is located on Paris Creek.

Paris has four churches, and one of them was built at a cost of \$45,000, and is the finest church edifice in the State of Idaho. Paris is a town of homes. Its streets are wide with a row of shade trees on each side of the street, and a stream of water also.

The Paris Post, a weekly newspaper, is published here and is one of the oldest and best supported papers in the State.

Price of Land—The price of land varies in different localities from \$10 per acre to \$100 per acre. The average price of good, farming land, with water right included, is about \$30 per acre. Good farms with a permanent water right can be bought at these figures.

Bingham County.

Bingham County is located near the center of the eastern tier of counties in the State, and was created by an act of the Legislature approved January 13th, 1885. At this time the county covered a much larger area than at present, though the population was not as great as it is now. The assessed valuation of the county for 1904 is \$3,076,863.72, on which a tax levy of \$2.25 has been made against each \$100 of valuation.

Blackfoot, the county seat, is located on the railroad, near the center of the county and is easily reached from all sections, as in Bingham County, all roads lead to Blackfoot.

The Snake River enters the county near the center of the north boundary, and flows in a southwesterly course across the county for a distance of ninety miles. The valley of the Snake River through this section is very wide. The banks are low in most places, which permits of easy

construction of irrigation canals to cover the great, wide stretches of fertile lands that border the stream on both sides. That the people of this county have been fully awake to the advantages in this direction, is shown by the great number of canals that have been constructed at a cost of \$1,666,040, and covers 486,720 acres of fertile valley lands, of which 179,640 acres are reported by the superintendents to be receiving water and to be in a high state of cultivation. The wide difference in area between the cultivated and uncultivated land is explained by the unfinished condition of the American Falls Canal and Power Company's canal, which covers 104,000 acres, of which only 7,000 acres are under cultivation. The agricultural product of this county is very large. The climate and soil are well adapted to grow and mature crops, of which the prosperous condition of Bingham County farmers gives ample evidence. Hay is the chief crop, but wheat, oats, barley and rye are grown with profit and all of the hardy fruits thrive and ripen well. Bingham County is becoming noted for the excellent quality and rich flavor of the winter apples that are grown there. The extreme east of the county is very high and mountainous and rather heavily timbered in places. The slope from the eastern border to the Snake River comprises one long series of foothills which afford a great amount of summer grazing and on which are kept great numbers of sheep, cattle and horses.

The extreme west of the county extends into the volcanic section of the State and is used for winter range for sheep and cattle.

The Snake River valley through this county is rapidly becoming converted into a sugar beet district and promises to become one of the most important beet sugar manufacturing centers in the west. Bingham County was the first to introduce the manufacture of beet sugar in this State, by the erection of a plant at Idaho Falls during the year 1903. This plant has a capacity of five hundred tons of beets per day, and is modern in all the conveniences to economically handle the beets and their product. The main building is 72x425 feet, besides a warehouse 42x223 feet. It required 200 cars to transport the machinery installed in this plant. The crop of beets grown in the vicinity of Idaho Falls during the year 1903, amounted to 60,000 tons,

all of which were bought by the sugar company at \$4.50 per ton.

A second beet sugar plant is now being erected in this county at Blackfoot, with the expectation of being completed in time to receive the crop for 1904. The people of Blackfoot and the farmers of the county are entitled to great credit for the energy and enterprise they have shown in securing a sugar manufacturing industry for their city.

Until within the last few years, the farmers' principal income had been derived from hay, grain, potatoes and livestock. Fruit and sugar beets have now been added to his available resources and are found to be valuable adjuncts to his revenue. The sandy nature of the soil through Bingham County seems particularly adapted to the growth of potatoes, and this section of the State has become to Idaho what Weld County is to Colorado—the greatest potato producing county in the State. The Bingham County potatoes take an equal position on the markets of the east with those from Colorado, and the hundreds of carloads that are annually shipped from the county add materially to the wealth of the people. The statistics of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., show that Idaho farmers planted 11,672 acres of potatoes last season, from which they harvested 1,867,520 bushels, that were sold at an average price of forty-six cents per bushel.

Blackfoot—Blackfoot, the county seat of Bingham County, is situated on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, twenty-six miles north of Pocatello, 158 miles north of Ogden, and 196 miles from Salt Lake City. It is at the junction of the Salmon River branch, a road penetrating Central Idaho. The altitude is 4,510 feet, the population is 2,000, and the principal industry is agriculture. It has electric lights, telephone exchange, six through passenger trains per day, a chamber of commerce, a graded school of twelve rooms, four churches, two banks, and a representative number of mercantile firms.

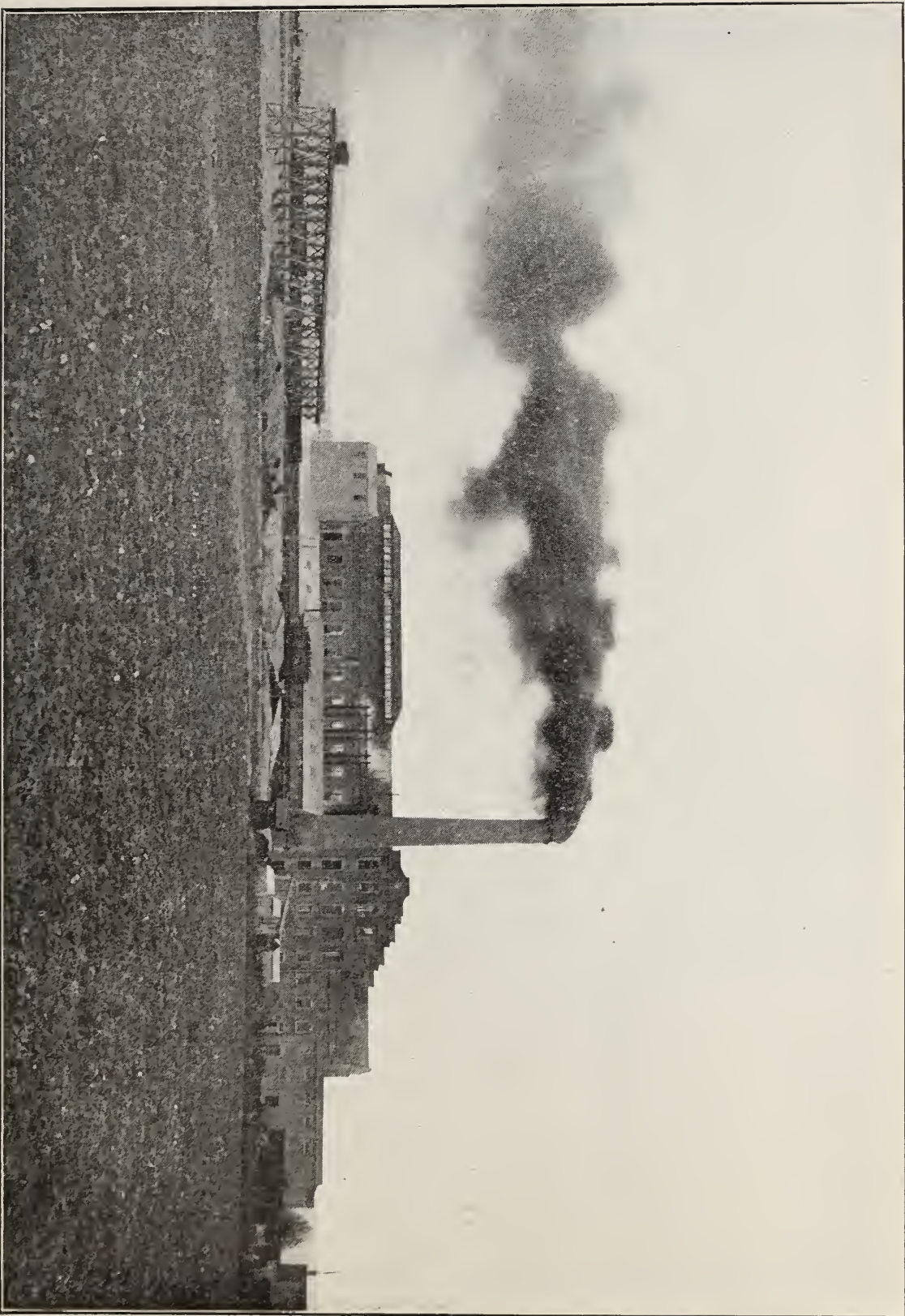
The Idaho State Asylum for the insane is located at Blackfoot. The buildings and grounds belonging to the institution represent an investment of \$250,000, and it adds materially to the resources of this city. The United States Land Office for the southeastern district of Idaho is also located here. The Southeastern Idaho Fair Asso-

ciation have extensive grounds, conveniently located to the city, enclosed with a high board fence and supplied with commodious buildings, grandstand, race track, etc., necessary to accommodate the annual fair exhibition that is held here by the association.

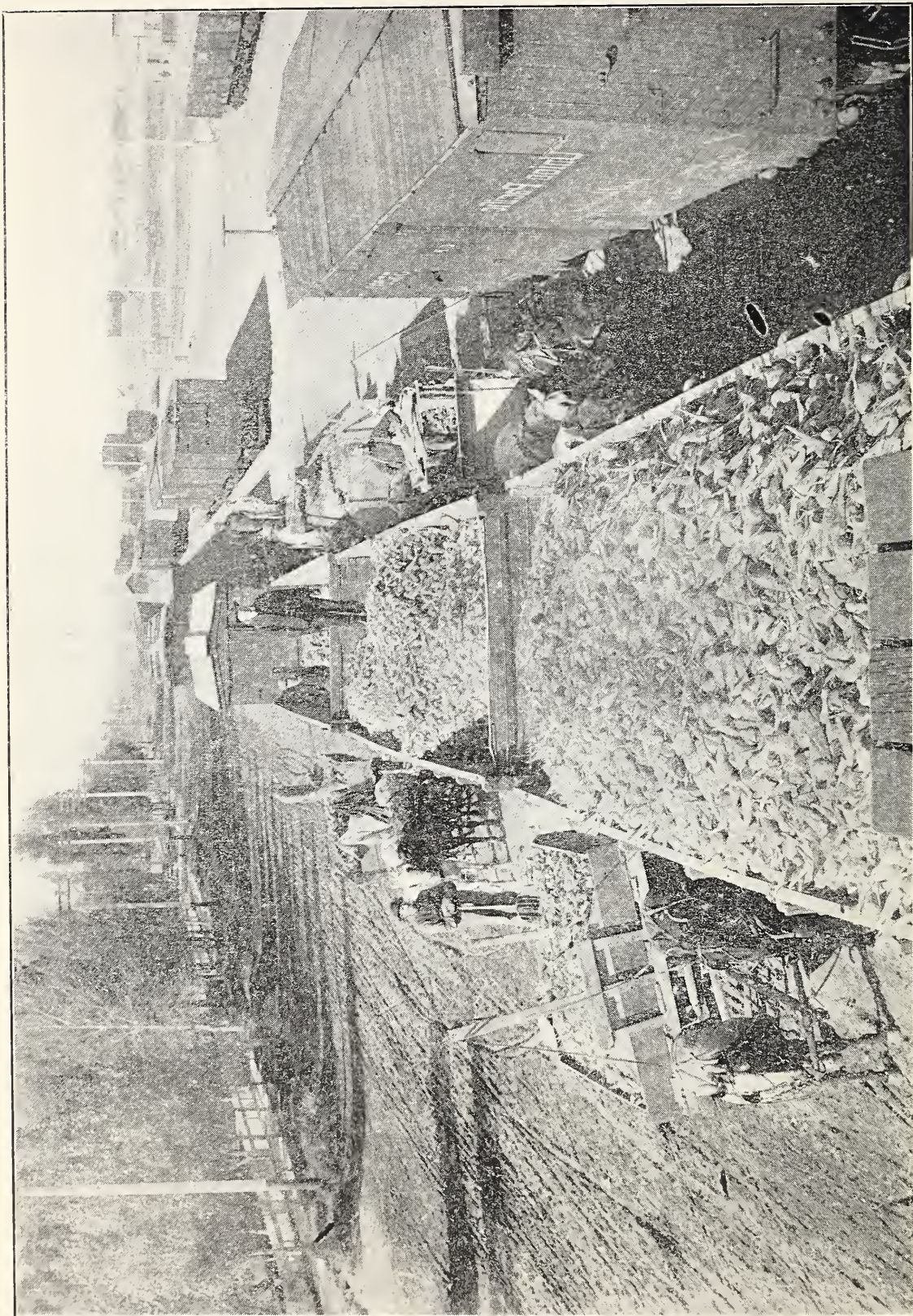
The Salmon River branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad that taps the rich mining districts in Custer and Blaine Counties, branches off from the main line at this place. The development of the mines in these districts provides a good market for the farm products grown in the vicinity of Blackfoot. The sanitary conditions of the city are good and the general health of the people is on a par with other parts of Idaho.

Idaho Falls—Idaho Falls is the metropolis of Bingham County and is located at the point where the railroad crosses the Snake River near the north border of the county. The growth of this city has been greatly increased by the location of the beet sugar plant near its limits on the east, and which has added materially to the value of the farm lands, and given impetus to all of this part of the county. As one of the oldest trading points in Eastern Idaho, and being located in the center of a great extent of country rich in varied resources, Idaho Falls, formerly known as Eagle Rock, has long enjoyed a large and extended commercial trade. Farmers and stockmen who live away from the line of the railroad, gather here from points fifty to seventy-five miles interior to secure their family supplies and to market their produce. The city contains a population of 3,000 and enjoys all the social and fraternal privileges that are found in many eastern cities, many times its size. The records of the railroad show it to be the most important shipping point on the Oregon Short Line Railroad between Ogden, Utah, and Butte, Montana. The three banks that are located in the city show deposits and a line of business that would do credit to a city of greater proportions. All lines of merchandise are represented by large stocks of goods, and the prosperity of the city seems to be most remarkable.

At this point the Snake River cuts its way through precipitous walls of basaltic formation for a distance of half a mile, offering advantages for the development of power



BEET SUGAR FACTORY, IDAHO FALLS, BINGHAM COUNTY.



LOADING SUGAR BEETS AT IDAHO FALLS, BINGHAM COUNTY.

sufficient to operate all of the manufacturing plants that could be accommodated within the city limits. A large flouring mill is now making use of a small portion of this power, and it is not at all unlikely that other enterprises will be attracted by the cheap power conditions to be found here.

The St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad leaves the main line at this point, and is the means of bringing a large commercial business from the upper Snake River valley to this point.

Other Towns of the County—There are several smaller towns in the county, all of which are rapidly growing in importance. Prominent among them is Shelly, which is located on the railroad, surrounded by a rich, irrigated country, and is making rapid strides to keep pace with the county. It has a large flouring mill, several mercantile establishments, schools, churches, etc., and shows a very flourishing condition. The names of a few of the more important trading points that have not been mentioned are: Iona, Taylor, Ammon, Prospect, Ako, Moreland, and Riverside.

Blaine County.

Blaine County was created from a part of old Alturas County by an act of the Legislature, approved March 5th, 1895. In its present form, its boundaries are very irregular. The county has an area of 6,472 square miles and ranks among the larger counties of the State. On the map of New England, Blaine County would completely cover the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island and a portion of Massachusetts. The topography of the county shows it to be exceedingly rough and mountainous in the north and west. The southeastern part extends into the lava belt that crosses the State. The assessed valuation for 1904 is \$2,220,395.00, against which a levy has been made of \$3.00 for each \$100.00 valuation.

The principal industries of the county are mining, stock-growing and farming. Mining is Blaine's most at-

tractive industry. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron.

The stockgrowing industry is particularly prominent, and has been successfully carried on for many years. Large numbers of cattle are owned in the county, where they are kept during the entire year on the open, free range. In some cases hay is put up and the cattle are fed, but hay usually reaches so high a figure that it is not profitable to feed it to stock cattle and they are allowed to feed and seek a living among the lava beds of the southeast. The county supplies a summer range for thousands of sheep. The branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad that leaves the main line at Shoshone and extends north to Ketchum practically supplies transportation from the very heart of the summer range for all sheep and lambs that go to market between July and October. This great convenience is appreciated by stockmen generally in southern Idaho, who trail in their sheep that are intended for market, from all directions, to points along this branch road, as the green summer feed extends close up to the shipping points.

The irrigated lands comprise an important part of the county's resources. The county has 232 miles of irrigation canals, which have been constructed at a cost of \$131,075 and cover 55,960 acres of land, of which 32,360 acres are now under cultivation.

Farming is generally confined to the valleys along the streams, and owing to the great demand for farm produce, created by the mining camps, it is generally a very profitable industry. Baled hay usually sells for from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per ton in the mining camps. Eggs sell for from 25 cents to 50 cents per dozen, butter 25 to 50 cents per pound, chickens 50 to 75 cents each and oats, barley and wheat at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds. The grain yield is usually large, oats produce sixty to eighty bushels to the acre and wheat forty to fifty bushels.

Potatoes grow well and are always in demand. One ranch near Hailey has a record of nine hundred bushels of potatoes from one acre of ground. Farm land that is now under cultivation sells from \$25 to \$75 per acre, according to location and improvements. There is quite a quantity of vacant land lying along some of the streams, that is

exceedingly rich and fertile, and that can be filed on by persons desiring to secure a home in the mountains, surrounded by all the luxuries to which nature is heir.

Hailey, the county seat, rests between two ranges of mountains, at an altitude of 5,347 feet, and is the commercial, financial and political metropolis of the county. The city is well supplied with banks, and its mercantile institutions representing all lines of goods, would do credit to a much larger city, and its schools and churches are modern and substantial. The High School building is one of the most complete in the State.

Hailey is essentially a home town. Its wide, clean, shaded streets, its crowds of smiling children on their way to and from school, its quiet, law-abiding people abundantly testify to this. Nestling at the base of the foothills of the Sawtooth range, in a valley whose beauty evokes the admiration of all who visit it, few Western towns are so attractive. Jay Gould, the "Wizard of Wall Street," evidently felt that attraction, as he spent his last two summers on earth here, with all the members of his family and a retinue that filled eight Pullman coaches. Many other very wealthy and prominent people have likewise enjoyed protracted periods of rest here, and the number that comes for recreation is growing.

Other towns of the county are Bellevue, Ketchum, Tikura, Arco and Soldier. The county contains nineteen postoffices.

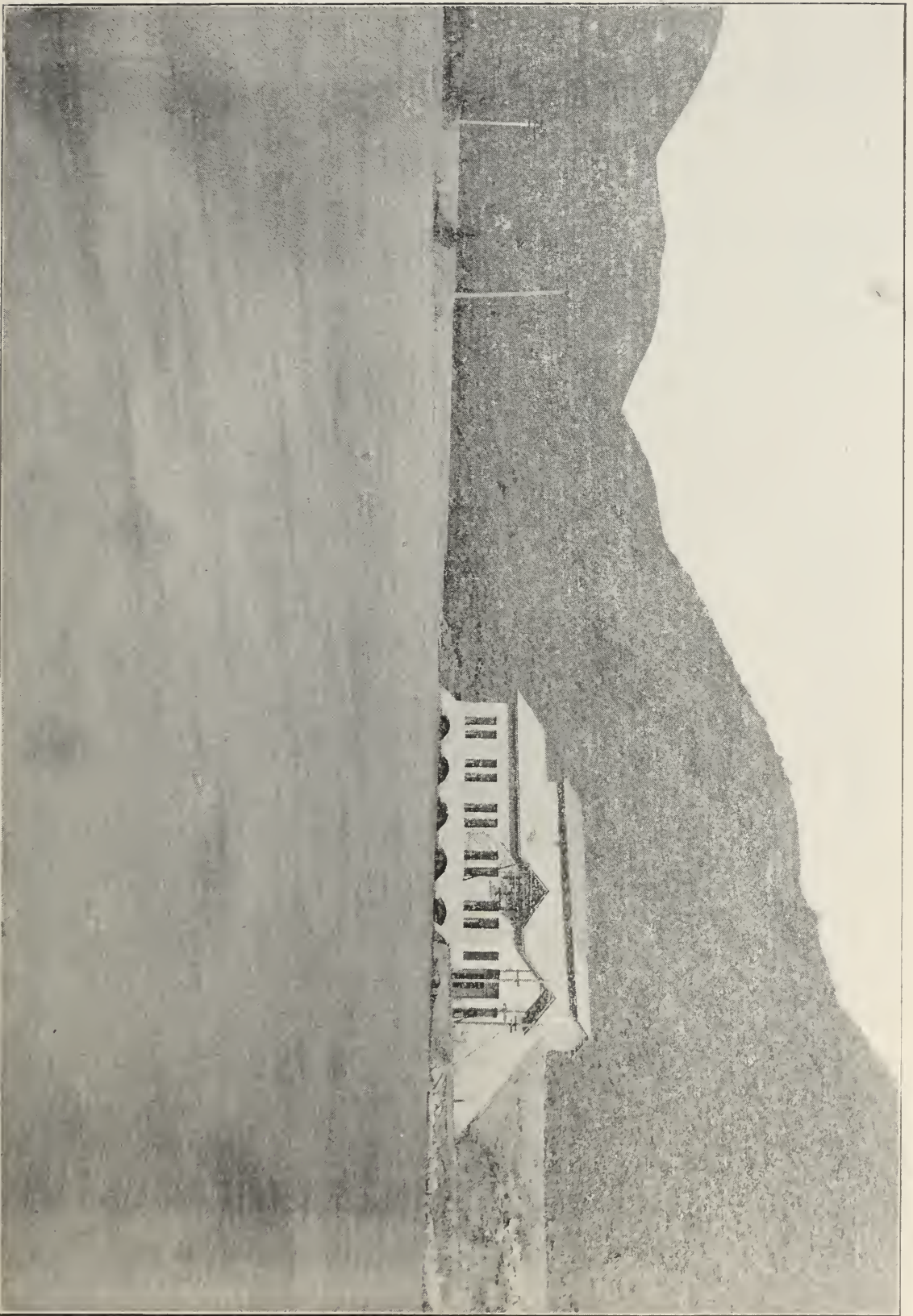
Boise County.

Boise is one of the oldest settled counties in Idaho. It was created by an act of the First Territorial Legislature, approved February 4, 1864, and at that time comprised all of Southwestern Idaho. Six counties are now embraced within the territory that at that time comprised Boise County. In its present form it is very irregular in shape, the boundary lines being described by the course of streams or mountains ranges for nearly the entire distance around the county. With an area of 3,100 square miles, it ranks

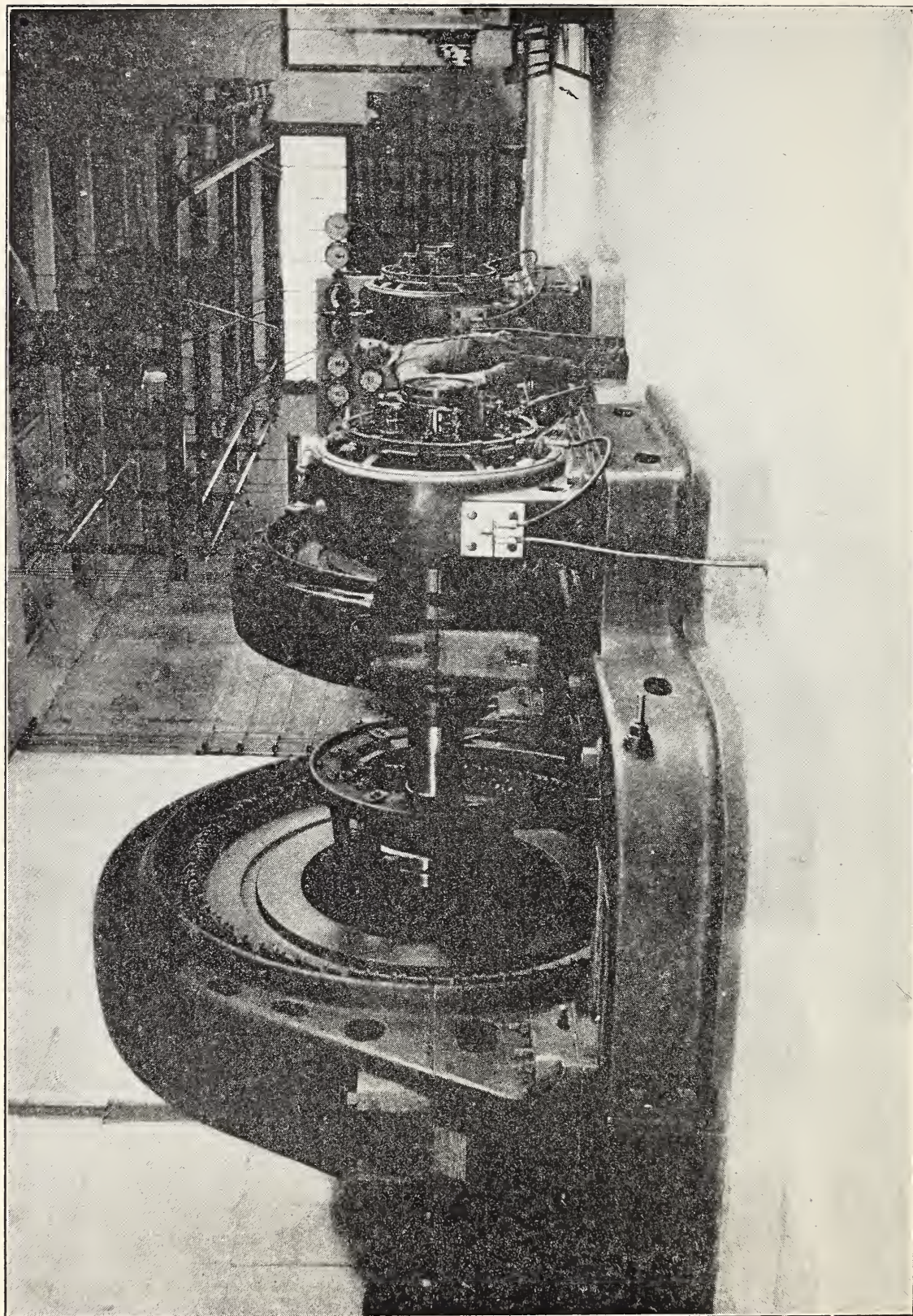
as one of the smaller counties of the State. The assessed valuation is \$1,249,877.00 against which a tax levy is made of \$3.50 for each \$100.00 of valuation.

Mining and stock growing are the principal resources though farming is carried on along the streams where the lands can be reached by irrigation.

Much of the early history of Idaho was made within this county, in which is located the "Boise Basin," that memorable section of country from which no less than \$250,000,000.00 in placer gold has been taken, and the end is not yet. In 1864, Idaho City, the county seat of Boise County, claimed to have a population of 20,000 people. At that time every stream was lined with miners, all delving for gold. The rich ground along the streams has been worked out and the old methods have given away to great dredging plants which are now in operation and are returning satisfactory sums for the labor and capital invested, and in some instances they are earning rich dividends for the stockholders. Hydraulic pipes are also used in washing away the great banks of gravel in which the placer gold is found, and it is estimated that it will require forty years to wash over the gold bearing earth that is now in sight. There are two dredging plants at work near Centerville, and a steam shovel at Granite Creek. The enormous output of placer gold from the basin was mostly taken from an area of fifteen miles long by about thirteen miles wide, and embraced within this area the towns of Idaho City, Centerille, Placerville, Quartzburg, and Pioneerville, all of which have been rebuilt within recent years and present a thriving appearance. All of the streams of this basin contained placer gold and all the richer gulches have led up to rich finds in gold bearing quartz veins, some of which have proven very rich, but as yet no great development has been made on any of the prospects in this section, although gold is found in paying quantities in many places. This region offers a very promising future for the investment of capital in sufficient sums to develop the rich gold quartz ledges that have been discovered. Noted mining experts from all parts of the world have visited this district professionally within the past few years, and every one reports that the country contains numerous quartz ledges that are rich in gold values.



BOISE-PAYETTE POWER PLANT ON PAYETTE RIVER.



INTÉRIOR BOISE-PAYETTE POWER PLANT.

Several well organized companies have commenced development work in this district during the past two years, each of which is well pleased with the showing that has been made. The Pearl District is situated 20 miles west of Idaho City, near the Canyon County line. It is about twelve miles from Emmett, which is the railroad point from which the district receives its supplies and ships its ore. This district is a comparatively recent discovery, the first locations were made in 1894, since which time work has been carried on continuously, and the development has exposed ledges that now promise to rank among the richest mines in the State. "The ores of this district resemble those of Gilpin County, Colorado, very much. They consist of oxidized quartz and granite gangue near the surface, which changes at a comparatively shallow depth to a mixture of iron pyrite, arsenical pyrites together with zinc blend and a small percentage of galena and copper sulphides. The increase in galena in these ores is a sure indicative of increase of gold value and is eagerly anticipated by the miners. The proportion of values are about ninety-five per cent. gold and five per cent. silver on the average, and they range from eight dollars to twelve dollars per ton for mill dirt, and forty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars for smelting ore. About twenty-five per cent. of the value is saved as free gold on copper plates, and of the balance ninety per cent. is saved by concentration on Wilfley tables." There are three mills now in operation in the Pearl District and a fourth one is now being erected.

The agricultural land of Boise County is confined to the valleys along the streams, and principally to the valleys along the Payette River, which in places are quite wide and the rapid fall of the stream offers most convenient conditions for irrigation. The county contains 144 miles of irrigation canals which have been constructed at a cost of \$93,650.00 and cover 28,930 acres of land. Hay is the principal crop, which is usually fed out on the ranch during the winter season. Fruits of all kinds mature well and yield large crops of a superior flavor, which finds a ready and profitable market in the many mining camps through the county. Garden valley is located near the center of the county on the South Fork of the Payette

River; is about ten miles long by two miles wide and is mostly under cultivation. This is a very beautiful and picturesque little valley, surrounded by rugged mountains covered with timber, and is well supplied with water for all purposes. Long valley is located in the northwestern part of the county and extends along both sides of the North Fork of the Payette River for a distance of about sixty miles and averages about four miles wide. This has long been looked upon as the stock growers' paradise. The altitude is high and the snowfall very deep, but no part of the State produces a more luxurious growth of rich, nutritious grasses, on which stock thrive and get wonderfully fat. The most desirable locations in this valley now contain thrifty looking homes of the settler. There are some State lands in the valley that are very desirable, and can be covered with water for irrigation. The valley is surrounded by high ranges of mountains and a thick growth of pine, fir, and cedar timber. The streams afford excellent trout fishing, and the surrounding hills and mountains contain bear, elk, deer, and grouse, which make Long valley an attractive spot for sportsmen and pleasure seekers. The beautiful Payette lakes are located in the northern part of the county, at the extreme north end of Long valley, and have become quite a resort during the hot months of the summer for people who live in the lower altitudes in the more southern part of the State. A very comfortable hotel is located here which provides conveniences for pleasure seekers. There is also a good store located near the hotel at which campers and sportsmen can secure their needed supplies. The lake is well stocked with trout, weighing up to eight pounds each, which afford great sport to the fisherman during certain seasons of the year.

The county contains twenty postoffices. Idaho City, the county seat, is the most important point and at one time posed as the metropolis of the State. Among the other towns of the county are Placerville, Garden Valley, Marsh, Sweet, VanWyck, and Lardo.

Canyon County.

Canyon County was created from a portion of Ada County by an act of the Legislature, approved March 7th, 1891. The county is irregular in conformation, its extreme length north and south being about 60 miles with an extreme width of 36 miles east and west. This county contains 836,000 acres of land and while it is third smallest county in the State, it has the second greatest area of irrigated land and lands subject to irrigation of any county in the State.

The assessed valuation of the county for 1904 is \$3,499,-835.50, which is largely derived from agricultural lands. The rate of taxation is 20 mills on the dollar, which includes everything except the municipal taxes within the corporate limits of the cities and villages. The county is practically free from debt, for which reason the assessed valuation on land is very low. County warrants bearing 7 per cent interest are cashed by the banks at par as soon as issued which is the best indication possible of a county's financial standing.

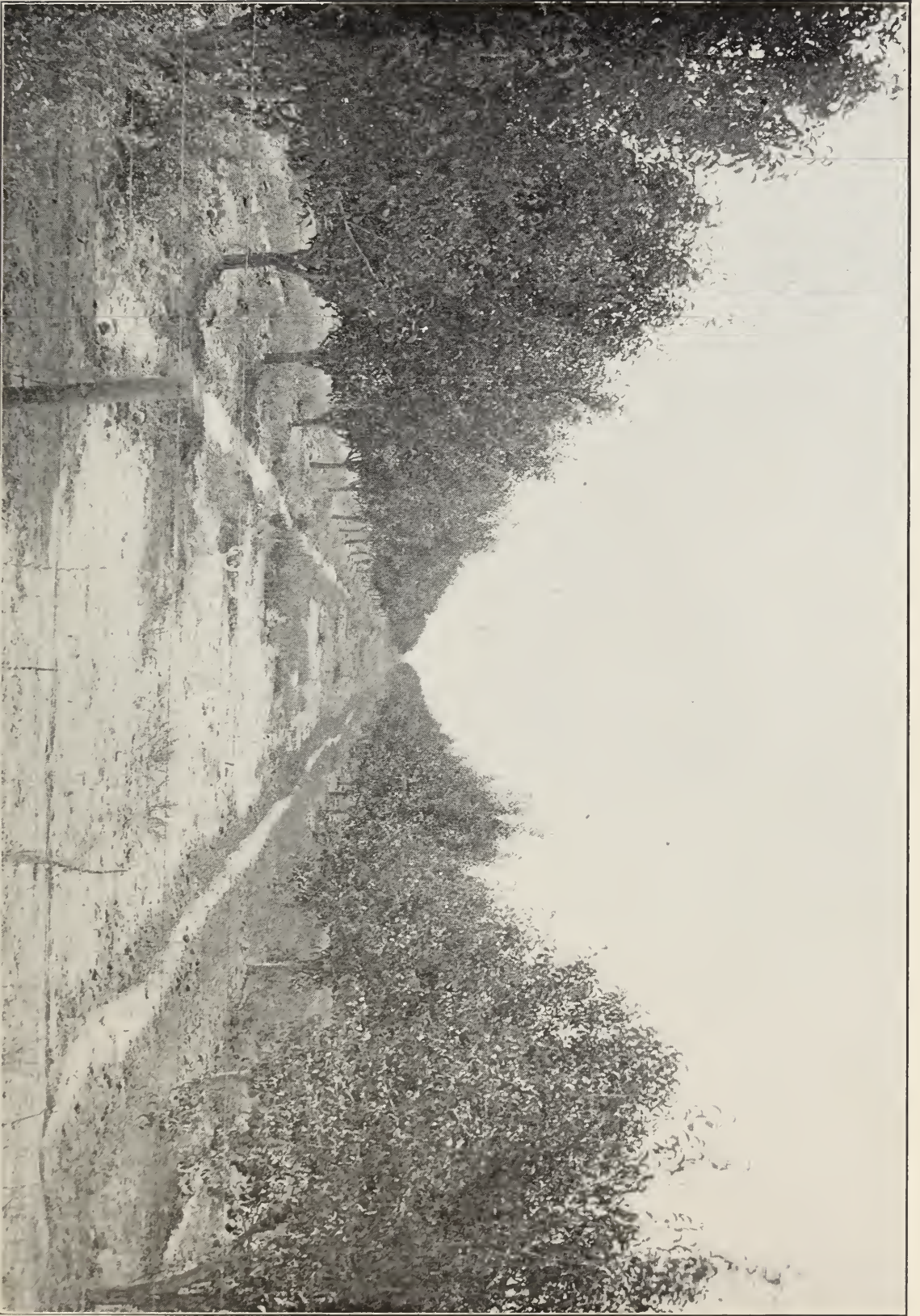
The resources of the county are diversified. While the county itself is strictly an irrigated agricultural and fruit growing district, it is surrounded on the north, east and south by millions of acres of high rolling hills and mountains covered with grass and timber that affords a summer pasture for hundreds of bands of sheep, cattle and horses that seek the wide valleys and immense hay stacks of Canyon County for winter support. These mountains also contain numerous gold and silver mines that afford a valuable home market for the fruit, grain and vegetable product of this county. Surrounded by conditions of this kind Canyon County is most happily located—its products are always in demand.

It has been said repeatedly by irrigation and Government engineers that no State in the arid region is as well supplied with water for irrigation as Idaho, and no county in the State has a better water supply than Canyon County. The north part of the county is traversed from east to west by the wonderful Payette Valley through which flows the Payette River, one of the largest rivers in the

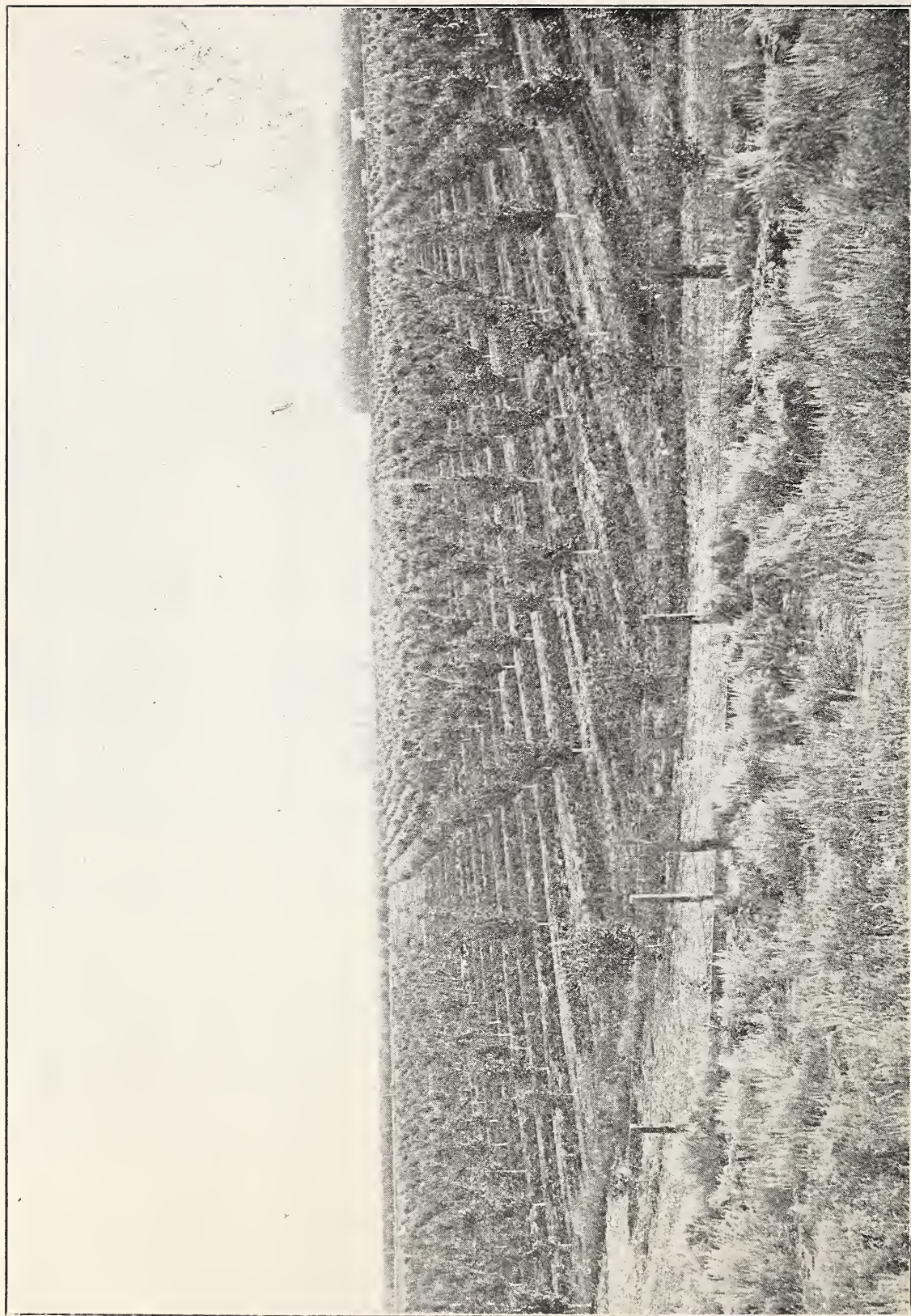
State. This river with its numerous tributaries rises far back in the heavily timbered mountains where the altitude is high, the snow fall is very deep and the water supply is large and lasting. Owing to the rough and mountainous character of the country through which the Payette River flows, there are no important bodies of land that can be irrigated from its waters outside of Canyon County. Near Emmett, a growing city located on the river in the northeast part of the county, the valley widens out into great, broad stretches of bench and river bottom lands which continue down the river some thirty miles to its confluence with the Snake near the City of Payette, forming a great fertile valley, which has already made the State and county famous for its rich crops of fruits, melons and farm products.

The banks of the river through this section are low and the water is easily diverted. There is a very complete system of irrigation canals now in operation in this valley that cover some 120,000 acres of land. These canals are generally owned and operated by the farmers who have either constructed them, or acquired them by purchase, and the cost of maintenance represents the cost of the water for the land. The greatest improvement in the Payette Valley has been made in and around the City of Payette, which is located in the lower end of the valley near the Snake River. In this section the lands have reached a value of \$100 to \$300 per acre and pay a good return on the investment at this figure. Other lands in the valley not so well improved or in the raw state can be had at \$30 to \$75 per acre and can by improving and cultivation be made just as valuable and productive as any.

The lands of the central and southern portion of the county are watered from the Boise River which enters the county from the east, in the midst of a great wide valley composed of river bottom and bench lands which spread out in a great level expanse extending for miles on either side of the river and continuing across the county to its western boundary. These lands are exceedingly fertile and productive. It is to provide water for this large body of uncultivated land located on the benches in the Boise Valley of Canyon County, that the Government engineers have recommended the expenditure of \$3,000,000 by the



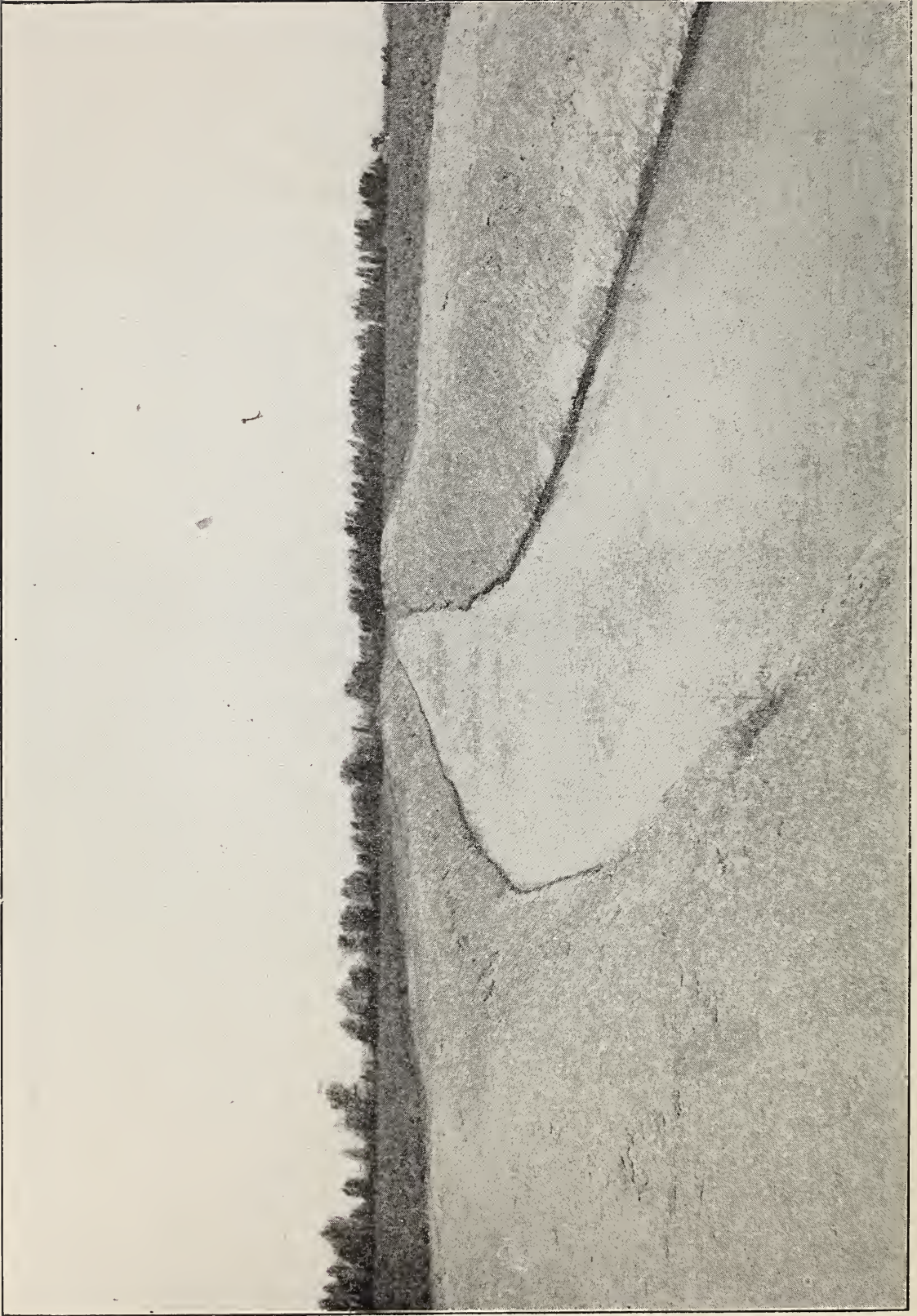
FIVE YEAR OLD ORCHARD, CANYON COUNTY.



A YOUNG PEAR ORCHARD IN CANYON COUNTY.



HEADGATE PIONEER CANAL, CANYON COUNTY.



IRRIGATION CANAL, CANYON COUNTY.

reclamation service of the United States Government. This is known as the Boise-Payette project and when completed will supply water for the irrigation of 400,000 acres of the most fertile land in the State. The county contains 330 miles of irrigation canals that have been constructed at a cost of \$1,292,000 and cover 205,700 acres of land of which 85,275 acres are now in a high state of cultivation.

Climate—The climate in this section of the State is inviting. Little or no thunder occurs during the summer season. Cyclones and tornadoes have never been known here and sunstroke is unheard of. The farmer commences plowing the first of February. It has been the rule among the sheep men to turn their sheep out on the ranges to green grass between February 20th and March 1st. The nights throughout the summer season are generally cool in the hottest weather. The fall season is delightful. Little or no wind blows at any season of the year. The winters are interspersed with bright sunny days and storm periods that usually last for three days. It is safe to say that the sun shines through a clear sky 325 days in the year in Canyon County. Snow sometimes falls to a depth of 6 to 12 inches, but seldom remains on the ground more than three days.

The elevation above sea level in Canyon County is 2,200 to 2,500 feet. At this altitude there is very little snow fall, seldom sufficient to make sleighing, and when it does snow is soon disappears. With a very large area of irrigated agriculture land and mild winters Canyon County has become the winter quarters for thousands of sheep and cattle that are brought here to be fed on the great stacks of well cured alfalfa hay that are looked upon with wonder and admiration by people not familiar with farm scenes in this locality. The hay crop for this reason has become a staple with the farmers, and a very remunerative one. The growing of alfalfa and red clover seed has become quite an important and very profitable industry during the past few years in some parts of the county. The yield is 6 to 12 bushels of seed to the acre besides a crop of 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre and a good fall pasture. The seed sells for \$4.50 to \$7.50 per bushel to the dealers who pay cash for it and who have shipped several carloads to Eastern markets the past season. One farmer received \$784

for the seed grown on 12 acres, besides getting a hay crop of 2 1-2 tons per acre and a good pasture. This is one of the conditions that make the irrigated lands of this county valuable and in constant demand.

The soil, altitude and climatic conditions of Canyon County seem to have been particularly designed for the horticulturist. The fruits grown in Canyon County are rapidly making Idaho famous. On every side is found great orchards of beautiful red apples, whose flavor and perfection win favor wherever they are shown. Caldwell, Payette, Nampa and Emmett have fruit packing houses located on the line of the railroad where hundreds of cars of fruit are received from the farmer and fruit grower and shipped in carloads direct to the great eastern and foreign cities. Winter apples do particularly well here and pay large profits. The trees come into bearing at five to six years, and from that time the crop is almost assured for every succeeding year.

Caldwell—A city of 2,500 people, the county seat of Canyon County, is located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad at the point where the railroad crosses the Boise River and is the center of the irrigated lands in the Boise valley. Caldwell has a good system of water works, supplied with pure artesian mountain water, that is owned and operated by the city. The water is distributed by gravity pressure from a reservoir located some 90 feet above the level of the city, providing ample protection from fire and an abundant supply for all domestic uses. Caldwell also has a sewer system that extends through the business portion of the city, and has been so constructed that the system can be extended to all parts of the city, as needed. An extensive electric light plant provides all parts of the city with this great modern convenience at a very moderate figure. Two telephone systems and a long distance line connects the city with all principle points between Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast towns.

The schools of Caldwell are second to none in the State or in the West. The public schools are in the hands of highly educated, broad-minded men and women, and are conducted on a very high plane with a principal and an efficient corps of eleven assistants. The College of Idaho is

located at this point, and has won great favor over the State for the character of its discipline and moral influence. No better school for young men and women can be found anywhere. The school has a large dormitory for young ladies who live out of town, presided over by the lady principal of the College.

There are six churches in Caldwell, all the principal denominations being represented by good organizations that support regular ministers. The two banks of the city with deposits exceeding one million dollars, rank in wealth with any of the banks in the State.

The city has three hotels, one of which has been recently completed at an expense of \$50,000 and provides accommodations equal to the largest cities. There are three newspapers published in the city—three rural mail delivery routes—one stage route leading to the towns in the interior. In fact Caldwell, as county seat of Canyon County—one of the richest counties in the State—has all the advantages offered by any Western city.

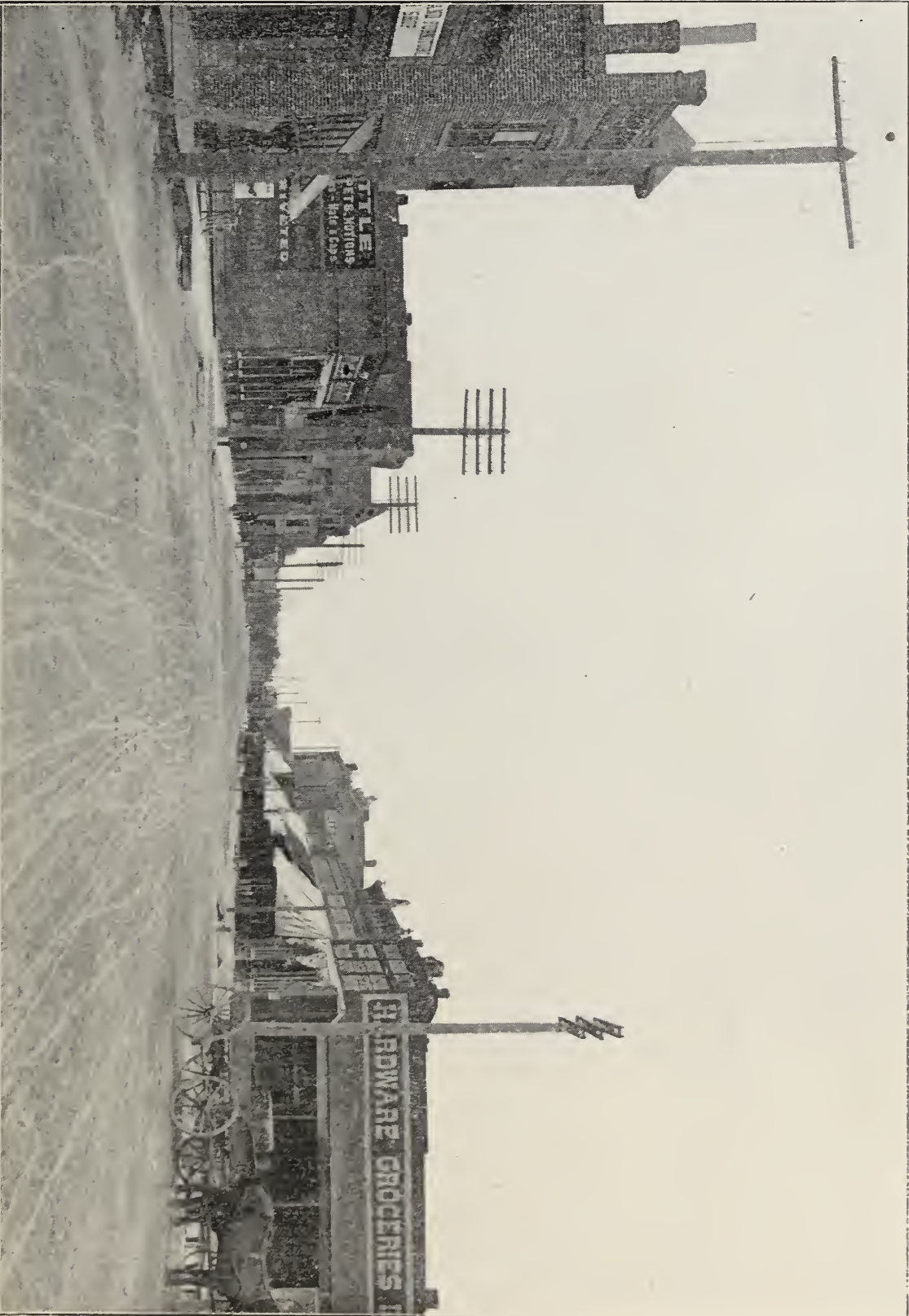
Nampa—Is located in the southeastern part of the county on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, at the junction of the branch railroad leading to Boise City. The Nampa and Owyhee and the Idaho Northern Railroad also cross at Nampa. Few Western towns have shown as great energy and progress as Nampa. Its growth in the past two years has been truly astonishing. It is happily situated at the junction of the railroads and is the distributing point for the Silver City and DeLamar gold and silver mines. It is surrounded by rich and extensive agricultural lands well supplied with water by canals leading from Boise River. Nampa has two banks and contains some large business establishments, representing all lines of commercial trade. The largest hotel in the State has been erected at this point and provides accommodations second only to the large hotels in the Eastern cities. Nampa has waterworks, sewerage, electric lights, in fact all the conveniences to make life pleasant that can be found in a modern city.

Payette—The city of Payette is located near the northwest corner of the county on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, near the confluence of the Payette and Snake Rivers and is backed by one of the most fertile and best watered

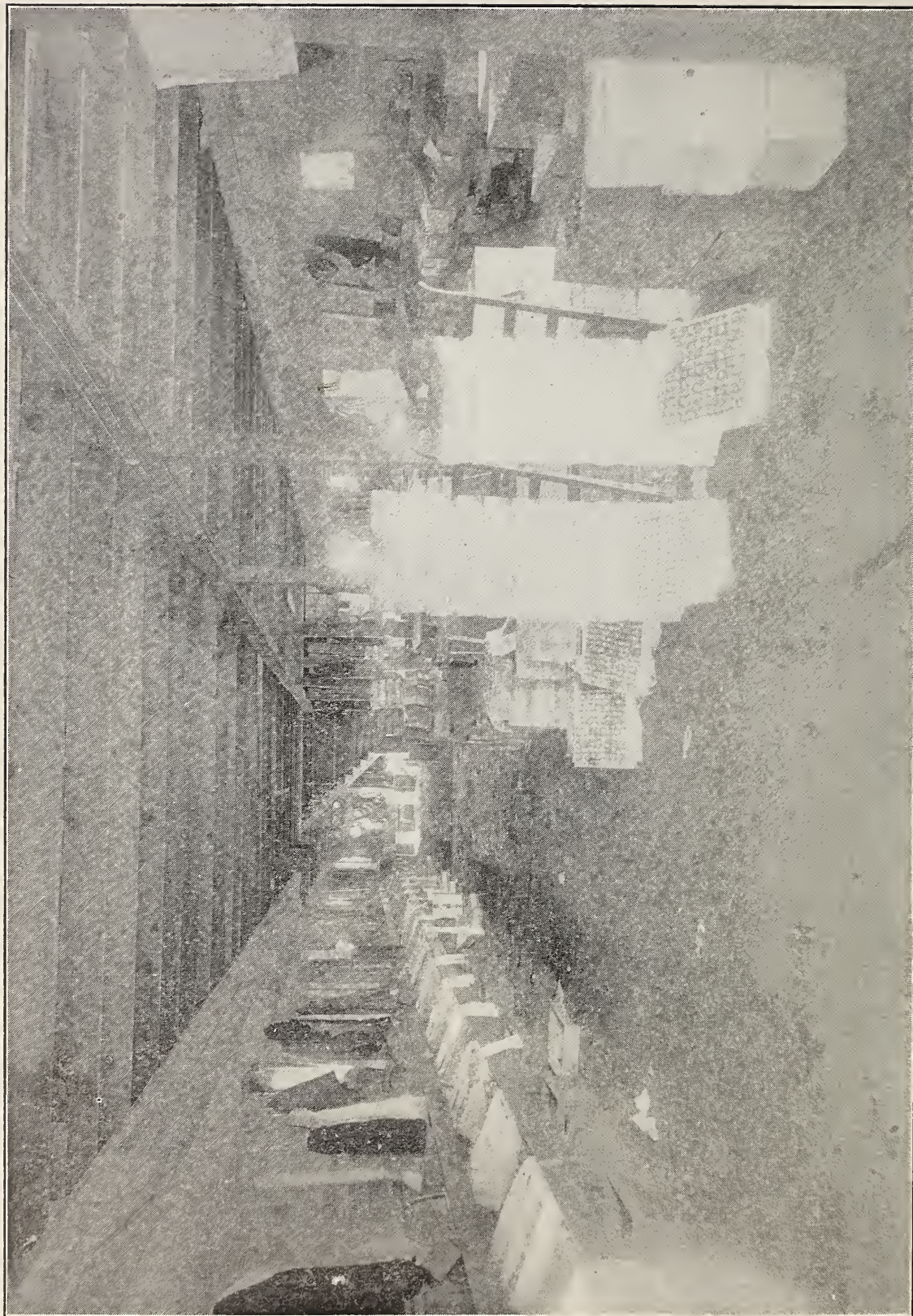
valleys in the State, surrounded by large farms, extensive orchards and wealthy farmers, and is recognized as one of the most progressive and prosperous cities in western Idaho. The great quantities of fruits, melons, berries, vegetables that are grown and shipped from this point has added much to Payette's wealth and fame. One of the largest and best equipped canning factories in the State is located at this point, which provides a valuable home market for large quantities of peas, beans, corn and tomatoes. Payette has two banks, two newspapers, and all lines of commercial business are well represented. The business buildings of the city are substantially built of brick and stone. Many fine homes are to be seen on every hand, and the future for this prosperous community looks very bright indeed.

Emmett—Located at the terminal of the Idaho Northern Railroad in the northeastern part of the county on the waters of the Payette River, surrounded by a rich, prosperous, irrigated farming and fruit growing section. Emmett is sure to grow and to remain a substantial city. The growth at this point for the past two years has been very rapid and the character of the buildings erected is substantial—the kind that last. New hotels, school buildings, business block, and dwellings, constructed of brick and stone have been going up so rapidly that the city has grown away from the occasional visitor. The great gold and silver mines that are being operated at the Pearl mining district located about twelve miles from Emmett make this their shipping point. All of the machinery for the great mills that are being placed on the mines in the Thunder Mountain district is here transferred from the railroad car to the freighter's wagon. The business that centers at this point from these two mining districts will insure a prosperous support to this city. Emmett has a National bank, two good hotels, all lines of commercial business being well represented.

The other principal towns of the county are Parma, New Plymouth, Middleton, Fells Store and Notus, all of which are surrounded by rich tracts of irrigated lands that are rapidly improving and increasing in value, and are carrying these towns along with the flood of improvement.



CALDWELL, COUNTY SEAT OF CANYON COUNTY.



INTERIOR OF FRUIT PACKING HOUSE.

Cassia County.

Cassia County was created by an act of the Legislature, approved January 20th, 1879. The county is located on the southern border, near the center of the State, and joins Nevada on the south. The north boundary of the county is formed by the Snake River, and presents an irregular appearance. The county contains 4,590 square miles, the greater portion of which is grazing lands. The country slopes from the south border, which is composed of high, rough hills and mountains, to the north, towards the Snake River, into which flows all the streams that rise in the county. The Raft River crosses the eastern part of the county from south to north, its course being marked by many small but prosperous settlements and ranches. The Salmon Falls River crosses the western part of the county from south to north. This section is more rough and hilly, chiefly of a basaltic formation and the banks of the streams are high and precipitous, making it quite difficult to divert the water for irrigation purposes.

There are numerous small tributaries to both the Raft and Salmon Falls Rivers, that furnish an abundance of water for stock, and the broad hillsides are covered with a growth of native grasses that supplies food for thousands of cattle, sheep and horses that find a home here. Stock growing is the chief industry in the county. The assessed value of the livestock in the county is nearly as large as the assessed value of all its real estate.

Cassia County contains 190 miles of irrigation canals, which have cost \$2,077,980.00, and cover 304,175 acres of land, of which 18,239 acres are now under cultivation. The large, uncultivated area represented by the above figures is made up by the lands of the Twin Falls Land and Power Company, who are now constructing a canal in this county which is intended to irrigate 240,000 acres, none of which is as yet watered. The canals of the Twin Falls Company divert the water from the Snake River, at a point near the town of Milner, and cover a large tract of sagebrush land lying along the south side of the Snake River for a distance of forty miles. This land was withdrawn from set-

tlement upon the application of the State Board of Land Commissioners, to be watered by the Twin Falls Canal and Power Company, under the Carey act. Thirty thousand acres were thrown open for settlement early in 1904, most of which has now been filed on by settlers. One hundred thousand acres was opened for settlement on October 20, 1904, and is now subject to entry under the provisions of the Carey Act. The company has their work of construction so well advanced that they feel justified in assuring the settlers that the water will be delivered to the land early in the year 1905. With this large tract reclaimed, Cassia County will rank third in irrigated area among the counties of Idaho, and will be placed in a prominent position among the agricultural counties of the State.

A projected line of railroad has been surveyed as a branch of the Oregon Short Line, leaving the main line at Minidoka and extending southwesterly for a distance of 65 miles, crossing the Snake River above the mouth of Goose Creek, and continuing to Twin Falls City. This point has recently been platted and opened for settlement, as the intended commercial center for the Twin Falls tract of irrigated land. The site for the town is well located and is near the banks of Rock Creek, about four and one-half miles south of Blue Lakes. Twin Falls City is now best reached by stage from Shoshone, a point on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

The mineral deposits of the county have been industriously worked in some localities, with paying returns. The Conor Creek District attracted the attention of Idaho some few years ago, by the discovery of rich veins of mineral, carrying gold, silver and lead, and a few good mines were located and a great amount of development work was accomplished. Coal croppings have been found in several localities, but no extensive deposits have been found.

Placer mining along the Snake River has been carried on quite extensively for several years. The dredges that are employed in this work have a capacity for handling 5,000 yards of gravel per day, from which ten cents to the yard is extracted.

Albion—Albion, the county seat of Cassia County, is

beautifully located in a valley that is irrigated from the waters of Cassia Creek. Minidoka, a station on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is the point from which Albion is best reached from the railroad. A daily stage connects Albion with the railroad at this point.

The Albion State Normal School is located at this point, and is described elsewhere, among the State schools and institutions. The public schools are well conducted and modern in all their appointments. The social, fraternal and religious organizations are well represented.

Oakley—Oakley is the metropolis of Cassia County. The town has improved very rapidly during the past few years and now presents a very thrifty and prosperous appearance. It is surrounded by the largest agricultural district in the county, and, although it is isolated from railroad transportation, the people enjoy the benefits of electric lights and telephones. The schools are modern and well conducted. The social, fraternal and religious organizations are well represented.

Custer County.

Custer County was created by an Act of the Legislature, approved January 8th, 1881. The county occupies a central position in the geography of the State and has a boundary line that is defined by streams and mountain ranges that gives the county a very irregular shape. The county contains 4,670 square miles and is principally covered with mountain ranges that are partially timbered, and great rolling hills that are covered with a luxuriant growth of native grasses that provides grazing for thousands of sheep and cattle.

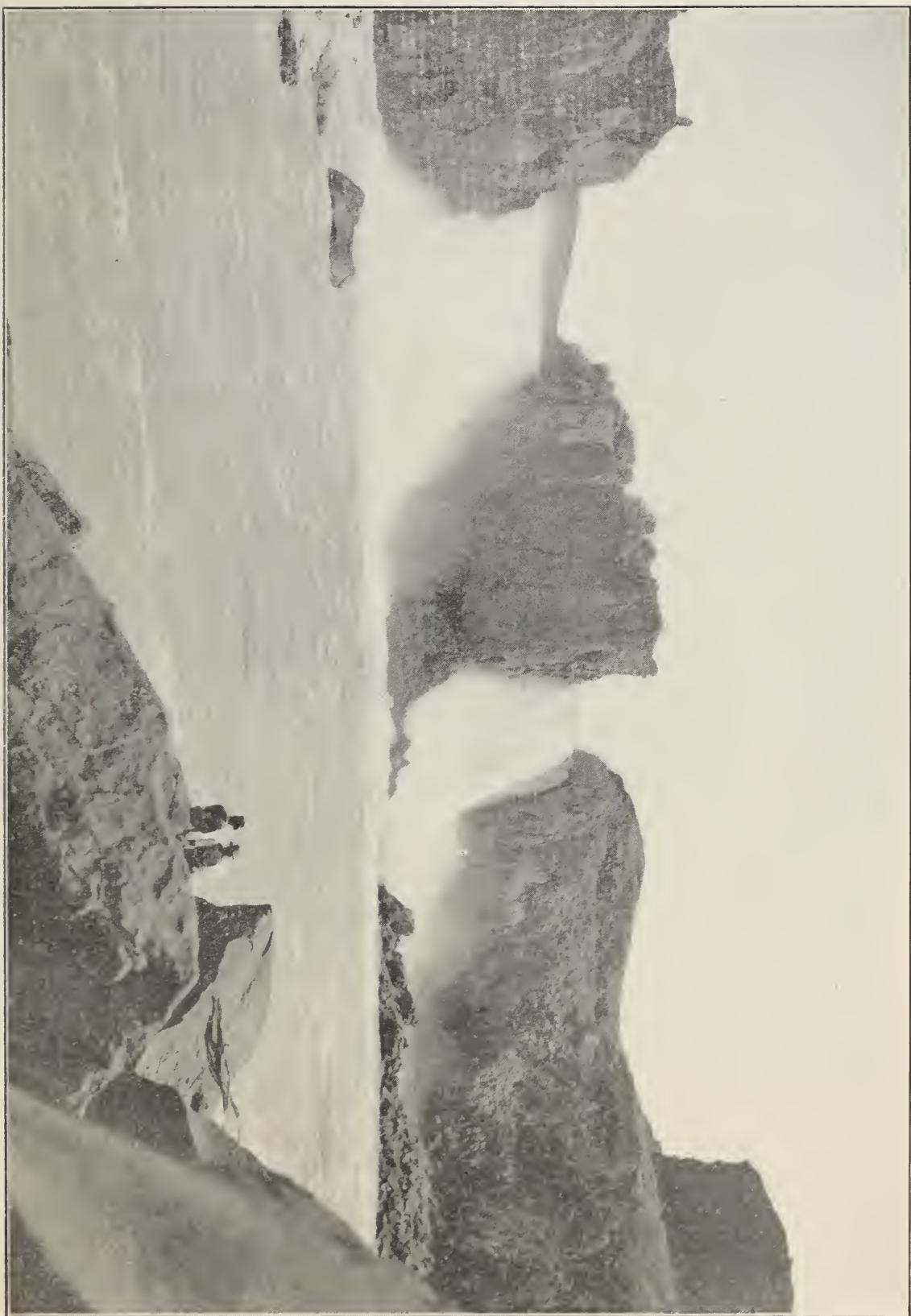
Nearly one-fourth of the area of the county is drained through the Big Lost River which sinks into the lava beds soon after leaving the county and finds its way through subterranean passages to the Snake River. The Sawtooth range of mountains forms the southern boundary of the county, in which the Salmon River has its head and flows in a northeasterly direction across the county, and with

its numerous tributaries drains all of the northern part of the county. The chief industries are mining and stock-growing.

In 1901 the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company built a branch railroad from Blackfoot to Mackay, a point located about twenty miles within the boundary of the county. The building of this road gave great encouragement to the people of Custer County, who, up to this time, had been isolated from railroad transportation and were without any means by which the product of its numerous mines could be put upon the market with profit. Pack animals and freight teams have marketed a product from Custer county mines that has given the county a record of having produced \$30,000,000 in precious metals, but the great expense attached to this manner of handling ore has made it impossible to move the millions of tons that are known to be available when it can be reached by a cheap means of transportation. The railroad, as it now stands, has penetrated but one of the many mining districts within the county, the Lost River district, of which Mackay is the center and at which point a large smelter has been erected with a capacity for handling 600 tons of ore per day. This is but one of the many similar plants that will appear along the line of this railroad when it is extended through the county. The rich silver-lead deposits that have been opened in the districts along the Salmon River and its tributaries show millions of tons of ore that can be treated and put on the market as soon as railroad transportation is made available.

The gold deposits that are found on Custer Mountain in the Yankee Fork district, of which Custer City is the center, rank among the rich finds that have been made within the State. The Lucky Boy Mining Company is operating a twenty-five stamp mill at this point that has already enriched the commerce of the world with precious bullion to the value of ten million dollars.

A small smelter has been in operation at Clayton, a point on the Salmon River, which has paid handsome annual profits on an investment of a quarter of a million dollars, with a few months run each year during the summer. This result has been accomplished under the most adverse circumstances, the price of silver being at a low ebb, and



THE TWIN FALLS—SNAKE RIVER.



TROUT FISHING NEAR THOUSAND SPRINGS.

the location of the plant being ninety miles from the railroad shipping point, from which all needed supplies that were used in the smelter had to be freighted in and the product freighted out by teams over rough mountain roads that are made impassable for six months of the year by the deep snows on the summits. The undeveloped mineral wealth of this county is very great and offers very promising returns for the investment of capital.

Agriculture—The valleys that are found along the streams in the different sections of the county have been quite generally settled. The water of the streams has been diverted for irrigation and many prosperous settlements are to be found. The county contains 226 miles of irrigation canals that have been constructed at a cost of \$69,510 and cover 37,676 acres of land, 26,430 acres of which are under cultivation.

This land is mostly confined to narrow valleys along the streams and is exceedingly rich and fertile and produces wonderful crops of hay, grain and fruits. The mining camps of the county provide a ready market for all alfalfa, fruit, vegetables and farm products that are grown and at prices that are very profitable to the farmer.

Challis, the county seat, is located in the northern part of the county and is surrounded by one of the largest and most prosperous communities of farmers to be found in the county. The valley is surrounded by hills and mountains that shelter it from winds, and the climate is very mild and pleasant. The snowfall is light and animals winter with little or no feed except that which is found on the ranges. The adjacent hills and mountains afford a great amount of summer range and the cattle and sheep industry is very profitable in this locality.

Challis has many of the modern conveniences for making life pleasant. Its schools are modern and well supplied with a corps of competent teachers. The social, fraternal and religious organizations are all represented with well organized bodies.

It is anticipated that the branch railroad that has now reached Mackay will be extended up the Salmon into Challis and beyond, making an extension of one hundred miles. This would enable hundreds of mines along the Salmon River to operate that are now idle as they can not afford

to move the ore without cheap transportation. There are some properties that are very rich and would pay now with the crude and expensive means of transportation, but the owners consider it a good investment to block out the ores and allow it to remain in the mine until the advent of the railroad and then take advantage of cheap transportation to move their products. With this railroad completed, Custer County becomes a most inviting field for the farmer, prospector, miner and capitalist.

Elmore County.

Elmore County was created by an act of the Legislature, approved February 7th, 1889. The county occupies a position in the southwestern part of the State, joining Blaine County on the east and Ada County on the west.

The southern boundary is described by the Snake River, along which is found a wide stretch of fertile valley land that extends back from the river for many miles, and forms one of the most desirable tracts of unoccupied land that is found within the State. The lack of water to supply this great body of land with irrigation is all that has kept this great region from being one of the richest agricultural districts in the State. The soil here is very deep and fertile, the climate all that could be desired, and the Oregon Short Line Railroad, that crosses the northern part of this body of land, affords the necessary transportation for crops and farm products. It is thought that the Government will take up this proposition and solve the problem to provide irrigation water for this great tract of land.

The northern part of the county is mountainous and covered with timber, and is drained by the Boise River and its tributaries. The central portion contains rough, broken hills that are covered with a rich growth of natural grasses and provides a summer range for thousands of sheep and cattle.

The principal industries are mining, stock growing and farming. The mining districts have become quite prominent within the last two years by the opening of some

old properties that were formerly quite rich and productive and were supposed to be exhausted, and also by the discovery of new locations that are proving, with development, to be quite rich. In the Pine Grove District the Franklin mine has been brought into prominence after lying idle for more than ten years, by the faith of local investors, who took up the property in 1902, ran a cross-cut tunnel under the point of a mountain where rich float had been discovered, and tapped a rich and perfect fissure vein at a depth of 175 feet, with an average width of over four feet, and from which the first three thousand tons of ore that was extracted yielded a return of \$25 to the ton in free gold. This ore was milled on the ground in an old ten-stamp mill that had stood idle for ten years, and yielded this return to simple plate amalgamation, which left six to eight dollars a ton in the tailings.

Atlanta is one of the oldest mining camps in the State. Placer gold was discovered here in 1864 and the diggings were successfully worked for several years. The mountains here are steep and rugged. Great quartz veins were easily discovered that showed large bodies of gold and silver ore right at the surface. Development work was soon commenced on these veins, and valuable mines were opened, but the isolation of the camp at this time for transportation facilities retarded extensive operations. These properties have now fallen into new hands, who are conducting extensive development work, and are opening large bodies of fine milling ore that will soon be put on the market. It is expected that at least two mills will be erected in this district the coming year, and active operations commenced.

The Skeleton Creek District, which is located a few miles from Rocky Bar, contains some very important ledges of gold and silver ore that are attracting the attention of mining men at this time, and active developments may soon be expected in this district.

The Black Warrior District was discovered as recently as 1903, and many promising ledges have been uncovered since that time. The first ledge that was located returned assays as high as \$300 per ton in gold. Several ledges have since been located that show rich values in free gold, and the owners are actively engaged in development. The

development that has already been made on the "Gold Bug," a ledge that was located less than one year ago, shows that it has a strong fissure carrying a pay streak two and one-half feet wide, that averages ten ounces of gold to the ton.

The Neal District is located near the northwest corner of the county, and is about fifteen miles from Boise. Operations have been conducted in this district for a number of years, and several valuable properties have been developed, among which are the "Golden Eagle," "Hidden Treasure," "Home Stake," "Ella Hill," and "The Daisy."

The ores in this district range in value from five to twenty-five dollars per ton for milling ore, and fifty to two hundred dollars per ton for shipping ore. There are three mills located in this district.

The agricultural lands of Elmore County that are now under cultivation, are confined to valleys that open out along the streams through the central part of the county and to small watered tracts along the Snake River. The county contains 126 miles of irrigation canals, that have been constructed at an expense of \$532,200.00, and cover 38,480 acres of land, of which 10,300 acres are under cultivation. The farm lands of Elmore County are very productive. The soil is rich and the climate is all that a farmer could wish for. Fruits of all kinds do well and are extensively grown. Alfalfa, of which hay is made and fed to thousands of sheep and cattle that are owned here, is the chief crop grown. The assessed valuation of the county for 1904 is \$937,866.40.

Mountain Home—Mountain Home, the county seat, is located on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which crosses the southern part of the county in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. It has a population of 1,500, and is well equipped with all the modern conveniences designed to make life pleasant. It is located on a great, wide plain of rich agricultural land, a portion of which is supplied with water for irrigation purposes from a large reservoir that has been constructed a few miles above the city, and in which the flood waters of Canyon Creek are impounded and delivered to the land as needed. The schools of Mountain Home are modern, and are conducted on the same high order as are the public schools throughout Idaho.

Many of the religious denominations are represented by well organized churches. The fraternal organizations hold regular meetings. There are nine postoffices in the county, most of which are reached from Mountain Home by stage.

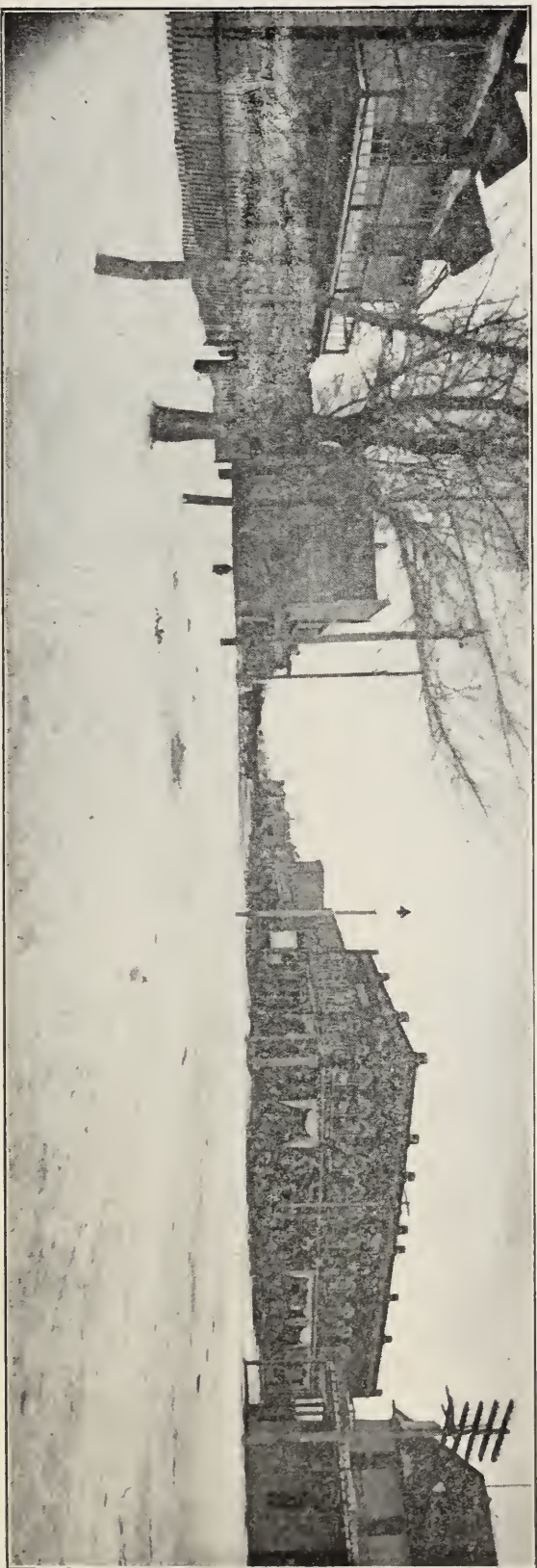
Fremont County.

Fremont County was organized March 4th, 1893. With an area of 5,400 square miles it is the third largest county in the State and is located in the extreme northeast corner of the State, being bounded on the north by Montana and on the east by the Yellowstone National Park and Wyoming. The waters of this county flow to the west and to the south, the east and north boundary being formed by the main range of the Rocky Mountains which affords a natural protection from the cold blizzards of the north and east and gives a gradual slope to the south to all the fertile valleys for which this county has become noted. The altitude at St. Anthony, which is the county seat and is located near the center of the irrigated section, is 4,950 feet above sea level. This altitude is just right to insure a good snowfall in the winter which means an abundance of grass on the ranges and a bountiful supply of water for all irrigation purposes the following season. The western and central part of the county is mostly rough grazing land broken with lava deposits in many places but all thickly covered with native bunch grass. In the northern part are numerous fertile valleys, along the south slope of the mountains, most of which contain irrigated tracts which are the homes of happy, prosperous stockmen who own herds of sheep, cattle or horses which graze in summer on the extensive public range and winter at their homes in the warm sheltered valleys. The extreme east of the county is heavily timbered with pine, fir, tamarac and cedar, and being on the western slope of the mountains it is here that the numerous streams rise and flow down through the great fertile valleys in the west and south—the valleys that have made Fremont County famous.

The development of this county has been rapid but is

still in its infancy with future possibilities that are very inviting. The rivers which supply the water for the irrigation of the extensive and fertile valleys of the southern and eastern parts of the county are the North Fork of Snake River, South Fork of Snake River and the Teton River, all of which, with their numerous inlets, unite within the boundary of this county and form the great Snake River which flows for 400 miles to the west through Idaho on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Along these streams in Fremont County have been constructed, and are now in operation, fifty-one irrigation canals with an aggregate length of 523 miles of main canals built at an expense of \$861,709 and covering 332,140 acres of land. Of this land there is now 209,975 acres in cultivation. But this is only a beginning of what Fremont County has in store for the one million people who will some day call it home. There is one tract in this county, comprising about 200,000 acres as fertile as land can be, level as a floor, and can be reclaimed at an expense of \$7.50 per acre or \$1,500,000 to irrigate the tract. This estimate is made by Government Engineers. Once reclaimed and the canals constructed, a yearly tax of ten cents per acre will keep the canal in repair and pay the expense of distribution of water. Nowhere on the American continent is there another large scope of territory where irrigation enterprises are so easily accomplished as in the upper Snake River valley of Fremont County. The canals now in operation there have been built chiefly by the settlers on the co-operative plan. Some of these canals are good sized rivers and are thirty to forty miles in length. The banks of the Snake River and its numerous tributaries are low and its soil loose, and, where a colony of forty to one hundred farmers co-operate, it is suprising how much canal construction they can accomplish. In some sections sub-irrigation has done away with the expense of applying the water to the surface and wonderful crops of all kinds are grown with the moisture supplied from ditches which surround the tract, the moisture penetrating the soil. One large tract noted for its sub-irrigation is the "Egin Bench," comprising some 55,000 acres and lying close to St. Anthony on the west.

The Valley of the Tetons—Eastward, some thirty-five miles from St. Anthony and Rexburg, lies the Valley of



ST. ANTHONY—COUNTY SEAT FREMONT COUNTY.



THE HORSESHOE COAL COMPANY—FREMONT COUNTY.



CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS.

the Tetons; on the west are the low heavily timbered mountains; to the east is the Teton Range with its famous Teton Peaks, which tower to a height of 13,800 feet in strikingly bold relief; between the valley and the main range of mountains on the east are the intervening foothills, covered with dense growth of balsam, birdseye, red and white pine that will supply the wants of the people for generations. From the white pine is manufactured finishing lumber of an extra fine quality. Five sawmills, two shingle and lath mills, and two planers are now in operation in this valley. In length the valley extends north and south some thirty miles with an average width of about fifteen miles, including some 450 square miles of country, every acre of which will constitute either a fertile farm, a luxuriant pasture, or valuable timber land.

Eight large streams from the east and five from the west flow to the center of this valley at a distance of only a few miles apart and, uniting, form the Teton River, furnishing extraordinary facilities for irrigation and water power.

The climate is similar to that of any ordinary mountain valley, with greater freedom from winds, save the canyon breezes which serve to ward off early frosts. The rainfall is more plentiful in this section and the consequent growth of grass makes this an ideal region for grazing and hay growing. Oats reach a high state of perfection, frequently yielding as high as seventy-five bushels to the acre. Timothy finds here its natural home, giving a heavy yield of hay, or, when reserved for that purpose, from 500 to 1,000 pounds of seed to the acre, the cultivation of which has developed into a profitable industry during the past few years.

On the west side of this valley are extensive tracts of land still open to entry.

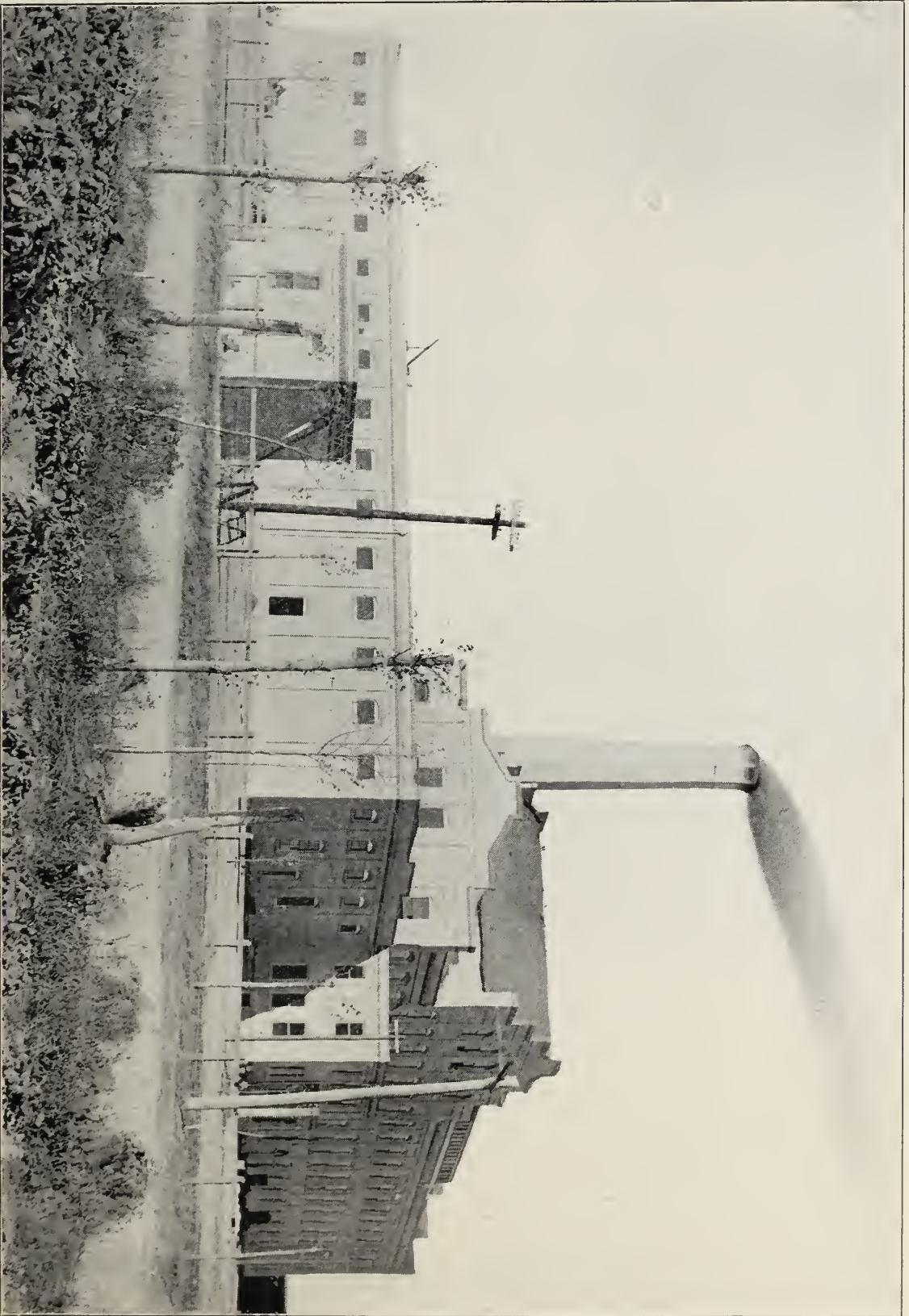
What is known as the Marysville country is located about twenty miles northeast of St. Anthony and is one of the richest agricultural districts in Fremont County. This tract comprises some forty thousand acres of very rich and fertile agricultural land which lies between the North Fork of Snake River and Fall River; is susceptible to irrigation from both these rivers which, at this point, affords a never-failing supply of water. Surrounding this

tract is a large area of timber and grazing land, tributary to these two streams and their inlets, and owing to its rough and mountainous character will never be used for agricultural purposes but is excellent for grazing land which makes this section particularly desirable for farming and stock growing combined.

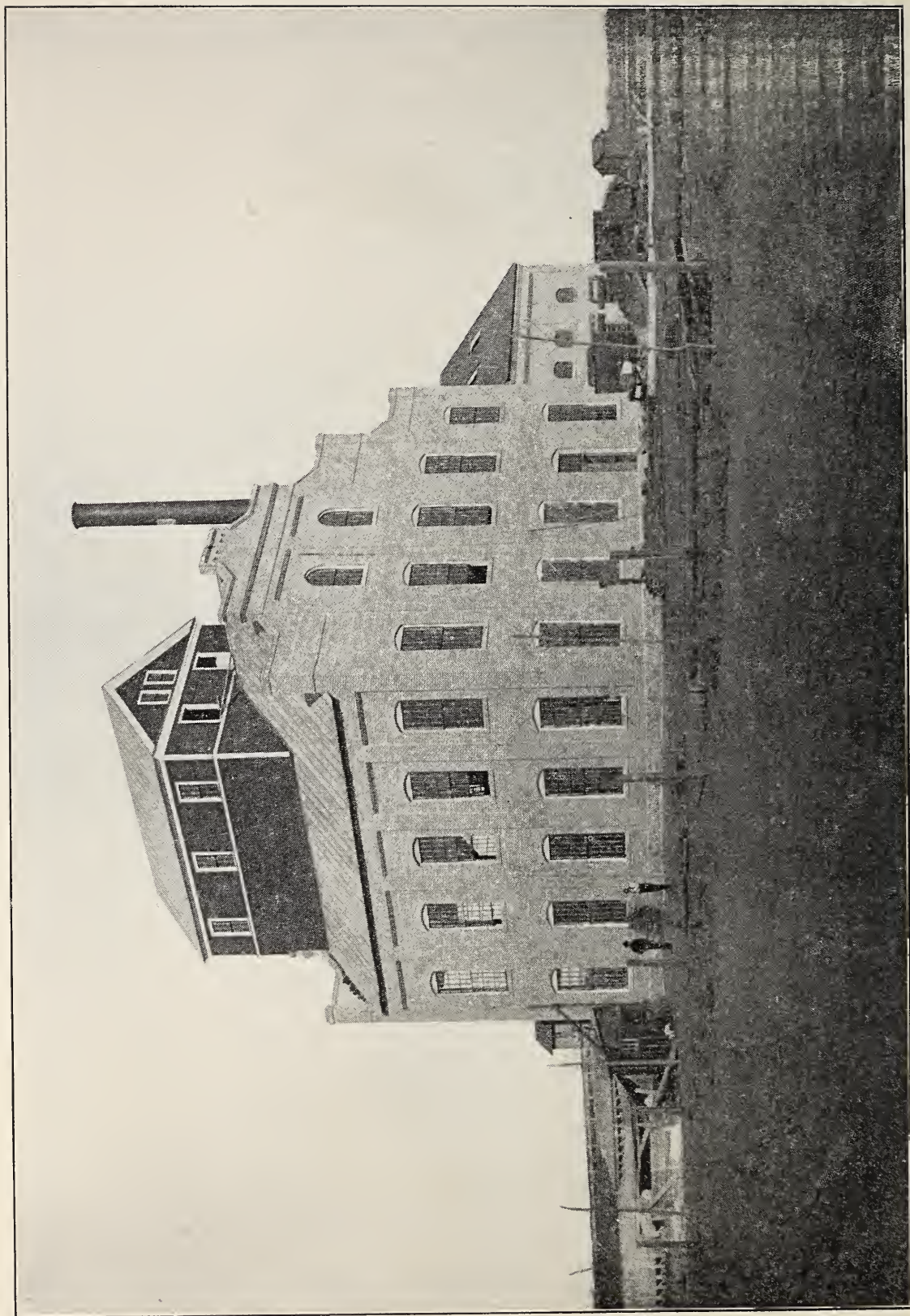
The settlers in this district are a thrifty class of people who are rapidly improving their farms and laying the foundations for fine homes. There are some choice tracts of land in this locality that can be had at a reasonable price.

Included in the above acreage, between the two rivers, there is some sixty-five hundred acres of land that has been set aside by the Government under the Carey Act, which is to be watered by the Marysville Canal and Improvement Company. This is very fine land, the soil being a rich sandy loam, and is surrounded by lands that are being put in a good state of cultivation. This tract of land will soon be open for settlement and will be subject to entry in tracts not exceeding 160 acres each, at a price of \$10 per acre, which includes water sufficient to irrigate all the land that is entered. It is the intention, when all the land in this tract is entered and the water rights sold, to have the canal pass into the hands of the settlers thereunder, who are the owners of the land and water rights, after which a maintenance charge of about 20 cents per acre will cover the expense of supplying water to the land. These lands will be sold on easy terms that will enable anyone, with small means and lots of energy, to secure and make for themselves a comfortable home and a good living.

Yellowstone Park—The Yellowstone National Park, which joins Fremont County on the east, contains a combination of the greatest natural wonders in the world and has gained a world-wide reputation as one of the most desirable points of interest to be visited by tourists that we have in the United States. Two of the best routes to this land of natural wonders are through this county. St. Anthony, the terminal of the branch of the Oregon Short Line Railway from Salt Lake City via Idaho Falls, lies within forty miles of the park, and Rexburg, which lies twelve miles from St. Anthony on the railway, are both starting points for hundreds of tourists who desire to view



BEET SUGAR FACTORY, SUGAR CITY, FREMONT COUNTY.



AUXILIARY SUGAR FACTORY AT PARKER, FREMONT COUNTY.

the wonders of this trip at their leisure and enjoy good hunting and fishing en route. A trip of four weeks for a party of four or five, including teams, driver and board, need not cost more than \$200. The sights of the park can not be fairly seen and appreciated by any other way of traveling, and, anybody, from clerk to millionaire, can afford it. The route from these points through Island Park, along the north fork of Snake River, is very delightful and affords the finest trout fishing to be found anywhere.



St. Anthony—St. Anthony, the county seat of Fremont County, is beautifully located on the North Fork of Snake River at the terminal of the Idaho Falls and St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line Railway. It is a thriving, progressive and growing city of 2,000 people. It has a system of water works, electric light plant, operated by power generated from the water of the river within the corporate limits of the city. It has modern schools, six churches, two newspapers, two banks, three hotels and every branch of mercantile business is represented by progressive, up-to-date business men. It has a telephone exchange and is connected by long distance telephone with all principal cities on the Pacific Coast from Salt Lake City to Seattle, Washington. The fraternal societies are all represented here. St. Anthony has a chamber of commerce composed of the leading business and professional men of the city.

Rexburg—Rexburg is one of the oldest settlements in Fremont County and is a city of 2,500 people. It is located

on the Idaho Falls and St. Anthony branch of the O. S. L. Ry. about twelve miles south of St. Anthony.

An excellent school, the Ricks Academy, is located at this point. This structure cost \$50,000. There is an attendance of 300 students in this school. The public schools of Rexburg are modern and well kept.

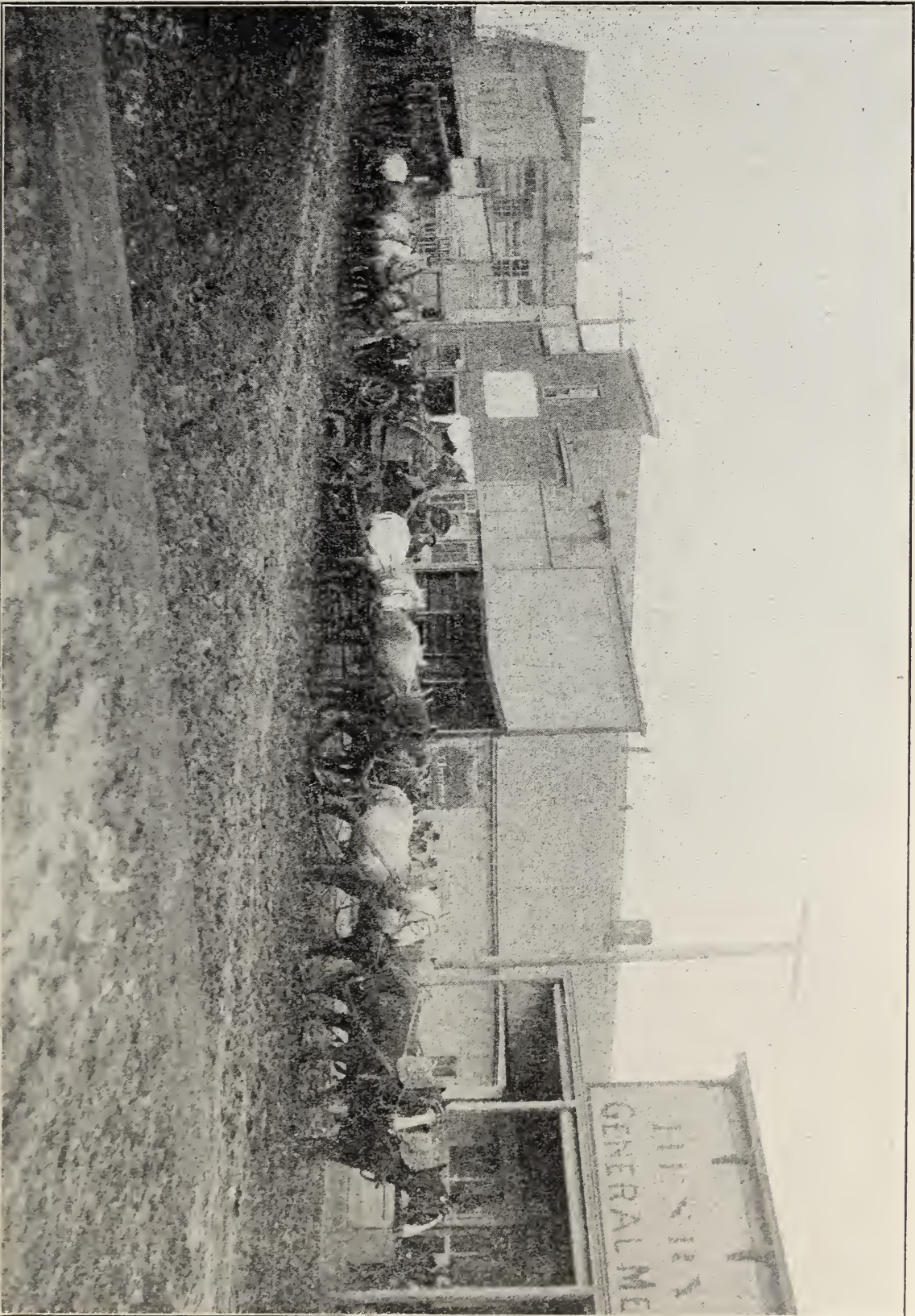
This city has an electric light system, telephone exchange and long distance connection with all cities in the Pacific Northwest.

The other principal towns of the county are Marysville, Rigby, Market Lake, Menan and Salem.

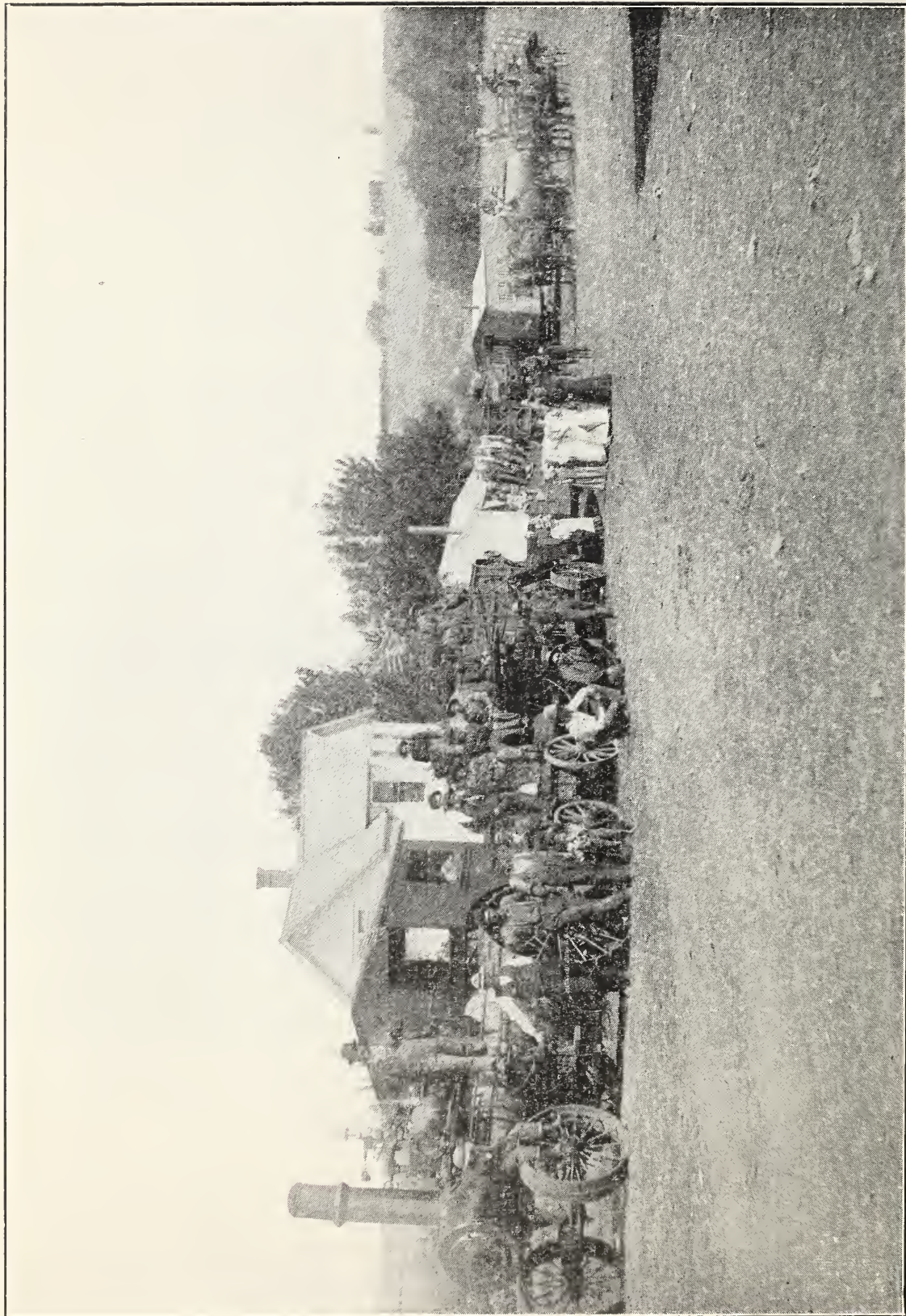
Fremont County has fifty-five postoffices.

Idaho County.

Idaho County is the largest and one of the oldest counties in the State. It was created by an act of the first Legislature that convened in Idaho, and was one of the seven counties that constituted the Territory of Idaho when it was first organized, in 1863. It occupies a position near the center of the State from north to south, and has a very irregular boundary line, which follows the courses of streams and mountain ranges for a greater part of its entire distance. Its area comprised 10,800 square miles, and within its borders are found nearly all classes of country and every condition of climate that is found within the State. The Salmon River crosses the southern part of the county from east to west, and the South and Middle Forks of the Clearwater, with their numerous tributaries drain the north part. From the warm valleys along the Snake, Clearwater, and Salmon Rivers in the west the country gradually rises to the east, up to the snow-clad peaks of the Bitter Root range of mountains, that forms the eastern boundary. Within this scope can be found almost any climate, a place for growing almost any crop, and the natural elements for almost any industry. The lower valleys are warm and dry throughout the year and experience little or no snowfall. This part of the county is well adapted to farming and fruit growing, and many prosperous settlements are to be found



MOVING MACHINERY TO THE MINES, GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO COUNTY.



THRESHING OUTFIT IN IDAHO COUNTY.

in these valleys. There are places in the eastern part of the county, high up in the mountains, where the snowfall reaches a depth of from ten to twenty feet, and ice forms nearly every night in the year. Between these two extremes almost any condition of climate can be found. The spring rains generally continue until about the first of July and supplies all the moisture needed to mature crops. Following this, through July, August and September, comes a period in which little or no rain falls, thus providing a long dry season for harvest. The greater part of the agricultural land of the county is located at an altitude of 2,500 to 3,500 feet, and with the climatic conditions as noted above, crops of all kinds mature well and are harvested in first-class condition.

The principal farming districts are found in the great stretches of prairie country that open out between the mountain ranges in different sections of the county. The soil here is a deep, black loam that is very rich and productive, and will stand a succession of crops for years without refertilizing. It is in this county that gold was first discovered in Idaho, and as a result some of the oldest farms in the State are found here and are now producing crops after being under cultivation for forty years without an effort ever having been made to refertilize the land. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and timothy hay are the leading crops that are grown. Forty bushels of wheat to the acre is a common yield and sixty bushels are often realized. Barley is more productive and often yields 70 to 90 bushels, and with extreme care 100 bushels to the acre. Oats produce 60 to 70 bushels and as high as 90 has been reported. Flax yields 15 to 18 bushels and in some cases 22 to 25. Timothy hay will produce two and a half tons to the acre and give a big growth for fall pasture beside.

Most of the farmers in the central part of the county, particularly in and surrounding Camas Prairie country, pay considerable attention to stock growing, principally cattle and hogs, and they are making it very profitable. The surrounding hills provide a great amount of pasture for cattle, where they are kept for nine months in the year and with little or no expense, and the steers and dry cows get fat enough on these ranges to go to market. In some cases the steers are kept through the winter and fed on hay for the spring market, and in this way the farmer

realizes a better price for his hay than he could sell it for. There is probably no place in the United States where wheat can be grown with as little expense as in the humid district of Northern Idaho. Nearly every farmer has a large field of wheat. There is always a certain amount of grain that escapes harvest and is scattered over the field. As soon as the crop is off, the farmer turns his hogs into the stubble, where they make rapid growth, besides getting well started in fat and require but little feeding to finish them for market. All of these conditions accrue to the farmer's benefit, with a result that he always has something about him that can be converted into money, and it makes him the most prosperous and independent citizen in the country.

The nights are always cool enough for comfort, even in midsummer, which is conducive for sound sleep, and with the invigorating mountain air, makes it possible for a man to always do a good day's work. The hunting and fishing in Idaho County is fine; the streams are full of trout; ducks and geese are found on all the open water; grouse in the foothills; and, all kinds of large game, elk, deer, bear, etc., can be found farther back in the mountains.

The mining industry in Idaho County is in the same undeveloped condition that is found in nearly all parts of the State. The finding of placer gold in the early days has led to quartz discoveries and locations that promise to produce greater values than the old placer diggings, but the lack of cheap transportation or any transportation at all, has made the progress of development and mining come slow and hard. The Thunder Mountain District, which is located in the southeastern part of this county, is attracting more attention at present than any other mining district within the county or the State. Mineral has been known to exist in the Thunder Mountain region for a number of years and has been worked in a small way for nearly ten years. The location at this time was one hundred and fifty miles from any railroad point and eighty to ninety miles from the nearest wagon road, and to reach it, it was necessary to walk or ride horseback through a country that is crossed with mountain ranges running in all directions through which there was no road or trail of any kind and over which it seems nearly impossible to carry the necessary supplies to sustain life, to say nothing

of transporting mills and machinery for operating mines. But the alluring gold was found to exist there in goodly quantities and the obstacles that nature had placed in the way were altogether too small to discourage those who sought it. Trails that would permit pack animals to pass were first surveyed and constructed, and the building of wagon roads were begun with great energy. So active was the work in locating and developing the claims in this district that a twenty-stamp mill was erected and put in operation before a wagon road had reached within sixty miles of the camp. The wagon road is now completed to Roosevelt, the principal town in the district, and at least two large mills will reach the camp this fall. Every available freight team in Boise is now engaged in taking supplies into this district. The wagon road that has been constructed into the district leads from the south end of Long Valley in Boise County and is reached from either Weiser, Payette, Caldwell or Boise. Space will not permit of a description of the mines of this or the other prominent mining districts that are located within this county, among which may be mentioned, Buffalo Hump, Elk City, and Warrens, all of which contain undeveloped mines and stretches of unprospected mineralized country that, when developed, will make Idaho one of the most famous producers of precious metal within the State.

Nearly all of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, which covers 4,500 square miles, lies within this county. Outside of this reserve are stretches of virgin forests containing white and yellow pine, fir, hemlock, and cedar, that have never been touched by the lumberman. A large portion of this timber is accessible to the South and Middle Forks of the Clearwater River, and will some day provide the means for a large manufacturing industry within this county. There is a large portion of timber land in this county that is unsurveyed and to which title cannot be secured at present, but those who wish to live on the land can make their homes there with an undisputed right, and when the land is surveyed they can acquire title. The timber lands of the county are very valuable and add largely to its natural wealth.

Grangeville—Grangeville is the county seat and by reason of its geographical location is the principal business point in the county. The trade from this center extends

over nearly the entire county, which covers an area larger than the State of Massachusetts. Even with a very sparsely settled country it requires an enormous quantity of merchandise to supply the needs of so great an area, and the merchants at Grangeville are required to carry very large stocks of goods. The city contains about 2,500 inhabitants and is supplied with electric light, telephone, water works, and, in fact, all the modern conveniences necessary to make life enjoyable in any city.

The public schools are presided over by a corps of ten teachers, who give instruction to more than five hundred pupils. The graduate from the high school can enter the Freshman class at the State University on the diploma they receive here, without further examination.

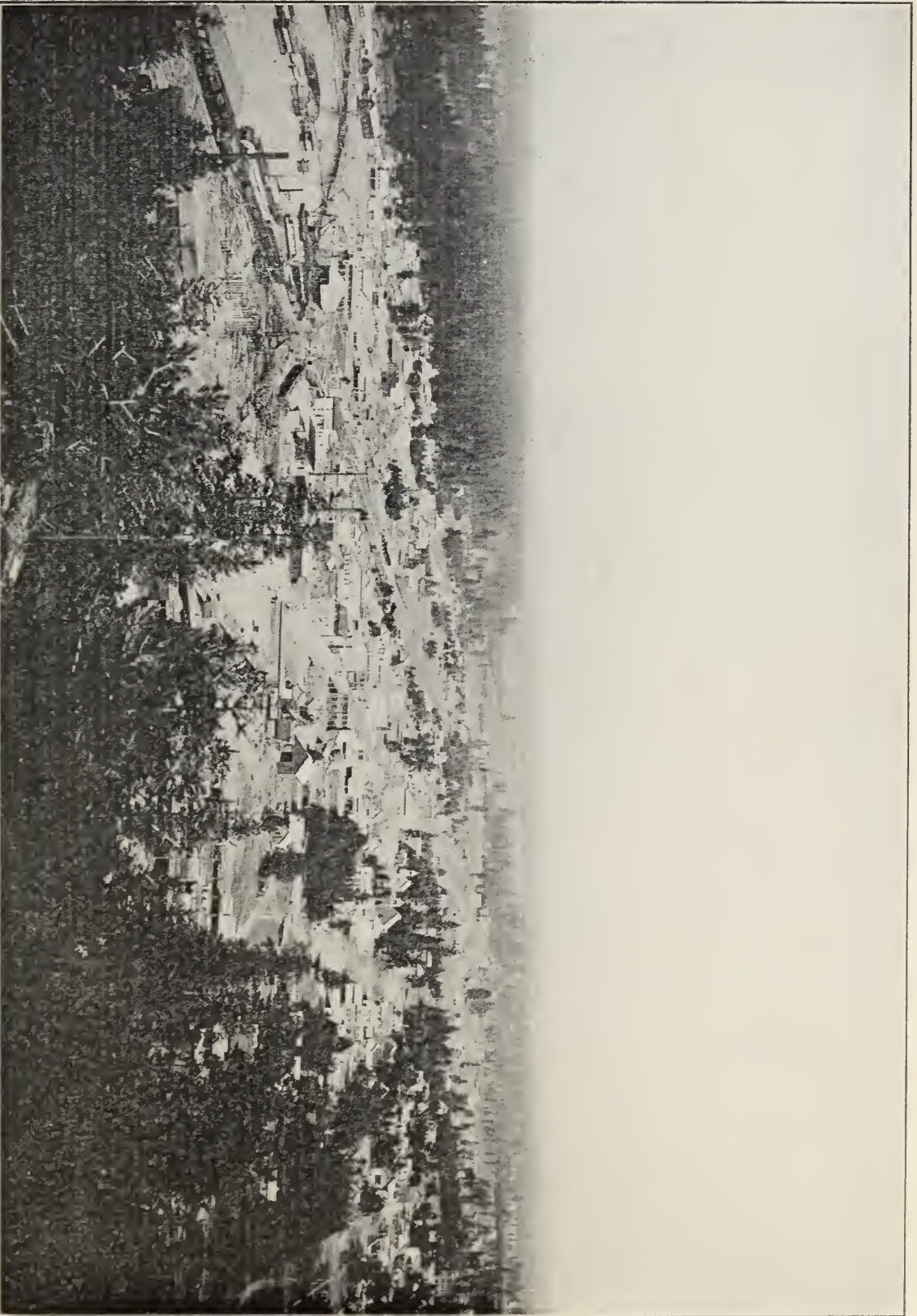
The Young Men's Christian Association have a finely equipped building and gymnasium that is maintained by local contributions. The seven churches represent an equal number of religious organizations, each of whom supports a regular pastor.

The city has two flouring mills, one with a capacity of 100 barrels, and the other 75 barrels per day, which are supplied with wheat for grinding by the local farmers.

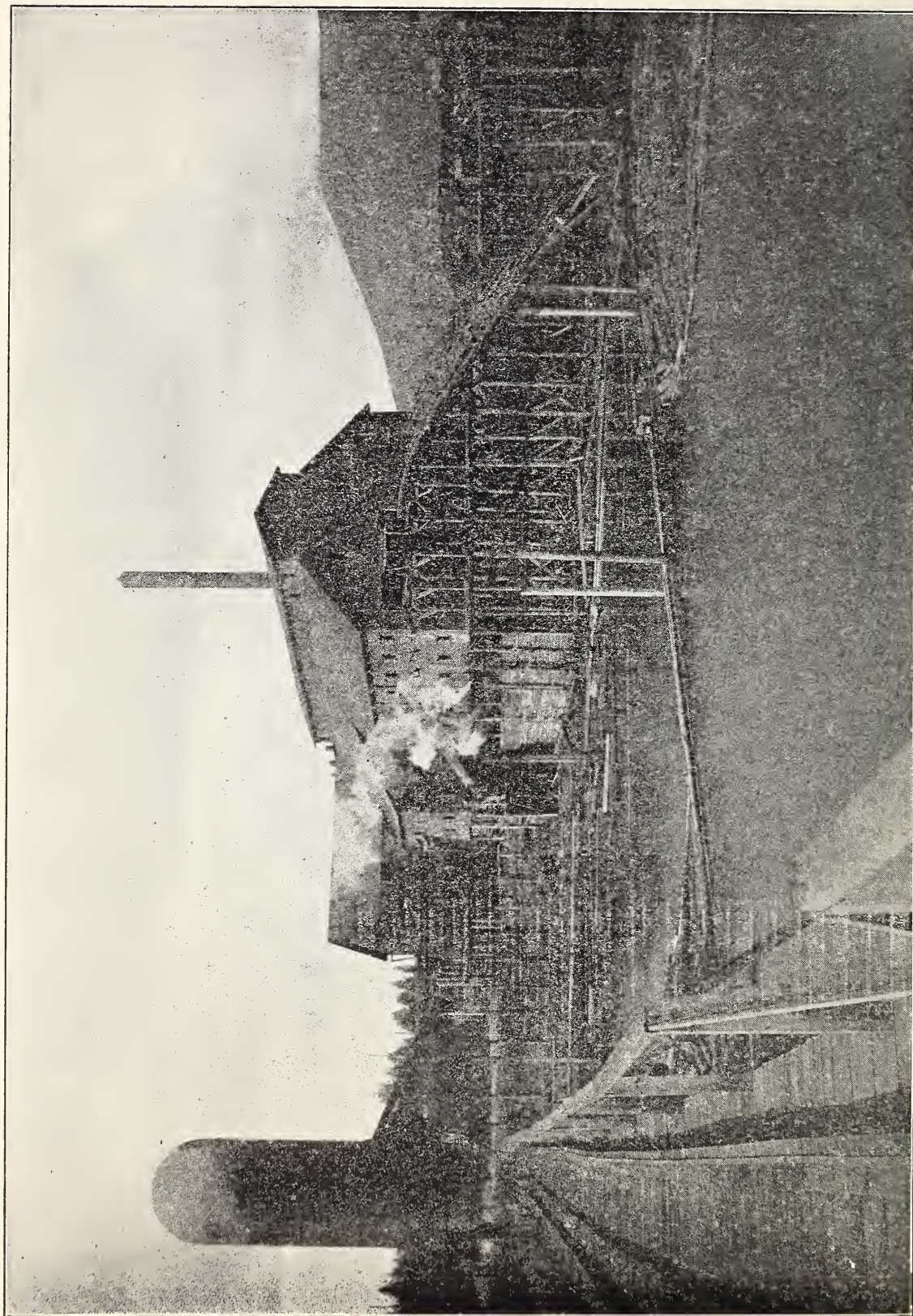
The county contains 43 postoffices, and has an assessed valuation of \$2,458,326.21, on which a tax levy amounting to \$3.00 for each \$100.00 of valuation is assessed for the year 1904.

Kootenai County.

Kootenai County was created by an act of the Legislature approved December 22, 1864, and is one of the oldest organized counties within the State. It has an area of about 8,400 square miles which is about ten per cent of the entire area of the State, and all of the north end of the State for a distance of 140 miles is embraced within its boundaries, the north boundary of the county forming the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions. The county is crossed by two trunk line railroads—the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. The assessed valuation is \$3,120,401.44, against which a



COEUR D' ALENE CITY, KOOTENAI COUNTY.



LUMBER MILL, KOOTENAI COUNTY.

tax levy of \$3.10 has been made for each \$100 of the valuation for the year 1904.

The general character of the country is mountainous, but between the mountain ranges and along the lakes and the numerous rivers are many important valleys in which prosperous agricultural settlements are found. The inland lakes, which comprise the largest bodies of water within the State, are an attractive feature for the county. The Priest River Forest Reserve occupies 850 square miles of the northwest part of the county, and the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation occupies about an equal amount of the southwest corner.

The lumbering industry is more active in Kootenai than in any other county in the State and is attributed to the railroad transportation facilities that it enjoys and the accessibility of the timber around the numerous lakes and along the rivers tributary thereto. Large companies have erected extensive plants at seven or eight of the most accessible points, and are actively engaged in marketing the timber product of the county. This may serve as an index to the condition that will exist in all parts of north Idaho when the demand for the timber that is now standing there makes it necessary to open roads and provide means for putting it on the market. The industry will then provide employment for thousands of hands and millions of dollars will be realized from the product, all of which should accrue to the benefit of Idaho citizens.

But little has been accomplished in the development of the mining industry in Kootenai County. The range on which the great silver-lead mines, now in operation in Shoshone County, are located, is known to extend into Kootenai, and some prospecting work has been done and a few valuable discoveries have been made in this district, but no extensive mines are operating at present. Some development has been done in the Lake View Mining District on the south side of Lake Pend d'Orille, which has exposed enormous veins of silver-lead ore, with some gold values, but the mines are not in operation. There are several placer locations that are being worked, and are producing quite a quantity of gold bullion each year. The gulches from which this placer gold is being taken lead up to gold-bearing quartz districts that have not been

prospected, and it is firmly believed that valuable discoveries in gold quartz will be made in these districts.

Towns—The principal towns of Kootenai County are Rathdrum, Coeur d'Alene, Sand Point, Harrison, Bonner's Ferry, Priest River, St. Maries, Hope and Post Falls.

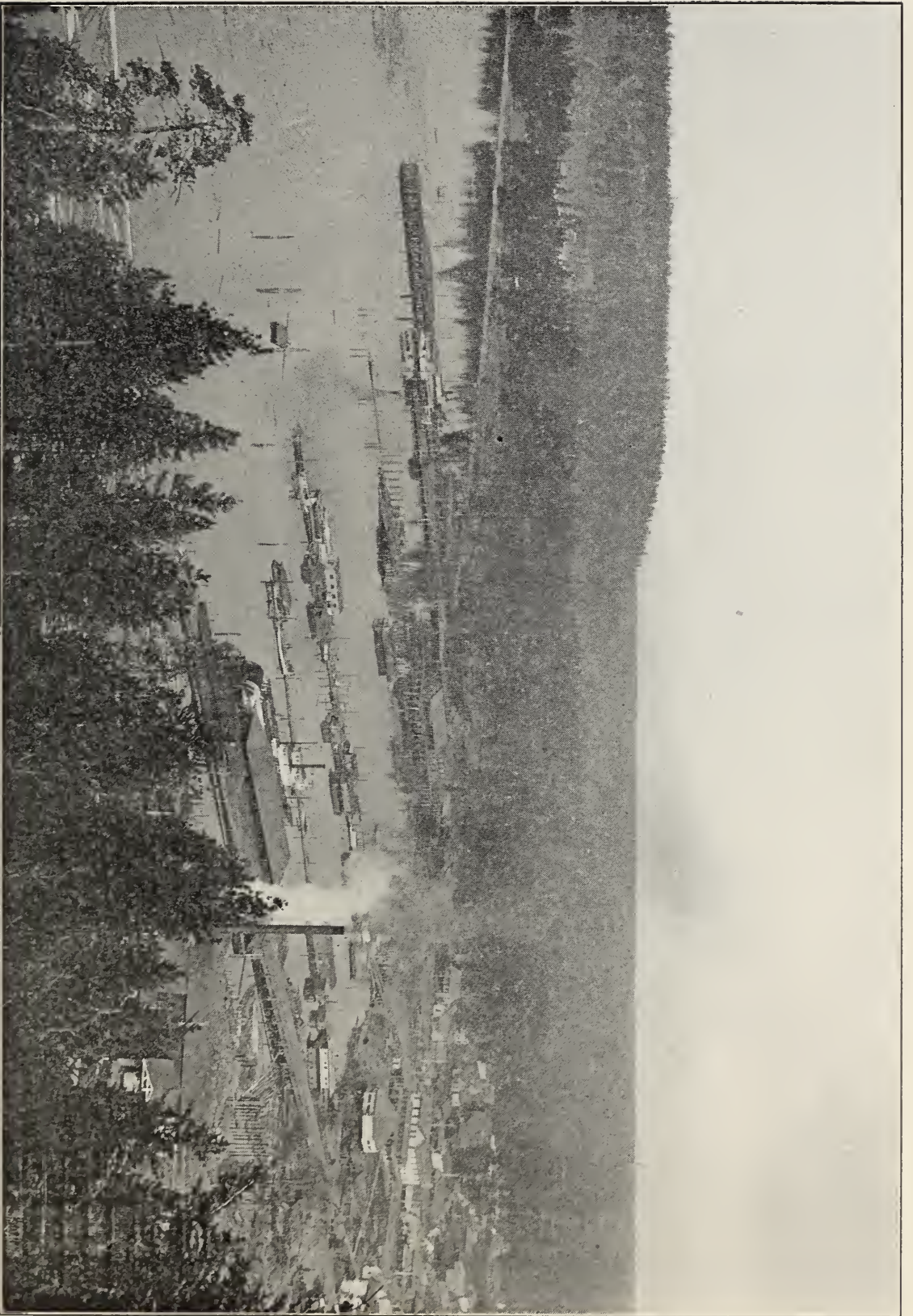
Rathdrum, the county seat, is located on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway, about 28 miles east of Spokane. Its principal resources are agriculture, fruit raising and lumbering. The Rathdrum prairie is settled by a thrifty class of farmers, and owing to the fact that the town is the county seat, it is naturally the central trading point for the surrounding country. Its population is about 2,700.

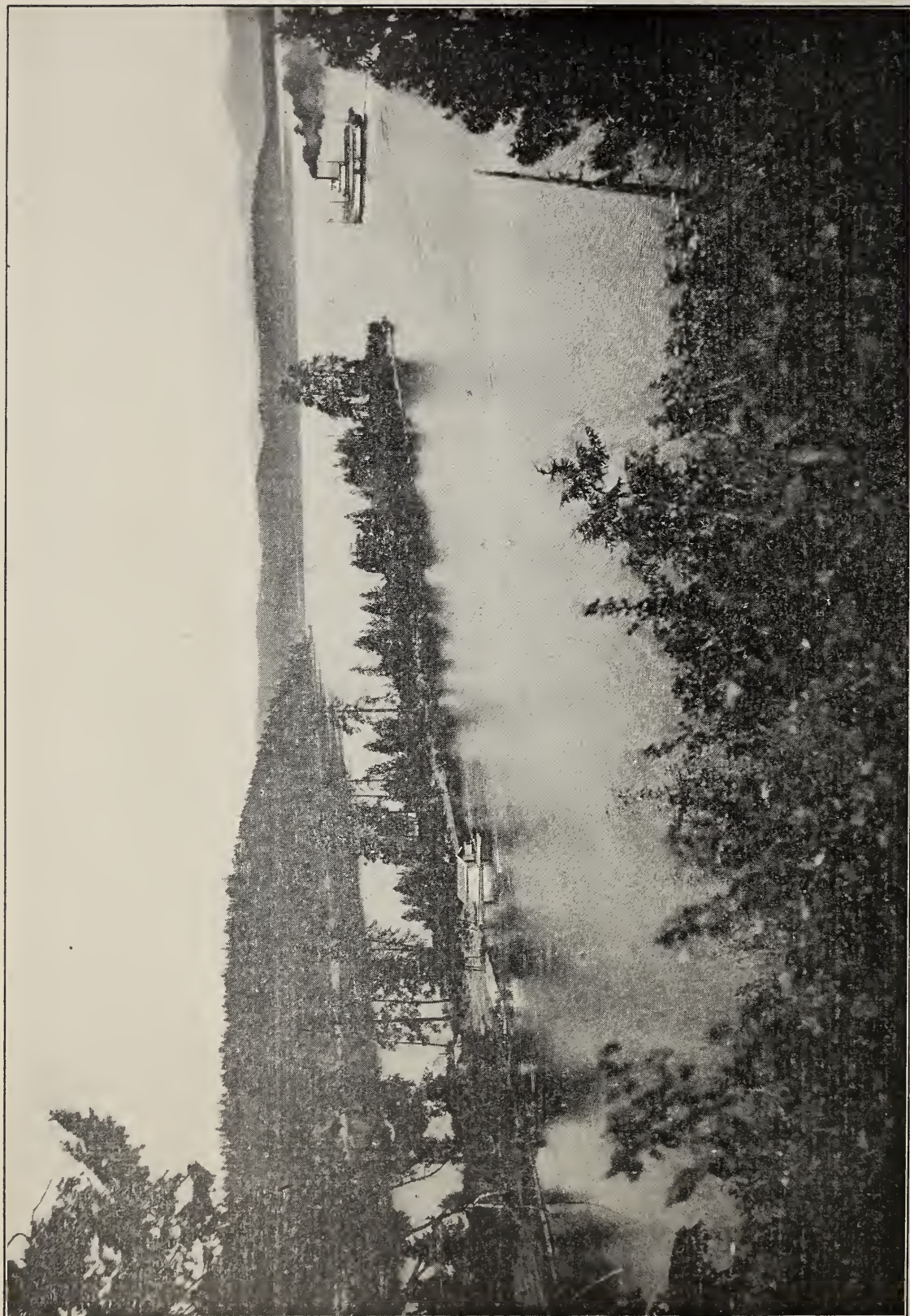
Sand Point is located on the main lines of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways, and at the foot of Lake Pend d' Orielle. Two years ago Sand Point's population numbered about 500; today it is over three times that number. It is situated in the heart of a magnificent timber belt and lumbering is its chief industry. Another industry which is tributary to it, and which is being rapidly developed, is mining. It is the supply point for mines in the Blacktail District, several of which are shipping ore. The Blacktail District is about twelve miles from the town. The largest saw and shingle mill plant in northern Idaho is located at Sand Point.

Bonner's Ferry is on the line of the Great Northern, and is located about twenty-five miles from the British Columbia line. A large saw mill plant is now in course of construction there, and like many other towns in the county, the town is gaining prominence as a lumbering center. Tributary to the town is considerable land adapted for agricultural purposes which has been settled and under cultivation for a number of years. The town has a population of about 700.

Harrison is another important lumbering center. Tributary to it is the timber along the Saint Joseph and Coeur d'Alene Rivers, streams which flow into Coeur d'Alene Lake. The town is situated at the head of that lake, and, owing to its advantageous locality, has developed rapidly during the past two or three years. It is also a supply point for many of the logging camps surrounding the town, as well as the Santa Mining District.

A HARBOR ON COEUR D'ALENE LAKE—KOOTENAI COUNTY.





SCENE ON CŒUR D' ALÈNE LAKE.

Other important points are Priest River, with a population of about 500; Saint Maries, with a population of about 400; Post Falls and Hope. The leading industry of these towns, with the exception of Post Falls, where is located the only flouring mill in the county, is lumbering.

Latah County.

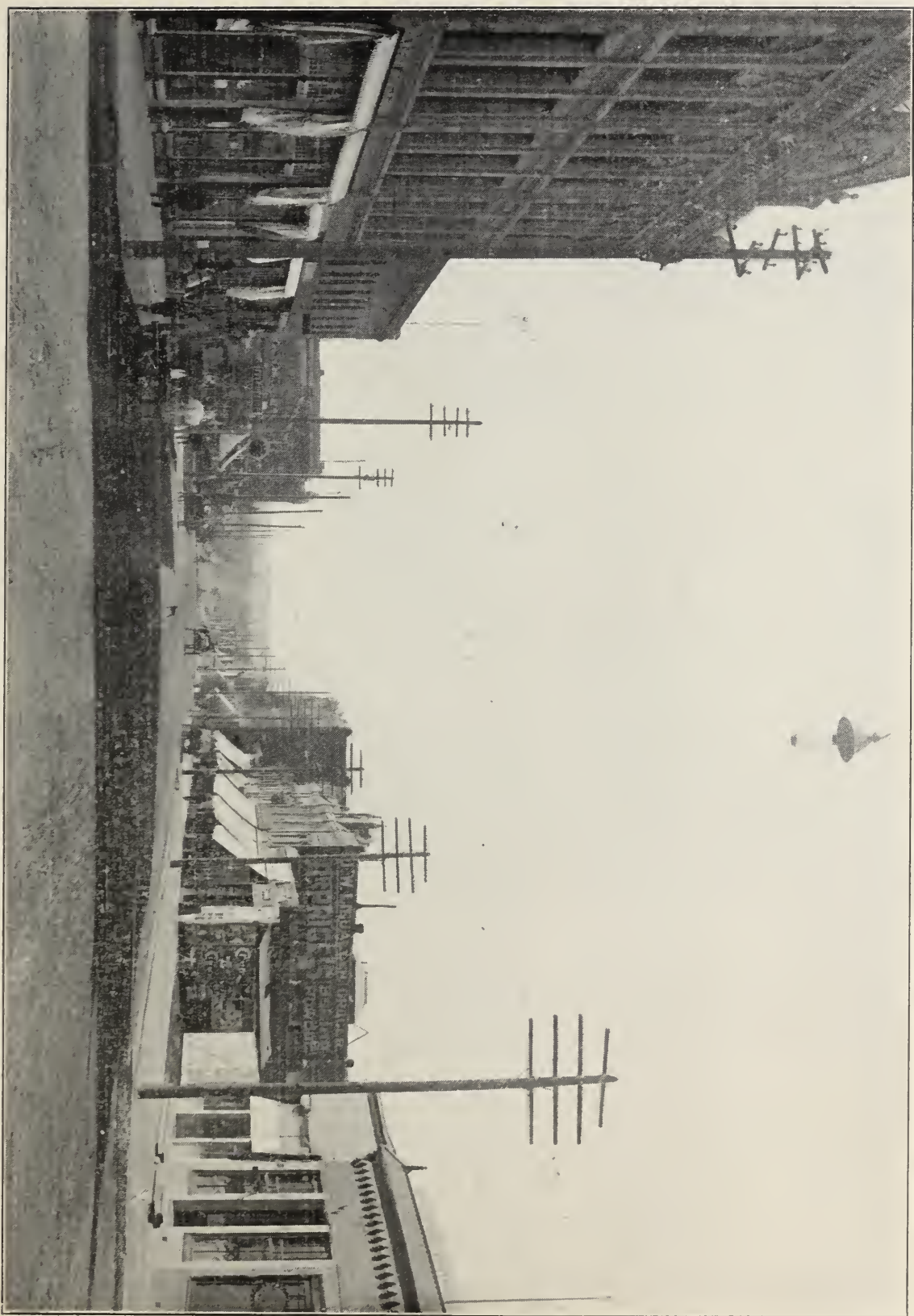
Latah County was created by an act of the Legislature, approved May 14, 1880. It comprises an area of nearly 1,100 square miles, and is the second smallest county in area, and fourth largest in assessed valuation of the counties within the State. The assessed valuation for 1904 is \$4,146,088.50, against which a tax levy has been made of \$2.30 for each \$100.00 of valuation. The county occupies a position in the the northwest part of the State, the west boundary of which forms a part of the boundary line between Washington and Idaho. The general character of the country is rolling, extending into high hills in the north and even reaching the dignity of being called mountains in the west. The Palouse River, and its tributaries, drains the northern part of the county. The south and west part is drained by the Potlatch and numerous small branches which flows southwest and marks the course of a part of the southern boundary of the county, and empties its waters into the Clearwater. The soil is a rich clay loam underlaid with basalt and granite formation and varies in depth from one foot in places along the streams to several feet on higher ground, and in places is known to reach a depth of forty feet. The particles of the soil are very fine, giving it a tendency to retain moisture for a long time. The rolling character of the land produces perfect conditions for drainage, and the soil is of such a nature that it does not wash, as is the case with lighter, looser soils.

The annual precipitation, rain and snow, amounts to about thirty inches during the year, which provides sufficient moisture to successfully grow and mature all classes of agriculture without the aid of irrigation. Agriculture is the chief industry in the county, and has reached a very high state of development. Wheat, the principal cereal,

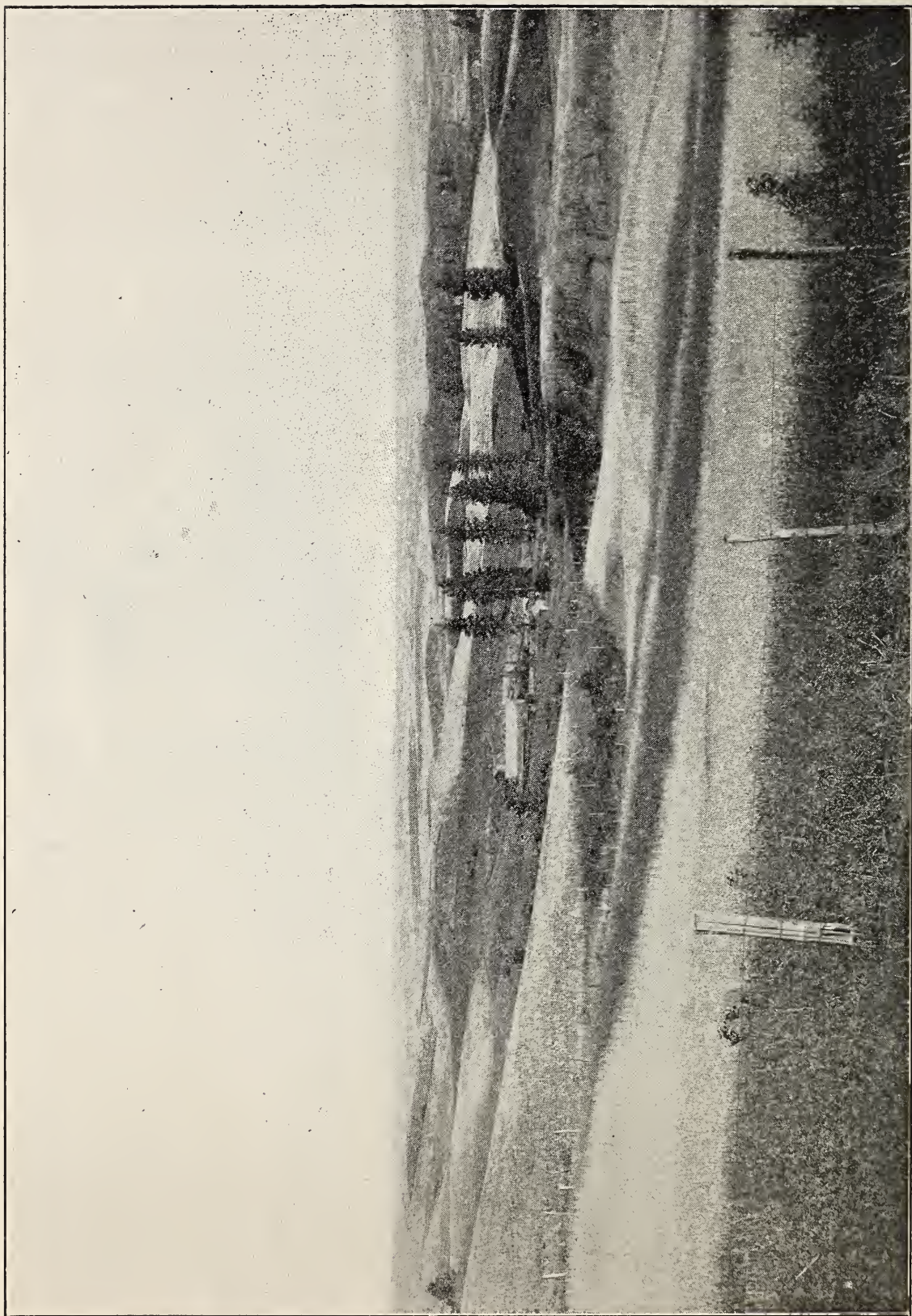
is the staple crop of the county, and has made Latah County famous as the greatest wheat producing county within the State. The yield is generally large and uniform and averaging about forty bushels, and in instances reaching sixty bushels to the acre. Most of the wheat grown in this county finds a market in the seaport cities of the Pacific, when it is either manufactured into flour or shipped in its natural state to the countries in Asia. Oats and barley do well and are quite extensively grown, but do not occupy as important a place as wheat in the crop products of the county. Fruits of all kinds thrive. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, small fruits and all varieties of berries grow to great perfection and carry a flavor that is particularly pleasing. Grasses of all kinds do well, and produce large crops of hay. An enterprising firm of seed growers have done great good in this county with the experimental work in growing forage and dry land grasses. It has been demonstrated that alfalfa will grow well without irrigation and will produce two crops for hay each season beside making a good growth that can be utilized for fall pasture. Among other varieties of grasses that are being grown successfully are red and white clover, timothy, orchard grass, Fall Meadow, oat grass, English rye grass, Canadian blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, red top, bromus inermis, and meadow fescue, all of which thrive and produce good crops and seed well when allowed to do so. It has also been shown that most of the above named varieties of grasses will do well and produce good crops on high, rolling land that has been successfully cropped with wheat or other grasses for ten or fifteen years. This is a wonderful showing and reveals great possibilities for stock growing, especially in sheep and hogs, in Latah County. The older fields that have been cropped for years can be seeded with nutritious grasses that will rear and support a number of these animals to each acre. The wasted grain that is scattered over the great stubble fields could all be gathered into pork and mutton by this class of animals to the advantage and profit of the farmer.

If this condition is intelligently followed up and made use of by the farmer it cannot fail to add a very profitable industry to Latah County resources.

Grazing lands that have a supply of stock water can be bought for \$4.00 to \$6.00 per acre. The farm and fruit



MOSCOW—COUNTY SEAT OF LATAH COUNTY.



FARM LANDS IN LATAH COUNTY.

lands range in price from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre and in some instances as high as \$100.00 per acre, but the highest prices are governed by the location and by the character of the improvements. These farm lands are very cheap at the figure they are held at. The great demand for farm lands within the State at the present time is bound to bring the wheat lands of Latah County into prominence, and values will be advanced. Any farmer knows that land that will produce 40 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of oats or barley to the acre, year after year without fertilizing, is worth more than \$30.00 per acre.

Latah County has twenty-three postoffices within the county, and the mail service is doubtless as good or better than in any other part of the State. Free Rural Delivery routes have been established that cover all of the more densely populated portions of the county.

The principal cities and towns of the county are Moscow, Genessee, Kendrick, Troy, and Juliaette, all of which are located on a railroad and are growing rapidly.

Moscow, the county seat, is an organized city with a population of 5,500, and enjoys all the modern conveniences to be found in many eastern cities many times its size. Prominent among its institutions are the State University, the State School of Mines, State Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. The city is provided with a graded and high school, and offers superior educational advantages. Twelve religious denominations are represented, as are also the leading fraternal organizations. Two lines of railroad, The Northern Pacific and The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, enter the country and supply transportation for the products.

Lemhi County.

Lemhi County was created by an Act of the Legislature, approved January 9, 1869. It occupies a position in the northeast corner of the State, and is very irregular in conformation. The east boundary of the county is described by the range of mountains that forms the dividing line at this point between Idaho and Montana. The gener-

al character of the country is mountainous. Rich and fertile valleys are found along the streams where irrigation is employed and by means of which many important settlements and valuable farms have been made. The resources of the county are mining, stock growing and agriculture.

Extent of Resources—The county contains 3,250,000 acres, or more than 5,000 square miles, being a little larger than the State of Connecticut. About 300,000 acres are suitable for agriculture, and 62,994 have been patented. Within this area are mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and coal. Accessory to these are found nickle, cobalt, tungsten, bismuth, platinum and tellurium. The supply of water for irrigation and mining is abundant. The Salmon and Lemhi Rivers and their numerous tributaries naturally afford many thousands of horse power easily available for the generation of electricity, and for propelling all kinds of machinery. This power is already being utilized in a small way, and its fuller development will easily supply the concentrator, the factory, the mine and the moter line with economical and practically inexhaustible power.

In the summer of 1866 a party of miners discovered the rich gold placers of Leesburg, which discovery led to the first permanent white settlement. The Leesburg diggings are said to have yielded \$50,000,000 in gold, and they are still producing the royal metal. As the rich gold placers of this county began to fail, the persevering prospector began to turn his attention to quartz. In delving for the metaliferous vein, his quest was not unfruitful; for the pick and drill have revealed a wondrous wealth of ore in all parts of the county. The showing of this country is sufficient to attract any mining investor. The placers have yielded their many millions; but the treasures of the lode claim in volume of production will far surpass these figures. The rugged range of the Rockies, forming the county's eastern boundary, is everywhere bisected by gold-bearing veins. Float, fabulously rich, is commonly found in those parts. Hundreds of quartz locations have been made upon its slopes and several quartz mills have been erected to treat the ores. A dozen companies are now prosecuting development in that range, and there is ample ground for many more. To the west of Salmon City the Salmon River Mountains offer opportunities to the pros-

pector. The numerous ledges respond freely to the efforts of the miner, and several monstrous gold veins have been uncovered within the past year. Gibbonsville, Ulyses, Shoup, Leesburg, Yellow Jacket and Singiser are all active gold quartz camps, in which development is being prosecuted with more or less activity, and at several points mills are in operation and are producing gold in paying quantities.

Coal—Much interest centers in the recent discovery of coal near Salmon City. On the Pollard ranch two miles from the city has been opened a nine-foot vein of first-class, clean lignite, the very best fuel for domestic purposes. Other workable deposits have been discovered in that vicinity and three of the discoveries have been developed. Sufficient exploitation has been done to insure the permanency of the supply and the new fuel has been generally introduced into the residences and business houses of Salmon. The Pollard mine alone is able to supply 200 tons daily for an indefinite period.

Stock Raising—Stockraising consists principally in the production of cattle. Contributing to its success are a million acres of the finest and best public grazing lands to be found in the West. The open range is available at all times of the year, and usually but little feeding, even in winter, is required.

Agriculture—The county contains 169 miles of irrigation canals that have been constructed at an expense of \$69,825.00 and cover 27,105 acres of rich valley land. As the farmer relies upon irrigation, and is independent of the regularity of the rainfall, failure of any crop never occurs. Owing to the large number of good mining camps in the county home-grown produce finds ready sale at good prices in the home market, which is always the best market. Under irrigation all agricultural products are prolific, comprising everything raised in the temperate zone. They include, hay, grain, sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, etc. In some parts of the county are produced peaches, corn, beans, melons and the more tender plants.

Climate—The climate here is similar to other mountainous regions within the State. The surrounding mountainous ranges break the rigorous blasts of winter, and severe storms can never come. There are as many days of sun-

shine here per annum as may⁴ be found anywhere else in the United States and the altitude of 4,000 feet above sea level gives a rarity and dryness of atmosphere especially conducive to healthful life. Pulmonary and catarrhal affections are much benefited in this atmosphere, while ague and miasmatic fevers are absolutely unknown.

Salmon City, the county seat and principal town, is situated at the confluence of the Salmon and Lemhi Rivers, near the center of one of the richest and most productive districts to be found in the West. It is seventy miles distant from Red Rock, Montana, the nearest railroad point, with which it is connected by an excellent daily stage service. The Oregon Short Line Railway at Red Rock affords easy communication with all parts of the country. This city is the distributing point for an immense territory, being the commercial headquarters and supply point for every district within a radius of 50 miles. The merchants import and handle almost all the supplies of the county, which include, along with the common commodities, all farm implements, as well as machinery and supplies for all the adjacent mining camps and districts.

The county contains twenty postoffices and the mail service is good. Many of the principal points are connected by telephone. The assessed valuation of the county for 1904 is \$1,389,645.93 against which a levy has been made of \$3.10 for every \$100 of valuation.

Lincoln County.

Lincoln County was created by an act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1895. It is located near the center of the great Snake River Valley that covers nearly all of Southern Idaho. The Snake River defines the southern boundary line, which divides it from Cassia County on the south. The entire county lies within the lava belt that crosses the State at this point. The surface of the ground is generally level, not mountainous, but is badly broken and creased by the flow of lava that once crossed the entire surface of the country in this portion of the State. The county contains 3,520 square miles, and has an assessed

valuation of \$487,738.00, which is the smallest valuation of any county within the State. Along the Snake River, in the southern part of the county, are found tracts of valuable agricultural land, that it is believed some time will be supplied with water for irrigation from the Snake River. Lying close to the river are several small tracts of land, generally owned by individuals, that are covered by the water that rises from the fissures and cracks in the great ledges of lava that lies above them. This land is exceedingly rich and productive and when provided with a permanent water right that will supply sufficient water for irrigation, the land becomes very valuable. These spots form ideal places for fruit orchards, as they are generally well protected and yield the most bountiful crops imaginable.

The Wood River crosses the county from northeast to southwest and provides water for irrigation of the lands that borders the stream on either side. Some of the largest stock ranches in this part of the State are located along this stream. The chief product is alfalfa hay, which is utilized by the stock men to carry their numerous flocks and herds through the winter.

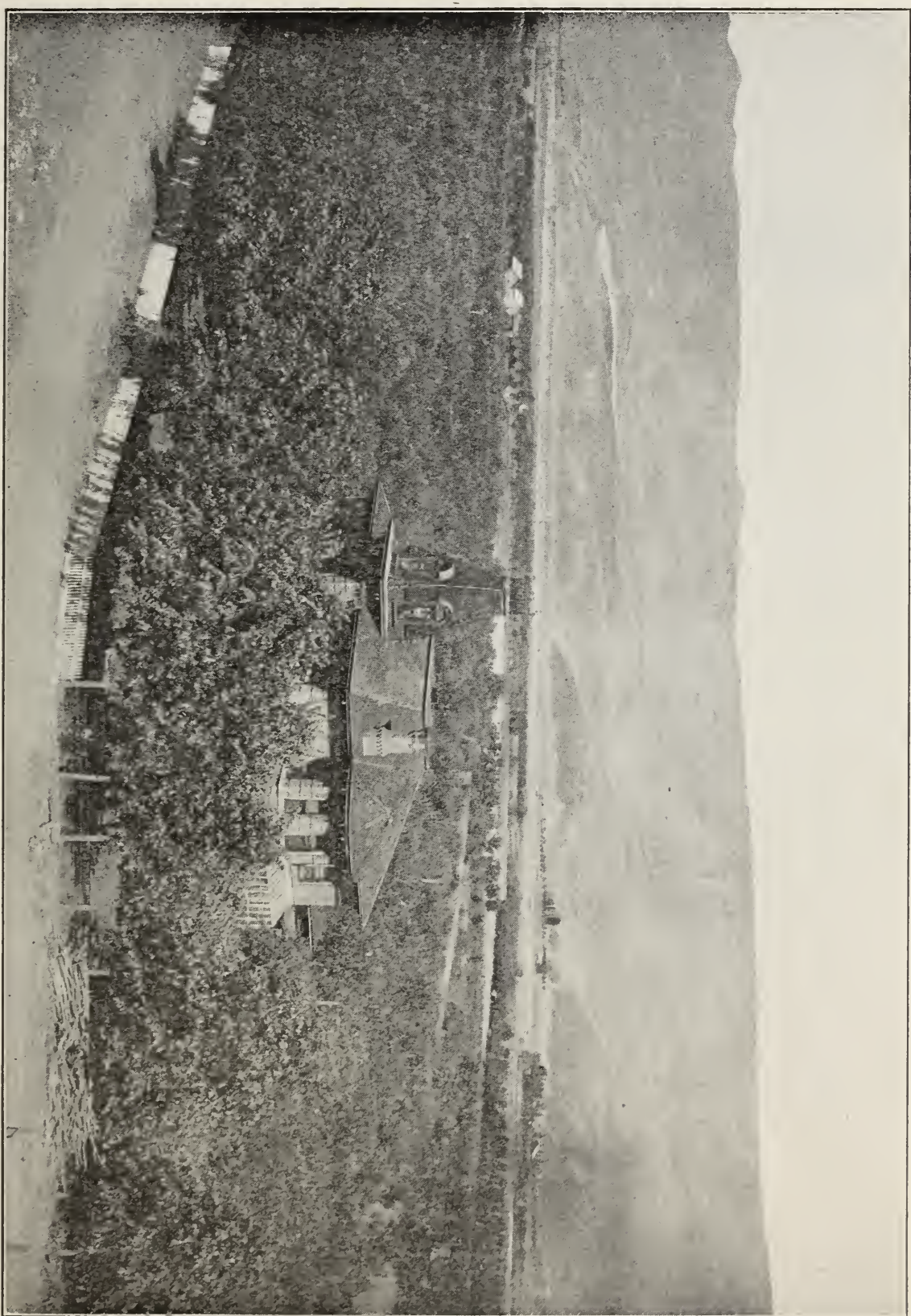
The Twin Falls Land and Water Company have perfected arrangements and are now constructing works preparatory to supplying water for the irrigation of 30,000 acres that lie near the southeast corner of the county, along the Snake River. No more fertile or desirable land can be found in any section of the county than is contained within this tract. The soil is a sandy loam mixed with volcanic ash and is especially desirable for fruit culture. This land has been withdrawn from entry, under the Carey act, pending the completion of the works, and will be opened for settlement as soon as the water for irrigation is made available.

Shoshone, the county seat, is the principal town within the county, and is making an active growth, stimulated by the great activity in the Twin Falls District, for which Shoshone is the railroad point and from which passengers and supplies destined for that section are now transported. The town is well supplied with banks, mercantile institutions and hotels, and offers every convenience to home-seekers or persons desirous of visiting Twin Falls lands, or the many attractions that are to be found along the Snake

River, that are tributary to this point. Twin Falls, 134 feet high, Shoshone Falls, 210 feet high, the Blue Lakes, and the Thousand Springs are all pionts of scenic beauty that no traveler should miss, as their equal in grandeur is not to be found within the United States.

Nez Perces County.

Nez Perces County was created by an act of the first Legislature that convened in Idaho, which was approved February 4, 1864, and at that time contained all of what is now Latah and a portion of Idaho Counties. The county contains 1,400 square miles and is the fourth smallest county in, and the thrid largest in assessed valuation of the twenty-one counties in the State. The assessed valuation for 1904 is \$4,938,860.00, against which a levy has been made amounting to \$2.40 for each \$100.00 assessed valuation. The county is located on the western border of the State and occupies that region of country which lies between the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, just above the point of confluence, which gives to this county the lowest altitude of any point within the State. Lewiston, which is located exactly at the confluence of these two rivers, has an altitude of 757 feet and enjoys the distinction of being nearer the ocean level than any city or town in Idaho. This county occupies most of the land that was formerly allotted by the Government to the Nez Perces Indians, from which it derives the name. The fact that this tribe, being one of the most enlightened of the aborigines of North America, selected this country as their home, speaks volumes within itself. Having lived on the continent for ages they naturally became familiar with the climatic conditions and resources of the country as well as the advantages and opportunities afforded by the different sections of the country. Knowing all these things, they would, with as much certainty, seek a home that was free from droughts and floods and from excessive heat and cold, as well as one where they could live with the least exertion. The progress this country has made and the rapidity with which it has built up since the opening to settlement by the whites is



VALLEY SCENE NEAR LEWISTON, NEZ PERCÉ COUNTY.



VALLEY IN NEZ PERCE COUNTY.

a verification of its superior advantages and a proof that the Indians were familiar with these advantages.

The population of this county increased 382 per cent. between 1890 and 1900, being the largest increase made by any county in the State during that period.

The region embraced within this county doubtless contains one of the most fertile and productive tracts of farming land to be found in the United States. The soil is from two to four feet deep and is composed of an alluvial formation and decomposed vegetable matter that has been washed into place by the action of the two great rivers that surround this magnificent stretch of country.

The total amount of grain produced in this county during the season of 1904, is estimated to be from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels. Many fields of wheat during this season produced over fifty bushels to the acre and some even exceeded the enormous yield of sixty bushels to the acre. A great number of quarter sections during the same season produced over 10,000 bushels of oats or barley on a single quarter section. Flax produced from ten to thirty bushels to the acre.

The price of farm lands vary according to the location and improvements. Well improved farms in good locations have sold for thirty dollars per acre and still others have sold for five dollars per acre. A safe estimate as to the value of this class of real estate would be from five to thirty dollars per acre.

In some instances farm lands have sold as high as sixty dollars, and fruit lands near Lewiston often reach a value of \$100.00 to \$200.00 per acre, but these prices are fixed by the location and value of the improvements on the land.

Nez Perces and Camas Prairies are names given respectively to two large bodies of high rolling table land located within the county, and which are now largely in a high state of cultivation.

The area of the Nez Perce prairie is about six hundred square miles, being thirty miles in length and about twenty miles in width, with an average elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level. The land is comparatively level, but rolling enough to give it the best of drainage.

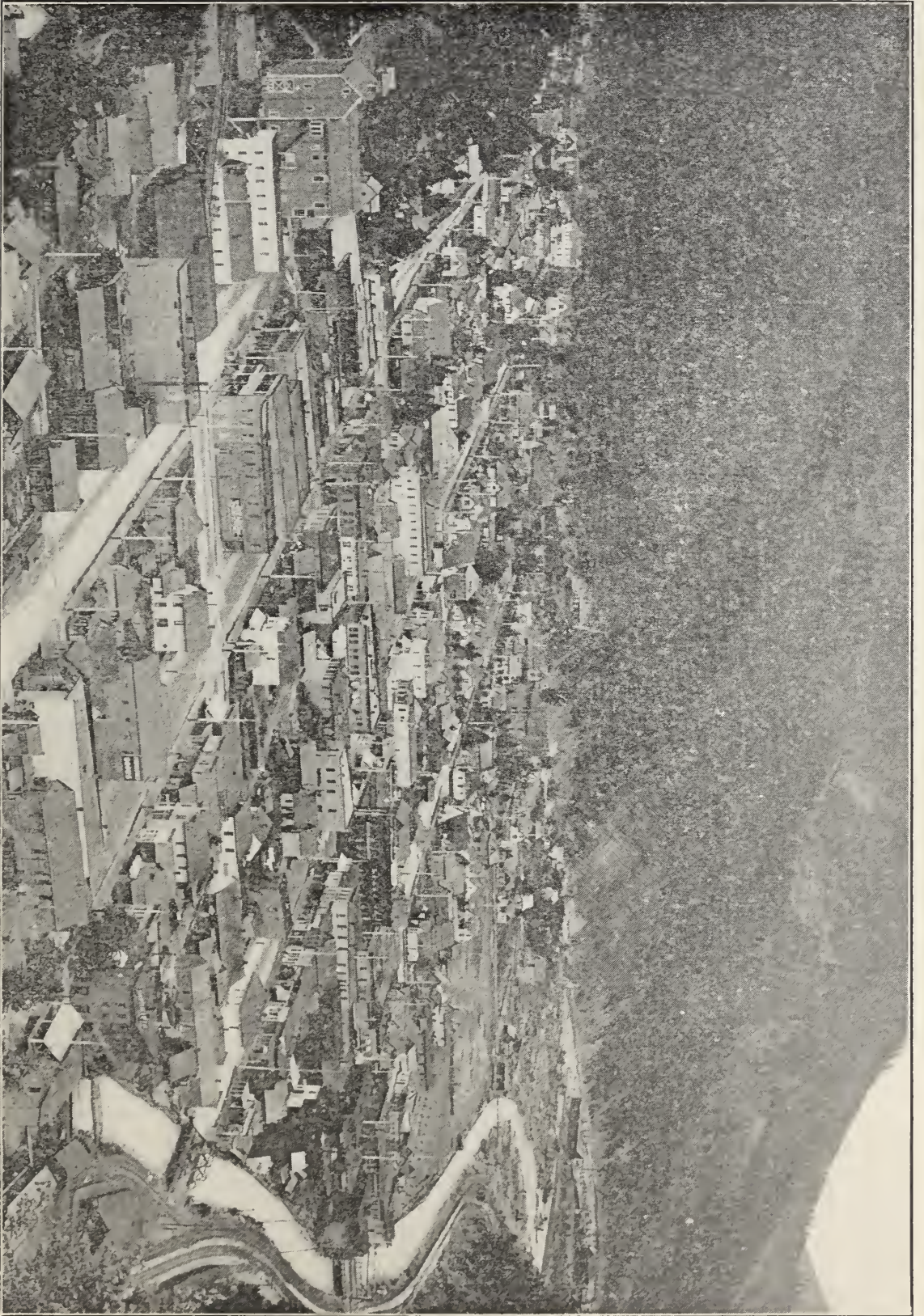
Along the rivers, cutting through these high grain-bearing plateaus, are bottom lands and benches that are adapted to the choicest fruits and the cultivation of vegetables,

approximating 100,000 acres. The irrigable bottom lands approach 25,000 acres, and the higher areas suited to apples, pears, cherries, prunes, plums, etc., aggregate a very large acreage. The shipment of fruit and vegetables during 1904 amount to over 600 carloads, the average, when in full bearing and thorough cultivation, being one carload per acre. The lands under irrigation will grow almost anything, including the choicest fruits and vegetables. All the smaller grains are so cheaply grown on the uplands that it does not pay to grow them by irrigation where other things are so much more profitable. Cherries, peaches, pears, European grapes, nuts and berries are the best paying fruits. Melons, sweet potatoes, onions, peanuts, tomatoes and pickles are very profitable. Alfalfa, sorghum and broom corn are profitable field crops, while potatoes, beans, Indian corn, clover and all finer grasses and most other vegetables and hoed crops flourish.

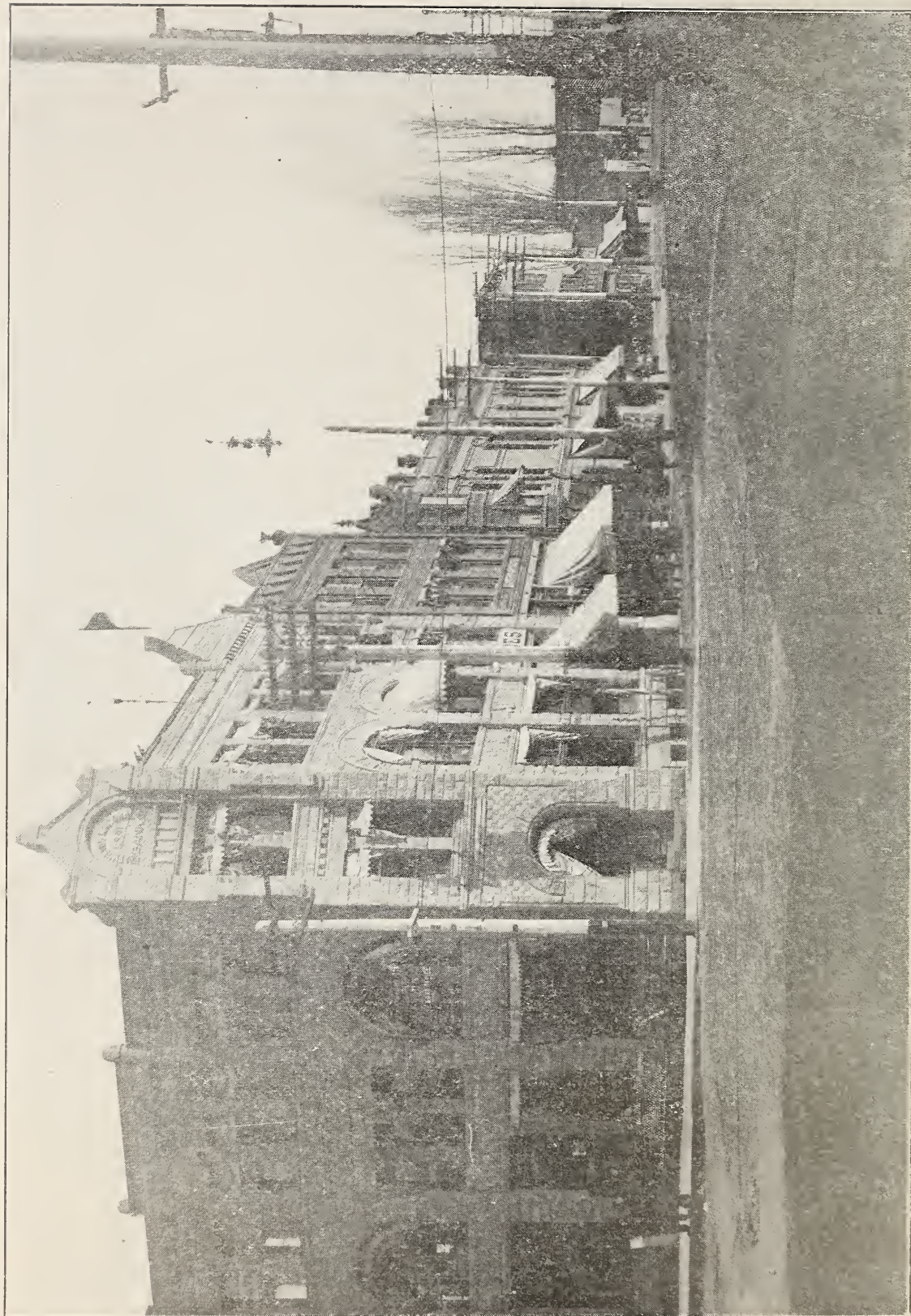
Timber—The Clearwater Valley is surrounded on three sides by timber. The famous Idaho white pine belt is along the Clearwater River, tributary to Lewiston. The State holdings of timber alone amount to 170,000 acres in this belt, and over 100,000 acres have been entered by private individuals as homesteads and script for the timber. In addition there are large quantities of tamarack, cedar, red fir, white fir, and lower grades of pine, the total forest area covering nearly 3,000,000 acres.

Climate—The climate is perhaps the best in the United States in the same altitude. The thermometer seldom reaches the zero mark and when it does it is an uncommon thing for it to stay cold more than thirty-six hours. Scarcely a month passes in the year that the farmers are not able to plow at least a part of the time. The summers are pleasant. Night are always cool. Thunder storms occur here only in the mildest form and cyclones and severe wind storms are unknown.

We have an abundance of rainfall eight months in the year. Commencing about the middle of November the rainy season sets in and continues usually until about the middle of July. From this time on until the middle of November usually but little rain falls, which gives the farmers ample time to take care of their crops. Nature could not in any way have favored the people better in that respect.



WALLACE, COUNTY SEAT OF SHOSHONE COUNTY.



LEWISTON, COUNTY SEAT OF NEZ PERCÉ COUNTY.

The principal cities and towns are Lewiston, which is the county seat, Nez Perce City, Peck, Culdesac, Kamiah, Fletcher, Leland, Spalding, Mohler, Morrow, and Willola.

Lewiston—Lewiston, which has a population of about six thousand people, is the metropolis and county seat of Nez Perce County. It is located at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers in the extreme western portion of the county, and is united by a bridge across the Snake River with its sister town of Clarkston, Washington. It is the terminus of the Clearwater branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is also connected with the O. R. & N. lines by steamboats of that company which unite with rail connections at Riparia, Washington.

Commercially the two towns of Lewiston and Clarkston are one, and by reason of the advantages of their location, at the confluence of the two rivers, with an immense and fertile territory with varied resources surrounding them, there is every reason to believe that they will develop into important cities.

Lewiston now has three banks and three trust companies, two daily newspapers, State Normal School, State Supreme Court and District Court, eight churches, a Carnegie library, two theatres, a large hospital, United States Land Office, and an excellent system of public schools.

During the last year nearly a half million dollars has been spent upon buildings, large business blocks, and municipal improvements within the city, including \$125,000 expended upon the city water works, sewerage system and street improvements.

Oneida County.

Oneida County was created January 22, 1864, by the first session of the Territorial Legislature that convened in Idaho. At that time it embraced within its boundaries all of the southeastern portion of the Territory which extended east to the Colorado line. In its present form it occupies a position in the southern tier of counties, is the second county from the Eastern border of the State and joins Utah on the south. The county contains about 3,000

square miles and is generally mountainous in conformation. However, a large portion of what are called mountains in this country would hardly rise to that dignity in some part of Idaho as they comprise great rolling hills, devoid of timber, excepting along the gulches, and are generally covered with a growth of native grasses that affords fine grazing for stock. Springs of water are found in nearly all the gulches and in many places are broad fertile green valleys. The southern part contains the oldest settled portion of the county. Here are found several streams of water, none of which are very important, but they mark the course of little valleys which contain tracts of fertile farm lands, to which the waters of the streams have been applied for irrigation purposes and have thus built up homes and settlements. It is said that owing to the economical manner in which water is handled and used in this section that more land is irrigated with the same amount of water than in any part of the United States.

A great amount of labor has been expended by the people in this county to conserve the water for irrigation purposes and they are entitled to great credit for the good they have accomplished along this line. The county contains 231 miles of irrigation canals that have been built at an expense of \$402,580 and cover 98,930 acres of land. These canals have all been built by the people who own the land and it is surprising what a great amount of work can be accomplished by the farmers when they get together with the right spirit and undertake to construct an irrigating ditch. Many living examples of home construction are to be found in this county that might be followed with profit by the people in other sections of the State.

Dry farming has been extensively engaged in through the southern part of the county, and in most localities with a good degree of success. This is practiced more with winter and spring wheat than with other grains, both of which do well and yield fifteen to thirty bushels to the acre.

Alfalfa, however, is the staple crop, and every farm that can be irrigated raises each season from 200 to 1,000 tons of this nutritious hay. Sheepmen, whose sheep are fed by the tens of thousands in this section each winter, buy the hay at prices ranging from three to six dollars per ton, and a ready market is always assured. From two to three crops of alfalfa can be cut in a single season.

Besides alfalfa, grain, fruit and vegetables are raised, and both climate and soil are such as to assure abundant crops. Fruit and vegetables are exceptionally profitable and command high prices.

Stock Raising—Cattle, horses and sheep raising is carried on extensively. Sheep raising is very profitable as the summer range is free the winter feeding season short and the care of the flocks inexpensive. Mutton and wool are always in demand and few sheepmen go into the business without clearing up handsome profits annually.

The price of farm lands range from \$10 to \$40 per acre, according to location and the amount of improvements on the land. The Oregon Short Line Railroad crosses the eastern part of the county and affords transportation to markets for all the surplus product of the county. Wool and live stock are by far the greatest product that is shipped out of the county. Potatoes and wheat are grown in sufficient quantities to seek a market abroad, but most of the farm products are consumed within the county.

Malad, the county seat, is one of the oldest cities in the State. It has a population of about 1,500, and is located in the Malad Valley, in the southern part of the county, and is about thirty miles from Colliston, which is on the railroad and is the shipping point for the Malad Valley.

American Falls is the most important commercial point in the northern part of the county and is located on the Snake River at a point where it is crossed by the Oregon Short Line Railroad. At this point the Snake River makes a fall of forty feet over cliffs of lava, forming one of the most accessible water powers to be found in the State. The power is partly used by a company of capitalists, who have constructed a power house on a rock near the center of the river, and are now generating 4,500 horse power, which is conveyed to Pocatello and Blackfoot, where it is sold for power, lighting and heating purposes. A second company has recently been organized with a view to establishing a power here for the purpose of pumping water to irrigate a large and valuable tract of land that lies along the Snake River just below the falls. Competent engineers estimate that 22,000 horse power can be developed at this point, which will doubtless all be utilized at no distant day. American Falls is quite a bustling little West-

ern town, with its quota of stores, churches and saloons and supplies the commercial and other needs for a large section of country surrounding it.

The county contains twenty-seven postoffices and has an assessed valuation of \$1,870,484.40, against which a tax levy has been made of \$2.10 for each \$100 of assessed valuation.

Owyhee County.

Owyhee County was created December 31, 1863, from a part of Boise County, and was one of the first new counties to be created after the organization of the Territorial Government in Idaho. It is located in the extreme southwest corner of the State and embraces 8,130 square miles within its boundaries. It is the second largest county in area in the State, and has an assessed valuation of \$1,870,484.41, against which a tax levy has been made for the year 1904 of \$3.00 for each \$100.00 of assessed valuation. The north boundary of the county is defined by the Snake River and the elevation rises from 2,200 feet at this locality to 8,500 feet in the south part of the county, which is crossed and cut by numerous small mountains which seem to rise up in independent positions without any continuous range formation. The east part of the county is crossed by the Bruneau River, which flows from the south and empties into the Snake River. The course of this river across the county is marked for the greater part of the distance by a deep, rocky canyon, faced on either side by precipitous walls of basaltic rock. There are stretches along this river, some of them many miles in length, where an animal cannot reach the water to secure a drink, owing to the precipitous, rocky walls that are in many places hundreds of feet in height. As the river nears the Snake, these conditions are lost and the river flows through a broad, open valley composed of fertile sage brush lands, that are well adapted to farming. A number of large irrigation canals have been taken out here, and a large settlement of prosperous farmers and stock growers occupy the land.

Lying along the west side of this valley is found a wide

tract of fertile land for which water has been appropriated from the Bruneau River, supplemented by a supply from Jack and Wicahoney Creeks, on which reservoirs are being constructed by the Bruneau Land and Irrigation Company, who are now constructing works designed to cover 42,000 acres.

The contract has been awarded for this construction and bonds for \$300,000.00 have been issued to cover the cost of this work. The land is now open for settlement and water rights for the land may be secured from the company at a cost of \$25.00 per acre, on very liberal terms.

Nearly all the western part of the county, excepting that portion lying along the Snake River which is a level valley about eight miles wide, is composed of rough hills of basaltic formation, covered with a growth of native grasses that provides grazing for thousands of sheep, cattle and horses. Near the south border of the county is found a sparse growth of juniper timber that is distributed over nearly all of the country in this section. The southwestern portion is drained by the three branches of the Owyhee River, all of which flow out of the county to the west and soon unite, forming the Owyhee River. Interspersed between the hills and mountains are numerous small streams and beautiful little valleys, in which are found the homes of many prosperous stock growers. The lands of these valleys are very fertile and productive. The waters of these streams have been diverted for irrigation, and large crops, chiefly alfalfa, are grown. This county doubtless provides the most ideal conditions for the stockmen that are to be found within the State. The thousands of hills and mountains provide a broad and luxuriant pasture, the hundreds of springs and small streams furnish a never-ending supply of water. The valleys provide comfortable homes and refuge for the stock during the winter.

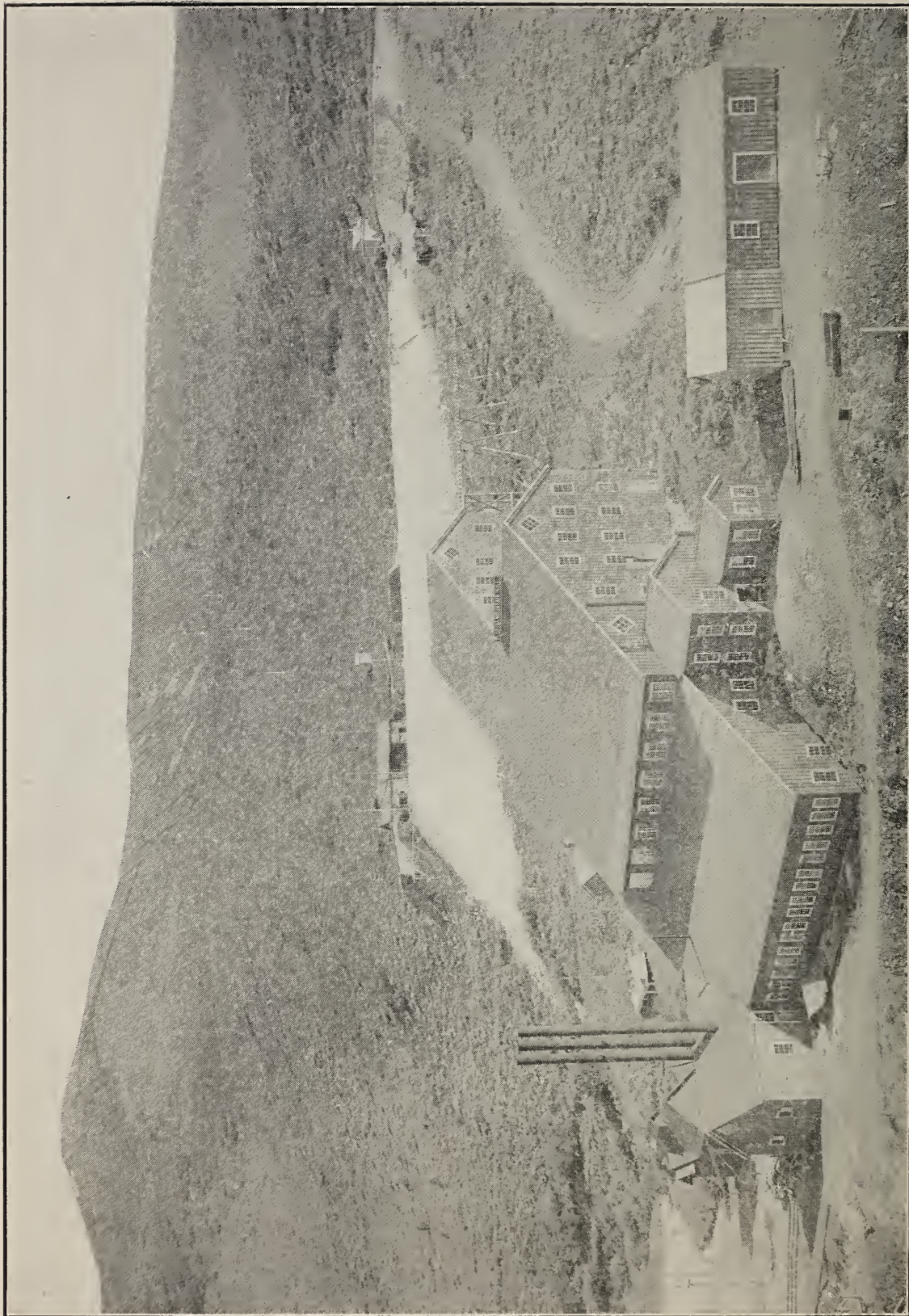
The chief resources of the county are stock growing, mining and agriculture. Owyhee County supports a larger number of sheep, horses and cattle than any of the counties within the State, and the industry is in a very prosperous and thriving condition. The testimony of stock buyers is that stock raised on the high hills and prairies of this county, seldom fed in yards, never housed, but nourished on the rich native grasses, attain a perfection of form and growth that is rarely seen and never excelled in any part

of the western country. The sheep industry is particularly prosperous in this section. The conditions of the country in climate, altitude, character of feed, and water, seem to be especially agreeable to sheep, and the foundation to many comfortable fortunes have been laid here in the sheep industry. Cattle also do remarkably well, and when they have received the same care and attention that has been given to the sheep, they have been very profitable and many a man is now living in retired ease on the accumulations that have been made in Owyhee County cattle.

Mining—While the livestock, wool growing and agricultural interests of the county are large and important, Owyhee is essentially a mining country. Its ranges of mountains are seamed with veins of gold and silver bearing ore. Placer gold was first discovered here in 1862, and the product of the diggings reached far into the millions. This led to the early discovery of quartz ledges, and many valuable mines were soon in operation that produced many millions more in precious metals. The county at this time had no railroads and the transportation of mining supplies was a very expensive operation. The rich gold values that were found in the ores of the War Eagle Mountain, was all that permitted operations to be conducted under the existing conditions. Mills and supplies were brought in from San Francisco by ox teams. Wages, and materials of all kinds, were very high, notwithstanding which great activity marked the period from 1865 to 1875, during which time the records of bullion shipped from this camp reached the enormous figures of \$30,000,000. The mines fell into the hands of stock speculators, who incorporated them for fabulous sums and distributed the stock at high prices. The end came with the panic of 1875. The properties were tied up by litigation; operations were stopped; the mines filled with water; great buildings filled with costly machinery that had been installed at great expense were allowed to fall in ruin and decay, and for a period of nearly fifteen years only the smaller properties that were owned by individuals were operated. But this district still continued to produce gold. New locations were made and developed. New companies were formed, many of which are now in operation, and during all the period of depression Owyhee County mines have a record of an average annual output of \$1,000,000 per annum. The Trade Dollar,

SILVER CITY, COUNTY SEAT OF OWYHEE COUNTY.





FLORIDA MOUNTAIN MILL, OWYHEE COUNTY.

which is located near Silver City, has produced \$10,000,000 during the last fifteen years. The DeLamar mine, which is located eight miles distant, has produced \$8,000,000 during the same period of time, and both of these mines are now in operation and are rich producers. At South Mountain, which is located about twenty-five miles from Silver City, are mines of silver-lead ores that are exceedingly rich and valuable.

Electric Power—At Swan Falls, on Snake River, a dam was constructed in 1900, and the first plant for generating electric power for mining purposes was installed. The plant is capable of producing about 8,000 horse-power. The electric current is conducted to Dewey—27 miles—from which point it is distributed to the mills and mines, and employed at a very great saving of expense, compared with the steam power. It is now employed in the stamp mills, and driving several air compressors and power drills and in pumping water from the mines, and in all its applications it has been found economical and convenient. The same power is also employed to light the towns of Murphy, Silver City and Dewey, and is even used by one company for the purpose of heating buildings. The power line from the plant, for a part of its length, extends directly across a new and promising mining field, where it will doubtless find further employment. It can also be readily and cheaply extended to nearly every mining district in the county, as scarcely a tithe of the power developed is yet employed. It may suffice to say of it that it is capable of driving all the mills and mining machinery in Owyhee for years to come.

Cities and Towns—The county contains eighteen post-offices and the boundary is broken at one point by a railroad that extends from Nampa to Murphy, a point within the county. It is well provided with stage routes and a satisfactory mail service.

Silver City, the county seat, is a typical mining town, and is one of the oldest settled points within the State. It is located in a mountain gulch, on the headwaters of Jordan Creek, at an elevation of 6,330 feet, and has a population of fifteen hundred people. The town has electric lights, a good system of water works that supplies the town with pure spring water from a nearby mountain. The schools are modern and well kept. Fraternal organizations are

found in neatly constructed and furnished buildings that are owned by the orders.

Other important points in the county are Murphy, DeLamar, Bruneau, Dewey, Oreana, Reynolds and Rockville.

Shoshone County.

Shoshone County was created by an act of the first Legislature that convened in the Territory and was approved February 4th, 1864. The county is located in the northern part of the State. The eastern boundary is described by the Bitter Root Range of the Rocky Mountains for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles and all of the east and northern portion of the county is mountainous and heavily timbered. In the southwestern portion is a large area that joins Latah and Nez Perces Counties and contains the character of rich agricultural land that these two counties are noted for. The southern part of the county is drained by the Clearwater River, the central part by the St. Joseph and the northern by the Coeur d'Alene River. The basins of these three streams, taken together, contains the largest and most valuable body of timber land that is found within the State. The white pine in this region is particularly valuable and it is found here in extensive bodies covering hundreds of square miles.

Mining and lumbering are the chief resources of the county. The mineral product, which consists chiefly of lead and silver, represents two-thirds the value of the mineral product of the State and more than fifty per cent in quantity of the lead product of the United States.

The mines in this county are in a very prosperous condition and furnish employment for 2,500 men.

The pay roll amounts to a quarter of a million dollars each month, and the value of the mine product reaches one million and a half dollars each month.

The lumbering industry is very active, and extensive preparations are being made by large Eastern syndicates who are securing control and ownership over extensive bodies of timber land, to engage in the manufacture of

lumber on a large scale. The future for this county is very promising as it is rich in natural resources, the development of which has just begun.

Wallace is the county seat and is noted as being the cleanest and most beautifully located mining town in the United States. The county has an assessed valuation of \$5,886,282.43, against which a tax levy of \$2.75 on each \$100 of assessed valuation has been levied for the year 1904.

Washington County.

Washington County was created from a portion of Ada County by an Act of the Legislature, approved February 20th, 1879. The county is located near the center of the west boundary of the State and contains an area of 2,600 square miles. The assessed valuation for 1904 is \$2,745,279.63, against which a tax levy of \$2.20 has been made for each \$100 of valuation. The general character of the country within this county is rough and hilly on the south and east, extending into rather high mountains on the west and north. The north part of the county is drained by the Little Salmon River and numerous small tributaries. The central and southern portion is drained by the Weiser River and its tributaries, which heads in the northern part of the county and flows south, cuts the county through the center from north to south into two nearly equal parts and deposits its waters into the Snake River near where the city of Weiser now stands. Along the course of this river are found several important valleys, quite large in extent, where the waters of the river are diverted through irrigating canals by means of which large tracts have been brought under cultivation and important towns and settlements have been built. Extensive tracts of timber lands surround the headwaters of this river and its tributaries and are quite accessible. A number of sawmills are being operated at different points, the product of which is entirely consumed by the local demand.

Mining, agriculture, stock growing and lumbering comprise the resources. The mining industry is quite active at this time, which is caused by the attention that is being given to the great copper deposits that are located in the Seven Devils District, in the western part of the county. Development work is being prosecuted with great energy in several localities. The new 200-ton smelter that is located at Landore has recently been completed and put in operation. The smelter at Mineral has been rebuilt and the capacity increased to 200 tons per day. Several of the most important mines of this district have been tied up by litigation for a number of years, which has had a tendency to put a cloud on the whole district, but these differences are about all settled and the glow of prosperity is beginning to shine on the country. The Seven Devils District has the ore, and when it is mined and put upon the market it will surely bring its return in wealth.

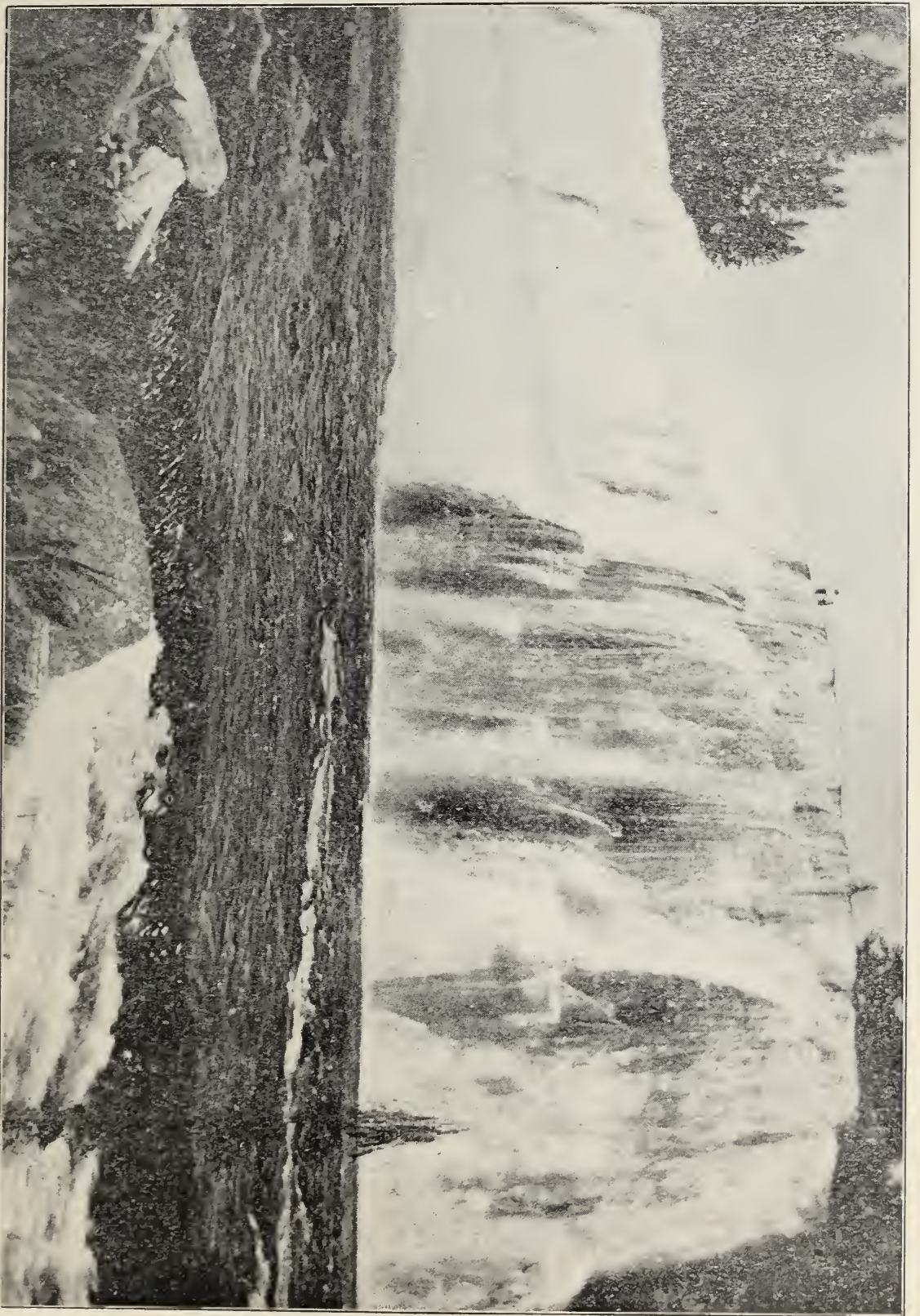
The Black Lake District, which is located further to the north on the Seven Devils range, is a gold producing camp and was, until recently possessed of a cyanide plant that had a capacity for treating fifty tons of ore per day and showed handsome profits. The mill was destroyed by fire.

Continuing north into the Rapid River District, are found numerous gold locations, where active development is being carried on. This is an important district and is likely to prove a valuable adjunct to the gold production of Idaho.

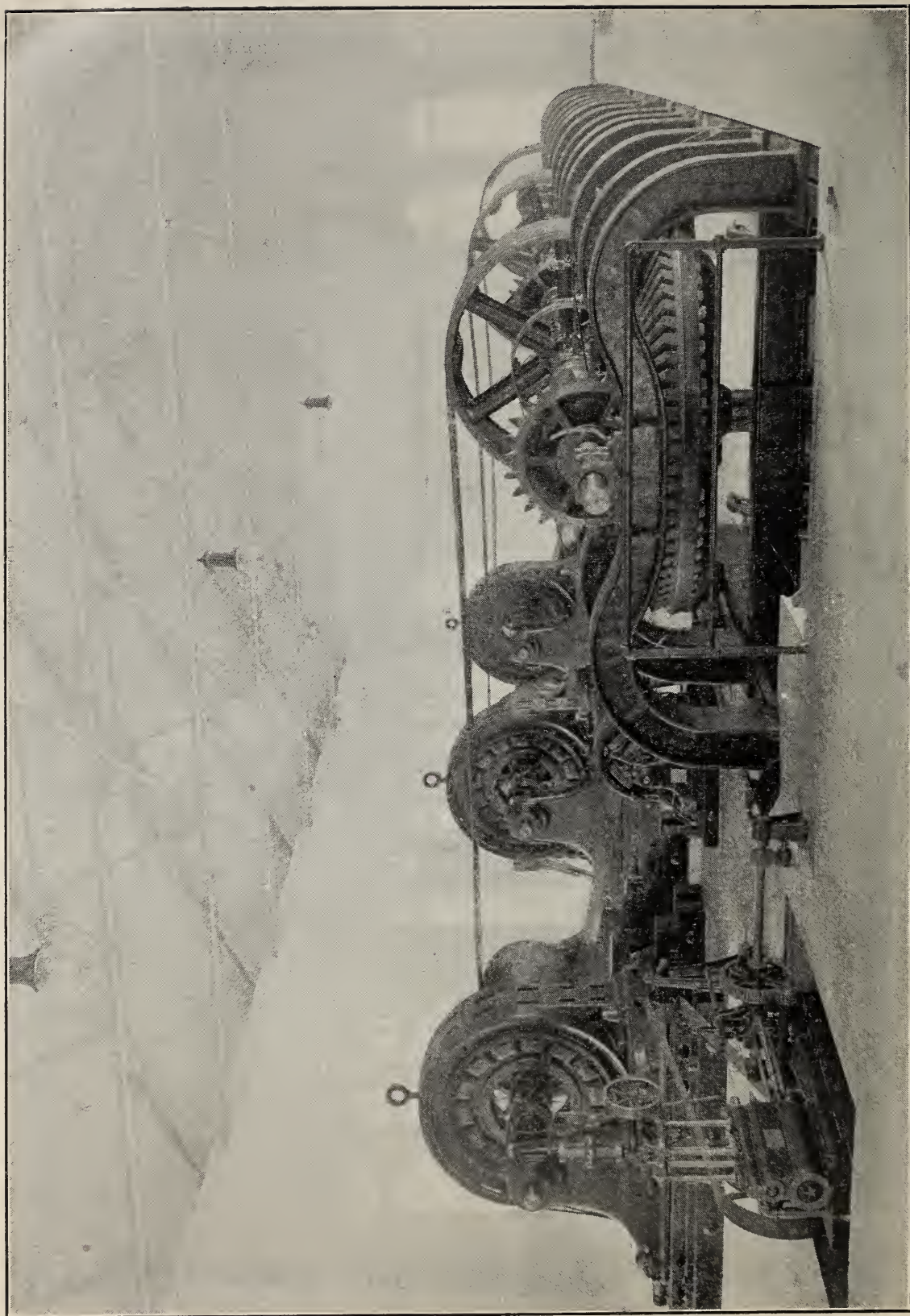
There are some placer gold diggings on the Weiser River and its tributaries, that are worked each year with profit. Bear Creek especially has some rich placer ground, above which several rich gold quartz locations have been made that promise to develop into rich mines.

Agriculture—Agriculture is actively carried on in all parts of the county where water can be secured for irrigation. The principal valleys where farming settlements have been made are found at different points along the course of the Weiser River, the most important of which are the Salubria, Middle, and Council Valleys on the upper waters, and the Weiser Valley, which lies near the mouth of the Weiser River and surrounds the City of Weiser.

The little flat tracts of land that are found along the trib-



FALLS ON NORTH FORK SNAKE RIVER.



ELECTRIC POWER PLANT AT SWAN FALLS.

utaries of the Weiser River are generally occupied by stock men who are engaged in growing cattle, horses or sheep, and who have diverted the waters of the streams and made comfortable farms that are operated in connection with their stock growing business. Almost the entire product of farms of the upper Weiser country is consumed at home, being fed to sheep and cattle, and very little is shipped out of the country except in the form of live stock.

Alfalfa and red clover for hay are the principal crops grown, but wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, fruits and berries of all kinds grow and yield wonderful crops. The soil is a rich, black alluvial formation that stands cropping for many years without showing any sign of a decrease in the yield. A large flouring mill has been in operation at Salubria for fifteen years and is supplied with wheat by the local farmers. Improved land in the upper valleys of the Weiser can be bought at \$20 to \$40 per acre, and many valuable opportunities can be found here to secure a comfortable home for a little money.

The lower valley that surrounds Weiser City is more sandy and is particularly adapted to fruit growing. Some large and very promising orchards have been put out in this section and are producing a rare quality of fruit. Washington County apples are famous in many Eastern markets for their perfection in quality and pleasing flavor. The lands in this valley are more valuable and are held at from \$40 to \$100 per acre, and orchard tracts at higher figures.

Stock Growing—Washington County is an ideal spot for the stockmen. The great, rolling hills are covered with a growth of bunch grass and other native plants that furnish feed for the thousands of sheep, cattle and horses for nearly the entire year. Some classes of stock receive no attention or care and live the year through on the feed they find on the ranges. The Meadows Valley, which is located in that part of the county that is drained by the Little Salmon River, contains about 75,000 acres of pasture and hay lands that are owned or controlled by stockmen. A small quantity of grain and vegetables are grown for domestic use, but sheep, cattle and horses represent the products of the country that find their way to market.

The sheep industry has grown to be the most important

and prominent branch of the stock growing business in this county. Weiser has long been noted for its great wool shipments and hundreds of cars of mutton sheep are sent out of the county each year. The sheep men by their industry and careful attention to business are becoming rich and are an influential class among the citizens of the county.

Lumbering—Through the central and northern part of the county and surrounding the headwaters of the numerous tributaries to the Weiser River, are found great tracts of standing timber that is valuable for lumber. Twenty-seven saw mills are in operation in the different parts of the county, most of which are custom mills, and all the others find a market for their lumber in the home demand. Very little of the lumber that is now made here finds its way out of the county, but with railroads to open the way into the great forests, a valuable industry will be built up and much wealth added to the receipts of Washington County.

OPPORTUNITIES.

A line of railroad extending from Butte, Montana, through Idaho by way of the Boise Valley and across the southern part of Oregon into California and on to San Francisco without doubt offers the greatest possibilities for the construction of a railroad of any proposition in the United States. The resources of the country that would be crossed by such a road would be varied and almost unbounded. The timber regions that would be penetrated contains sufficient lumber to produce a tonnage that would of itself practically pay the operating expenses of such a road for a period of one hundred and fifty years. The mineral resources of the section of Idaho that would be made available by the building of such a road are almost inestimable. In Lemhi, Custer, Blaine, Boise and Elmore Counties are found some of the greatest mineral deposits that have ever been discovered containing gold, silver, copper and lead, most of which are now lying dormant awaiting

the building of such a road to furnish the necessary means of transportation to make their product available to the markets of the world, the marketing of which would embrace the moving of millions of tons of ore and the return of thousands of tons of supplies to the mines. The agricultural region through which this road would pass contains the largest area of irrigated lands in one body to be found in the United States. The Government is now contemplating an expenditure of six millions of dollars to supply irrigation water to the lands in one region that would be crossed by such a railroad.

The live stock shipments from the region that this road would penetrate and that would be drawn to it from the country that would be made tributary to such a line, are the greatest of any section in Western America.

The exchange of commodities between California and Montana would produce a profitable revenue and all of the commodities of this great region of country, which, without doubt embraces the richest section within the federal union, would be put into direct connection with three great trunk lines at the eastern terminal.

It is remarkable that such a promising proposition for railroad building has been allowed to remain unoccupied for so long a time, and it is evident to every thinking person that it is only permitted by an understanding between the rival trunk lines of railroad that penetrate this Western country to not invade each other's territory.

To an independent syndicate of capitalists who are seeking a safe and profitable investment of money, there is no surer, safer and more promising proposition to be found on the Western continent.

It will stand the most searching investigation. Try it.

The population of the Eastern and Middle States is rapidly increasing. Throughout all this region are thousands of young men who have been reared among the comforts and economies of the Eastern farm and who are now ready to go out on the world and do for themselves. This is an important period in the life of every man and the step should be taken with great care, and only after a careful consideration of all the conditions and opportunities that are presented to him. The possibilities for the future is the most important of the questions that he has to consider.

Every one is imbued with an ambition to make life as successful as possible, and a right start in the right place with promising possibilities for the future if followed by the same industry and economy that has been taught and practised in the farm home, and if aided by the most favorable natural conditions will make the desired success sure. It has been demonstrated beyond a question that irrigated lands are the most profitable farm lands in the world. The area of irrigated land in the United States is so small in comparison to the great number of farmers who are desirous of securing it that it will soon command a price that is measured by the interest that it will pay on the capital invested. At the present time these lands can be secured in Idaho for what it cost to construct the works to irrigate them. Lands under the different Carey Act projects within the State, a description of which may be found elsewhere in this volume, may be obtained in tracts of 40 to 160 acres at \$10 to \$25 per acre for a permanent water right and a land fee of fifty cents per acre will secure a patent for the land from the Government. The Government is constructing works to supply water for 120,000 acres of land near Minidoka, Idaho, that is now open to homestead entry, on which a charge of \$25 per acre is made to pay for the cost of the canals, and the settler is given ten years' time without interest in which to pay for it. Unimproved lands that are located under existing canals can be bought at \$20 to \$50 per acre, including a water right.

Now let us look into the future possibilities for this land. The value of the products that the land will produce is the basis that will fix the future value of the land. The climate and the soil will permit of a wide diversity of products. The agriculturist who prefers to grow grass and grains, the dairyman or the orchardist, will each find the conditions of nature favorable to the specialty he may choose to follow.

A young man born and reared on an Eastern farm comes to this country now, filled with the ambition of youth, thoroughly versed and practical in the pursuit he is to follow, secures a tract of this fertile irrigated land, lays it out in accordance to his own views, and in the most convenient manner for the character of farming he will follow, applies his energy and brain to the successful accomplishment of

the purposes he has in mind, no living man can predict his future. The success will be measured by the man himself. It rests wholly with him. Nature responds to every effort. The mountain air is clear and refreshing and imparts the same vigor to plants and flowers that it gives to husbandman. The sun shines through a cloudless sky 325 days in a year and nourishes the tender plant into vigorous growth. The springs of beautiful, cool mountain water that unite and form the mighty stream that supplies the water for irrigation never fail. Every effort is rewarded, prosperity shines in his pathway, and life becomes a joy. The value of the soil product reaches \$20 to \$500 per acre each year and the value of the land will be fixed accordingly. Where can a young man find a more promising future. Space will not permit in this brief volume of a recital of the many opportunities that are offered for safe investment of capital within the State. To people who live in the East and have money to invest we invite the most searching examination of our condition, securities and opportunities.

IDAHO AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

The Idaho State Building at the St. Louis Exposition was awarded the second prize in competition with the buildings of every other State in the Union that was represented at this great exposition. The Seventh Legislature of Idaho, made an appropriation of \$25,000.00, to be used by the Idaho World's Fair Commission in making the Idaho exhibit. Of this amount \$8,000.00 was expended in the construction and fitting up of the Idaho State Building. During the exposition more than three hundred applications were received for the plans of the building from people from all parts of the world, who were attracted with the unique design of the architecture and who wished to copy it for various purposes. After providing a building for the State, the commission was left with but \$17,000.00 to pay the expense of installing and maintaining

the Agricultural, Mineral and Horticultural Exhibits. It is a most evident fact then that it was something besides the appropriation that gave to Idaho the distinction of receiving the Grand Prize, the highest award granted by the exposition for the "Best Collective Exhibit of Grains and Agricultural Products," in competition not only with every State in the Union, but with every civilized nation in the world.



Every square foot of floor space that was included within the twenty-three acres that were covered by the Agricultural Building, was crowded with exhibits. During the period of six months that these exhibits were open to public inspection, it became known among the rival exhibitors where the choicest specimens were to be found, and the beautiful white oats from Idaho that weighed forty-eight pounds to the bushel soon became the center of attraction. The perfection of the barley, every kernel of which showed superior quality, was a marvel to the brewer and malster. In the wheat, the miller found the realization of his life's dream, which, taken with the other grains, the grasses and grass seeds, showed so superior a

quality that the judges found it an easy task to award the Grand Prize for Agricultural Products to the State of Idaho.

In addition to awarding the Grand Prize to the State seventeen gold medals, fourteen silver medals and twenty-two bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors of agricultural products from the State.

The State also received the gold medal for its fruit exhibit, in addition to which three gold medals, twenty-eight silver medals and twenty-six bronze medals were awarded to individual fruit exhibits.

The Collective Mineral Exhibit of Idaho received the gold medal, and in addition to which one gold medal and eight silver medals were awarded to individual exhibitors from the State.

